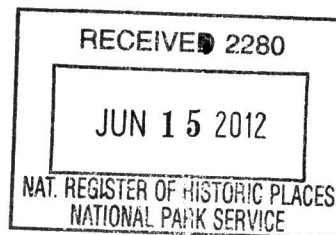


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



461

1. Name of Property

historic name Moss Point Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bound by Dantzler, Davis, Griffin, Main, Payne and Weems Streets, and Bellview, Ely, McInnis, Torres and Welch Avenues.

city or town Moss Point

state Mississippi code MS county Jackson code 059 zip code 39563

____ not for publication
____ vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

____ national ____ statewide X local

R. Holmes / SHPO

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

5-22-2012

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

____ determined not eligible for the National Register

____ other (explain) _____

____ determined eligible for the National Register

____ removed from the National Register

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Joe E. Eason Jr. Beall

8-1-12

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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	
236	101	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
236	101	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

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Multiple Dwelling

Domestic: Institutional Housing

Commerce/Trade: Restaurant

Commerce/Trade: Business/Professional

Commerce/Trade: Department Store

Education: School

Religion: Religious Facility

Landscape: Natural Feature

Government: City Hall

Government: Fire Station

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Multiple Dwelling

Commerce/Trade: Restaurant

Commerce/Trade: Business/Professional

Commerce/Trade: Department Store

Education: School

Religion: Religious Facility

Landscape: Natural Feature

Government: City Hall

Government: Fire Station

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

Late Victorian

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Modern Movement

Other: Center Hall, L-Plan

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick, Concrete

walls: Vinyl, Wood, Asbestos, Fiber Cement, Brick, Concrete Block, Metal

roof: Asphalt

other:

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Summary

The proposed Moss Point Historic District is located on the southern edge of the longleaf yellow pine belt on the banks of the Escatawpa River where it converges with the East Pascagoula River in Jackson County, an area of 710 square miles nestled in the southeastern corner of Mississippi. It consists of most of the City of Moss Point in Jackson County, which includes a range of residential, commercial and institutional buildings that reflect the community's development from a timber outpost to a wartime hub to a small coastal community still recovering from Hurricane Katrina. The district's buildings were constructed between c.1875 to today, and they represent the gamut of popular styles and types. Most of the houses have been altered to different degrees, but most retain their physical integrity. The scale and placement of these buildings as well as their relationship to each other and to the street has undergone slight changes throughout the years, as smaller houses were built on the newly subdivided lots of larger, older residences. As a result, there is a wide mix of house and lot sizes irregularly distributed throughout the district. Block sizes are also irregular. The streets, which are all paved, maintain their original configuration except for in the commercial area around Main Street (Hwy 613), which have been widened and expanded. Sidewalks line much of the district. Bayous and natural lakes lined with hardwoods, and marshes thick with grasses and cypress stumps, reach fingers into the city, resulting in large swaths of green space. Located in a coastal area given to destructive weather events, Moss Point still retains a high level of integrity and sense of place.

Narrative Description

The proposed Moss Point Historic District is composed of 236 contributing, 101 non-contributing and 2 previously-listed buildings within approximately 275 acres of land that stretches 1.5 miles along the Escatawpa River and includes much of the old city. Within it, there are no cemeteries, monuments or other types of structures. Highway 613 (Main Street) cuts a wide swath through the eastern third of the district, and the gently meandering Rhodes Bayou, lined with tall grasses and small trees, does much to define its coastal character. The period of significance is 1875-1962. The two individually-listed buildings are the c.1875/c.1906 Cudabec-Gantt House at 4836 Main Street,¹ listed in 1990 and the 1906 A. F. Dantzler House at 5005 Griffin Street,² listed in 1987.

Most of the district's commercial buildings are located on Main Street and McInnis Avenue, although many have been removed due to street widening and straightening. However, the presence of the 1926 Moss Point Waterworks and City Hall Building at 4323 McInnis Avenue³ as well as the eclectically-styled 1917 Blumer Building at 5017 Main Street,⁴ the c.1900 Burnham Drugs Building at 5001 Main Street⁵ and the 1960 Lennep Hardware Building at 4334 McInnis Avenue⁶ provide continuity.

There are two historic churches in the district, both west of Main Street. The oldest is Moss Point Presbyterian Church, an eclectically-styled, frame building at 3707 Dantzler Street.⁷ It was constructed in 1879 and remodeled in 1910; it has also undergone some later additions and renovations. The second is the 1914 Dantzler Memorial First United Methodist Church at 4912 Weems Street,⁸ a brick Neo-Classical building designed by architect William Drago of New Orleans.

Dantzler Street (originally Foundry Street) and Bellview Avenue are the primary thoroughfares west of Main, providing the only routes across Rhodes Bayou. For many years, the Blumer and Hand Foundry stood at the corner of Dantzler and Main, and many company houses were located on a short stretch of Dantzler between Main and Rhodes Bayou. West of the bayou, Dantzler forks to the left and continues southwest. The right fork becomes Torres Avenue. The district east of Main Street is largely residential, although there are a few commercial buildings on McInnis Avenue and Main, including the Moss Point Waterworks and City Hall Building. The houses in this area date from c.1875 to the present day. Although heavily impacted by Hurricane Katrina in 2005, Moss Point's location several miles inland has protected it from the severe weather many coastal communities experience. There are many extant nineteenth and early twentieth century homes. Historic neighborhoods are primarily located on quiet streets, away from busy highways.

Moss Point's growth reflects its development as a lumber manufacturing town, focusing on the area's abundant long leaf pines. Companies frequently subdivided and sold land to others who were, more often than not, also involved in the trade. Lumbermen built homes for their families, and frequently conveyed houses to loved ones, which tightened the bonds of their community. In some cases, these homes were built before the sale of the land. Buildings were framed with cheap and abundant virgin yellow pine. Brick was restricted mostly to piers and chimneys until well into the twentieth century. Early homes built by Moss Point's business class were frequently large and sited on spacious lots with generous setbacks.

A common house type in Moss Point is the Porticoed Cottage, a side-gable house with a center hall plan, popular with the community's elite between 1875 and 1900. These houses were typically three to five-bays wide with a porticoed porch supported by wood columns.

¹ Inventory #193.

² Inventory #161.

³ Inventory #209. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0022.

⁴ Inventory #206.

⁵ Inventory #200.

⁶ Inventory #210. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0024.

⁷ Inventory #104. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0016.

⁸ Inventory #290. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0013.

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A number of these cottages are credited to builder John Hill and his brother-in-law, William Welch, including the Walter C. Hill House at 4424 Oak Avenue (c.1890),⁹ the Laura Hill Mays House at 4418 Oak Avenue (c.1895)¹⁰ and the Presbyterian Manse at 3701 Dantzler Street (1887).¹¹ Other Porticoed Cottages include 4906 Griffin Street (1882),¹² the Gustav Anderson House at 4213 Dantzler Street (c.1885)¹³ and the Charles T. Irving House at 5213 Griffin Street (c.1875).¹⁴ The most elaborate example is the Samuel Denny House at 5136 Weems Street.¹⁵ It is the only house in the district to feature a full-width front porch with elaborate iron columns, balustrade and other decorative trim. Built in 1875, it is one of the earliest documented houses in the district.

There are other excellent examples of Porticoed Cottages, including the Samuel S. Henry House at 4418 McInnis Avenue¹⁶ and the "Blumer Cottages" (4219 Dantzler Street,¹⁷ built by Lorin M. Hand c.1885, and 4212 and 4200 Dantzler Street,¹⁸ both built by Adam Blumer c.1885). In 1881, Henry purchased Lots 39, 42 and 43 of the Rhodes Tract from Denny & Company to build his simply-styled residence. The "Blumer Cottages" are located near the site of the Blumer and Hand Foundry.

Another early house type is the Galleried Cottage, which includes the c.1875 Samuel Elder House at 4206 Dantzler Street,¹⁹ the c.1895 Robert Cowan House at 3618 Bellview Avenue,²⁰ home of one of Moss Point's first aldermen, and the c.1880 Solomon Gregory House at 4537 Welch Avenue, home to a prominent African American foreman for Dantzler Lumber and namesake of "Old Sol's Mill."²¹

There are numerous early L-plan vernacular houses, such as the c.1875 Antonio Marquez House at 3913 Torres Street,²² the c.1901 two-story residence at 4012 Bellview Avenue²³ and the c.1890 residence at 4400 Welch Avenue,²⁴ which features an unusually steep roofline. Italian shipbuilder, John DeAngelo, constructed several L-plan homes east of Main Street. The Stephen DeAngelo House at 4536 McInnis Avenue (c.1896)²⁵ has an entrance with transom and sidelights and little other ornamentation. A second DeAngelo house, featuring a steeply pitched gable-front mass with large wing projecting from the right side, was built c.1900 at 4612 McInnis Avenue.²⁶ The George DeAngelo House at 4525 Oak Avenue (c.1900)²⁷ is a simple, gable-front building with inset front porch.

Creole Cottages and Shotguns, while common in coastal Mississippi, are rare in Moss Point. The two Creole Cottages are at 4518 Oak Avenue²⁸ and 4712 Payne Street²⁹ (both c.1890). The only Shotgun is at 4724 Railroad Street (c.1900).³⁰ Other early vernacular houses include the c.1885 John Hill House at 4401 Welch Avenue,³¹ a 1.5-story, gable-front residence, and the c.1875 Henry C. Vaughan House at 5119 Weems Street,³² a vernacular one and two-story frame house with later Queen Anne enhancements.

The Queen Anne style, popular during the period when the timber industry was nearing its zenith on the Coast, appears frequently in both high-style and modest houses. The Lorenzo Nollie Dantzler, Jr. House at 3206 Dantzler Street³³ was built from a George Barber plan in 1900. It is a 2.5-story, frame house featuring Eastlake ornamentation, diagonal bays and turrets. The c.1880 John Lewis Dantzler House at 3301 Dantzler Street³⁴ was built by Scott J. McKay and later sold to John Lewis Dantzler, who remodeled the house into the Queen Anne style c.1900. The c.1905 Alfred F. Dantzler House at 5005 Griffin Street³⁵ has a wraparound porch with turned

⁹ Inventory #237. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0031.

¹⁰ Inventory #235. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0031.

¹¹ Inventory #102.

¹² Inventory #154.

¹³ Inventory #126.

¹⁴ Inventory #176. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0011.

¹⁵ Inventory #302. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0004.

¹⁶ Inventory #213.

¹⁷ Inventory #128.

¹⁸ Inventory #s 125 and 122, respectively.

¹⁹ Inventory #124.

²⁰ Inventory #36.

²¹ Inventory #327. James Fickle, *Mississippi Forests and Forestry* (Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 2001), 105. The lumber companies employed men of all races not from any sense of equality, but because of the seemingly constant shortage of labor. While there were a very few African Americans and foreigners in higher positions, the majority worked as unskilled labor.

²² Inventory #287.

²³ Inventory #49.

²⁴ Inventory #313.

²⁵ Inventory #219.

²⁶ Inventory #222.

²⁷ Inventory #251.

²⁸ Inventory #249.

²⁹ Inventory #264.

³⁰ Inventory #267.

³¹ Inventory #314. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0030.

³² Inventory #298. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0005.

³³ Inventory #86. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0009.

³⁴ Inventory #93. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0007.

³⁵ Inventory #161.

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columns and balustrade. The 1.5-story C. W. Jackson House at 3218 Dantzler Street,³⁶ built c.1895, features elaborate ornamentation, stick work, imbrication and a turreted gable.

The John and Laura Vanderwall House at 3700 Bellview Avenue (c.1889),³⁷ is a modest Queen Anne residence built on a lot Laura Vanderwall purchased in the Denny & McInnis Tract in 1888. Examples of Queen Anne houses built in the Free Classic style are the C. M. Fairley House at 5007 Weems Street,³⁸ built in 1904 for Campbell McKay Fairley, Dantzler Lumber superintendent and alderman from 1907 to 1940, and the Morris House at 4318 Welch Avenue (c.1905).³⁹

Revivals began to make their appearance in Moss Point c.1900; classical elements would continue to be applied to Moss Point homes throughout the twentieth century. Unique in the district is a raised c.1910 Classical Revival Cottage at 4420 Bellview Avenue,⁴⁰ tucked behind a row of Minimal Traditional houses built c.1940. The raised construction, Palladian windows, gable returns, pedimented porch supported by heavy columns and garçonniere make it an important piece of Moss Point's architectural legacy. Colonial Revival is represented in the George Price Wood House at 3725 Dantzler Street,⁴¹ a two-story frame building with low-pitched hip roof and gabled porch supported by round classical columns built during a real estate boom in the 1920s.

Bungalows, both vernacular and Craftsman, made their appearance in Moss Point c.1915 and remained popular until the 1940s. The earliest documented example is the c.1915 McInnis House at 4512 McInnis Avenue,⁴² built by W. H. McInnis. The sprawling, one-story house sits on brick piers and features a deeply inset porch between two projecting bays, a low-pitched hipped roof and exposed rafters. Other early Bungalows include a row of compact, modest homes built on Arthur Street in 1917 by the Moss Point Emergency Building Company. These small, hipped roof houses with both inset and full porches and exposed rafters provided housing for Hodge Shipbuilding Company employees during World War I. They are found at 5106, 5112, 5118 and 5125 Arthur Street.⁴³

Throughout the district are more formal Craftsman Bungalows built primarily in the 1920s real estate boom that feature exposed rafters, chimneys, Craftsman windows and decorative beams. One of the best examples is located at 5113 Arthur Street,⁴⁴ a c.1930 one-story house with a low-pitched gable-on-hip roof, decorative beams and exposed rafters. Another is the c.1930 gable-front house at 4907 Main Street,⁴⁵ which has a full-width porch with massive brick and stucco columns and balustrade, Craftsman doors and decorative beams. Also notable is the 1920 two-story house at 3201 Poplar Street,⁴⁶ the c.1915 two-story house at 4107 Bellview Avenue⁴⁷ and the c.1925 house at 4207 Robinson Avenue.⁴⁸

More modest Craftsman Bungalows, including gable-front, hip roof, and side-gable types, dot the landscape; examples can be found at 5018 Arthur Street (clipped gable-front, c.1930),⁴⁹ 5119 Griffin Street (side-gable, c.1925)⁵⁰ and 4824 Morris Street (hip, 1920).⁵¹ Later models are at 4825 and 4831 Morris Street,⁵² both built in 1936 using newly available Federal Housing Administration funds. They demonstrate characteristics of the modern house that the FHA encouraged, such as continuous foundations instead of piers and asbestos shingle cladding.

Minimal Traditional homes first appeared in Moss Point in the 1930s and quickly grew in popularity. This was partly due to the acute housing shortage in the area caused by World War II as well as the new FHA insured loans. The FHA, through the Better Housing Program, aggressively promoted these simple one-story buildings with the latest in modern design and convenience, built on single lots or tiny subdivisions. Owners of older estates began to subdivide and sell their excess acreage, with the result that small clusters of Minimal Traditionals began to take their place among older Galleried Cottages, Queen Annes, Porticoed Cottages and Craftsmans.

The first larger subdivision, the 25-lot Magnolia Subdivision just west of Rhodes Bayou, was established in 1939. Some of these Minimal Traditional houses were built on generous lots set back from the street, but most were compact in size and carefully designed to meet the needs of growing families. Sturdy brick foundations, asbestos cladding, modest entry porches, the absence of elaborate

³⁶ Inventory #89. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0008.

³⁷ Inventory #38.

³⁸ Inventory #293.

³⁹ Inventory #308.

⁴⁰ Inventory #67.

⁴¹ Inventory #107. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0003.

⁴² Inventory #217.

⁴³ Inventory #s 9, 11, 13 and 15, respectively. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0018. The Moss Point Emergency Building Company was incorporated on July 22, 1918 by O. E. Hodge, J. J. McIntosh, H. C. Herring, Jonathan F. P. Blumer, K. W. Burnham and B. D. Spano.

⁴⁴ Inventory #12. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0019.

⁴⁵ Inventory #196.

⁴⁶ Inventory #265.

⁴⁷ Inventory #58.

⁴⁸ Inventory #270.

⁴⁹ Inventory #6.

⁵⁰ Inventory #172. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0010.

⁵¹ Inventory #225.

⁵² Inventory #s 226 and 227, respectively. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0026.

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ornamentation and compact house plans featuring modern built-ins represented changing American ideas on house design. Examples include 5007 and 5024 Magnolia Street (both c.1940),⁵³ 3719 and 4112 Bellview Avenue (both c.1939),⁵⁴ 4212 Robinson Avenue (1942)⁵⁵ and 4406 Oak Avenue (1936).⁵⁶ They continued to be popular after the war through the 1950s, although in some cases, they became larger and more Ranch-like. Examples include 5019 Arthur Street (1949),⁵⁷ 5212 Griffin Street (1951),⁵⁸ 3213 Dantzler Street⁵⁹ and 4401 Oak Avenue (1953).⁶⁰

Moss Point continued to expand rapidly post-World War II and Ranch houses, which first appeared in the 1930s, began to be built in greater numbers on newly subdivided land in between older houses. Following the pre-war pattern, they were located on single lots or in clusters throughout the city. By the mid-1950s, larger subdivisions with curving streets and standard setbacks were being built; some of these newer subdivisions border the district, but do not intrude on it. Examples of the post-war Ranch include 3801 Dantzler Street (c.1950),⁶¹ 4007 Bellview Avenue (1950)⁶² and 3819 Bellview Avenue (c.1955).⁶³ A very few homes were built in the Cape Cod style during this time; a good example is the classically detailed residence located at 5124 Weems Street (c.1955).⁶⁴

The district includes three historic schools, all originally built for white students.⁶⁵ The oldest is Charlotte Hyatt Elementary at 4524 Welch Avenue,⁶⁶ designed by architect Vinson Smith and completed in 1934. This eclectic brick Art Deco/Colonial Revival building is an excellent example of the modern, airy schools built in Mississippi in the 1930s. The Art Deco Moss Point High School at 4913 Weems Street⁶⁷ was built in 1942 to meet the growing demands for educational facilities during World War II. The Contemporary R. Carl Eley School at 4924 Church Street⁶⁸ was built in 1964 to meet the needs of a rapidly expanding post-war community.

Inventory of Resources

The inventory of resources is organized by street name in alphabetical order with the street numbers in increasing order. The resources are listed as either C for contributing, NC for non-contributing or PL for previously listed.

Arthur Street

1. (C) 4924 Arthur Street c.1940 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a gabled porch and side-gable roof. Windows include single and paired faux 6/6 vinyl sashes. Decorative iron handrails are on either side of the front steps. It has a brick pier foundation, asbestos cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a gable addition on the rear and a single-bay carport with a flat roof on the right.
2. (NC) 4930 Arthur Street 1965 **Mid-20th Century Commercial**
This is a one-story commercial building with a flat roof. Windows include single-pane aluminum on the main façade, 2/2 aluminum sashes on the left side and 1/1 aluminum sashes on the rear. It has a concrete slab foundation and brick cladding.
3. (C) 5006 Arthur Street c.1885/1915 **Porticoed Cottage**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a partial gable porch and side-gable roof. The windows and doors were absent at the time of the survey. It appears the original structure was one-bay deep; however, there are two rear gable additions, increasing the square footage considerably. There are two exterior chimneys; one on the left side and one at the rear. It has a concrete block pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
4. (C) 5007 Arthur Street 1946 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof and carport on the right side. The first bay is a single light aluminum window with sidelights, the second bay is the door and the third and fourth bays are 1x1 sliding aluminum windows. It has a concrete slab foundation, asbestos cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. Two gable-roof additions extend from the rear and there is an attached carport.

⁵³ Inventory #s 187 and 190, respectively. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0002.

⁵⁴ Inventory #s 42 and 59, respectively. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0034.

⁵⁵ Inventory #271.

⁵⁶ Inventory #231. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0031.

⁵⁷ Inventory #7.

⁵⁸ Inventory #175.

⁵⁹ Inventory #88.

⁶⁰ Inventory #230.

⁶¹ Inventory #109.

⁶² Inventory #48.

⁶³ Inventory #47.

⁶⁴ Inventory #299. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0006.

⁶⁵ A school for African American students, Magnolia High School, was located outside of the proposed historic district.

⁶⁶ Inventory #324. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0028.

⁶⁷ Inventory #291. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0012.

⁶⁸ Inventory #81.

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5. (NC) 5012 Arthur Street 2009 **Post-Katrina Coastal Architecture**
This is a two-story, elevated apartment building with double gallery porches on the main façade and a front gable roof. Decorative shingles are located in the front gable. One/one vinyl sashes and doors punctuate the main façade. The structure was under construction at the time of the survey. It has tall concrete block foundation piers, fiber cement siding and a pressed metal roof.
6. (C) 5018 Arthur Street c.1930 **Craftsman Bungalow**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a partial clipped gable porch and a clipped front gable roof. Windows include single and paired 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux 6/6 muntins. Stucco with wood arranged in a geometric pattern differentiates the clipped gable porch from the main clipped gable roof. Exposed rafters, partially covered by fascia, are further evidence of Craftsman influence. It has a pier foundation obscured by bricks, clapboard siding and an asbestos shingle roof with ridge tiles.
7. (C) 5019 Arthur Street 1949 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a gabled porch and partial inset porch on the right side. Windows include single and paired 6/6 and 8/8 wood sashes. Faux shutters accent windows on the main façade. An exterior brick chimney is located in the rear on the right-side. The pier foundation is obscured. It has asbestos cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition is located on the left-side.
8. (C) 5019B Arthur Street 1949 **Mid-20th Century Commercial**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay commercial building with a side-gable roof. The first and third bays are paired 8/8 wood sashes. The second bay is a six-light over two panel wood door. Decorative iron handrails emphasize the front and left-side stoops. It has a concrete block pier foundation, board-and-batten siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
9. (C) 5106 Arthur Street 1917 **Bungalow/Hip**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a partial gable porch and a hip roof. The first and third bays are 2/2 wood sashes and the second bay is an door. A bay window with 12/12 wood sashes projects on the right side. Other windows include 6/6 wood sashes and louvered windows located on the right side. Exposed rafters are visible beneath the eaves and faux shutters accent the windows. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
10. (NC) 5107 Arthur Street 1964 **Unknown**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a large setback that is almost completely obscured by foliage. At the time it was surveyed, the brick veneer cladding and asphalt shingle roof was visible.
11. (C) 5112 Arthur Street 1917 **Bungalow/Hip**
This is a one-story, frame, two-bay residence with an inset partial-width porch and a hip roof. Two bays have single or paired 2/2 wood sashes. Original windows have been replaced in the rear with 2/2 aluminum sashes. An door is located in the reentrant angle. It has brick piers, clapboard siding and a pressed metal roof. A shed roof carport addition is located in the rear.
12. (C) 5113 Arthur Street c.1930 **Craftsman Bungalow**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with an inset partial-width porch and an asphalt shingle hip roof. The first bay is a single light flanked by 2/2 wood sashes, the second is a multi-light door with side-lights and the third is the main door with sidelights. A brick chimney is located on the right. Craftsman features include tapered columns, exposed rafters and decorative beams. It has clapboard siding. Alterations appear to be the porch expansion on the main façade and a rear shed addition.
13. (C) 5118 Arthur Street 1917 **Bungalow/Hip**
This is a one-story, frame, two-bay residence with an inset partial-width porch and a hip roof. The first bay is paired 2/2 wood sashes with faux shutters and the second bay is an door with sidelights. Other windows include 1/1 aluminum sashes and 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux 6/6 muntins. An exterior brick chimney is located on the right side. It has a brick pier foundation, asbestos siding and a pressed metal roof. A small shed roof addition is located in the rear.
14. (C) 5124 Arthur Street 1917 **Bungalow/Hip**
This is a 1.5-story, frame, two-bay residence with an inset partial-width porch and a hip roof. The first bay is paired 1/1 vinyl windows with faux 2/2 muntins and the second bay is an door. A gable with three-lights has been attached to the hip roof. Exposed rafters are visible beneath the eaves. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
15. (C) 5125 Arthur Street 1960 **Ranch**
M. C. and Raye G. Wood House: This is a one-story, frame residence with an inset partial-width porch and a side gable roof. The building form mirrors its natural setting slightly sloping with the grade of the lot. An exterior brick chimney interrupts the flow of windows spanning the façade. Windows include 8/8 wood sashes and a large multi-light picture window. Faux and operational shutters accent the windows. Decorative beams extend below the eaves. A carport is located on the right side. It has a continuous concrete foundation, board-and-batten siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

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16. (C) 5130 Arthur Street 1917 **Bungalow/Front Gable**

This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a partial gable porch and a front gable roof. The first and third bays are 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux 9/6 muntins, and the second bay is an door with sidelights and transom. Other windows include 1/1 vinyl sash with faux 6/6 muntins. Faux shutters hug the windows on all sides. Decorative brackets, turned posts and balustrade accent the porch. Two chimneys rise above the hip asphalt shingle roof. It has a brick piers and fiber cement siding.

17. (C) 5136 Arthur Street 1917 **Bungalow/Hip**

This is a one-story, frame residence with a partial hip porch and a hip roof. Windows are 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux 9/6 muntins. Elements include faux shutters on main façade windows, a closed brick balustrade on the porch and boxed eaves. It has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

Beardslee Street

18. (C) 5006 Beardslee Street c.1930 **Craftsman Bungalow**

This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence. The doorway is sheltered by a gabled awning supported by brackets. Windows are 4/4 and 6/6 wood sashes. Craftsman elements include exposed rafters, decorative beams and a waffle vent in the awning. The house rests on brick piers, has clapboard and fiber cement siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

19. (C) 5007 Beardslee Street 1920/c.1940 **Minimal Traditional**

This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a side-gable roof. Windows in the first, second and fourth bays are 6/6 sash wood sash triple windows; the third bay is a door; and the fifth bay is obscured. The house has a brick pier foundation with brick infill, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

20. (C) 5012 Beardslee Street 1927 **Colonial Revival**

This is a two-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side gable roof and a partial-width porch. The left-bay advances forming a shallow one-story gable-front wing; a shed porch, supported by square columns, fills the right front reentrant angle formed by the wing. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux mullions and 1/1 vinyl sash accented by faux shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding, gabled (through-the-cornice) dormers and asphalt shingle roof.

21. (C) 5101 Beardslee Street 1943 **Ranch**

This is a one-story, frame residence with a hip roof, and a partial-width inset porch. The first bay entrance is offset left, and windows are paired and triple 3/1 wood sashes. The house rests on brick piers, is clad with vinyl siding, has faux shutters and an asphalt shingle roof. An addition is on the left side of the main façade.

22. (C) 5107 Beardslee Street 1963 **Ranch**

This is a one-story, frame residence with a hipped roof. The entrance has sidelights and is offset left; windows are 8/8 and 8/12 aluminum sash. Decorative elements include wide eaves and faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.

Bellview Avenue

23. (C) 3330 Bellview Avenue c.1950 **Early Ranch**

This is a one-story, frame residence with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, continuous concrete block foundation and wood 10S siding. It has a 6-panel wood door and a gable-roof partial-width concrete porch with decorative iron posts and rail. Windows include 8/8 wood sashes, 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins and 1/1 or single-light metal sashes; some are paired and/or screened. There is a wood Chicago window on the front elevation that has 2/2 side sashes and a 16-light center. Architectural details include triangular vents in the gable ends, corner boards, door surrounds, window surrounds and a brick chimney.

24. (NC) 3332 Bellview Avenue 2010 **Garage Front**

This is a one-story, frame residence with a hipped architectural shingle roof, slab foundation and brick veneer. It has a hip-roof garage on the east side and an inset partial-width concrete porch with a brick post. Windows include 9/6 and 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins, some of which are paired, and a decorative oval light in the front door. Architectural details include shutters, sills, a gable-front extension on the west side, a multi-paneled garage door and a fan panel over one of the front windows.

25. (C) 3400 Bellview Avenue 1946 **Bungalow/Front Gable**

This is a one-story, frame residence with a front-gable asphalt shingle roof, brick pier foundation and asbestos siding. It has a gable-roof partial-width concrete porch with iron posts on plinths. Windows include 6/6 and faux 2/2 vinyl sashes, some paired, and an oval light in the front door. Architectural details include gable end vents, door and window surrounds. There are shed roof additions on the west side and rear, and a gable-roof screened porch with a continuous brick foundation addition on the east side.

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26. (C) 3412 Bellview Avenue 1960 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, multi-gable residence. The house has a side-gable wing at its east-west axis, a projecting front gabled wing at the main façade east, and a gabled ell with garage at the rear. The partially-inset porch is on the left. Windows are 9/6 aluminum sashes with faux muntins. The residence has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof.
27. (C) 3418 Bellview Avenue 1960 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a front-gable partial-width porch. The first bay is setback. Windows are 1/1 wooden sashes. It has a brick pier foundation, wood novelty siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
28. (NC) 3424 Bellview Avenue 1980 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame multi-gabled residence with a gable partial-width porch and a gabled ell at the rear. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof.
29. (NC) 3506 Bellview Avenue c.1970 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay side-gable residence. The first bay was a carport which has been enclosed. Windows are single and paired 1/1 and 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins. The house has recently received brick veneer cladding with quoins at the corners and a double row of headers at windows and doors. It has a concrete slab foundation and an asphalt shingle roof.
30. (C) 3512 Bellview Avenue 1958 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, L-plan residence with a multiple gable roof, inset partial-width porch and an enclosed carport. Windows are 1x1 sliding aluminum. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding with brick and an asphalt shingle roof.
31. (NC) 3518 Bellview Avenue 1977 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, side-gable residence with a brick arch at the inset entry. It has an inset garage to the east and a projecting gable wing to the west. It has a slab foundation, brick veneer, 2/2 aluminum sashes and an asphalt shingle roof.
32. (NC) 3524 Bellview Avenue 1979 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay hip roof residence with a hip entry porch. There is a hipped ell at the rear with a garage. Windows are 6/6 aluminum sashes. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof.
33. (C) 3530 Bellview Avenue c.1925 **Craftsman Bungalow**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence. A partial-width gable porch spans bays 1-2; the entrance is offset left. Windows are 3/1 wooden sashes. The house has a pier foundation, asbestos shingle siding, exposed rafters and an asphalt shingle roof.
34. (C) 3600 Bellview Avenue c.1925 **Craftsman Bungalow**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence. A partial-width gable porch spans bays 1-2. Windows are 1/1 aluminum sashes. A bay window is on the east façade. An inset partial-width porch at the rear has been enclosed with board and batten siding. The house has a brick pier foundation, asbestos shingle siding, exposed rafters and an asphalt shingle roof.
35. (C) 3612 Bellview Avenue 1958 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay side-gable residence with a shed entry porch and a gabled ell at the rear. Windows have faux shutters and are single and paired 1/1 vinyl sashes (main façade) and 6/6 aluminum sashes with faux mullions (rear ell). It has a concrete slab foundation, asbestos shingle siding, an asphalt shingle roof and a carport.
36. (C) 3618 Bellview Avenue c.1895 **Folk Victorian**
Robert W. Cowan House: This is a one-story, frame, side-gable residence with wraparound porch supported by bracketed turned posts and balustrade. Windows are 9/6 aluminum sash; a bay window is located at-bay 1. The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. At rear there is an original gabled ell and three additions: one shed and two gables.
37. (C) 3624 Bellview Avenue 1930 **Bungalow/Front Gable**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a gable partial-width porch across bays 1 and 2. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins, 6/6 wooden sashes and 6-light stationary. Alterations include boxed eaves and an attached carport (rear). The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
38. (C) 3700 Bellview Avenue c.1889 **Queen Anne**
John A. and Laura Vanderwall House: This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a partial-width hip roof porch that has spindle work and turned posts. The center-bay wood panel glazed door has a single light transom and two sidelights; windows include 6/6, 2/2 and 1/1 wood sashes with shutters. Decorative elements include pentad gables with fish scale shingles and cut-away-bays with brackets and finials. The house has a brick pier foundation and clapboard siding. The porches on the rear and left side have been enclosed.

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39. (C) 3706 Bellview Avenue 1896/1920 **Queen Anne/Craftsman**
Flavius J. McKay House: This is a one-story, frame, six-bay residence with a multi-gable roof and a partial-width inset porch. The third bay door has a single light transom and two sidelights; bays 1-2 and 3-4 are 6/6 wood sashes with shutters and the sixth bay is a cut-away-bay window that has 2/2 wood sashes with decorative brackets and finials. Queen Anne elements include spindle work, decorative brackets and verge board in the front gable. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
40. (C) 3712 Bellview Avenue 1899 **Queen Anne**
This is a one-story, frame, two-bay residence with a hip roof with a pented lower cross gable on the right-bay and a partial-width shed porch in the left front reentrant angle. Decorative elements include a cut-away-bay window and wood work in the gable. Windows are 1/1 vinyl sash. The house has vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is located in the rear.
41. (C) 3718 Bellview Avenue 1939 **Cape Cod**
This is a 1.5-story, frame, three-bay residence with a side-gable roof. Windows include 6/6 wood and faux 6/6 vinyl sashes in the gable dormers. The house has a continuous brick foundation, scalloped asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a rear shed roof porch addition. The rear of the house is elevated approximately six feet to match the lot's downward slope.
42. (C) 3719 Bellview Avenue c.1939 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, six-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a gabled entry. The first bay is an addition and the second bay is an enclosed breezeway with novelty siding that is connected to the rear carport. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes and 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux 4/4 muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, scalloped asbestos shingle siding and asphalt shingles on the roof.
43. (C) 3801A Bellview Avenue c.1940 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a gable entry. Windows are paired 6/6 sash wood windows. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
44. (C) 3801B Bellview Avenue 1956 **No Style**
This is a two-story, frame, garage apartment with a side-gable roof. A three-bay garage is located on the first level and faces Magnolia Street. Living space is located on the second-story and the entrance is located off of Bellview Avenue. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes. The building has a concrete slab foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
45. (C) 3806 Bellview Avenue c.1960 **Vernacular/Craftsman Elements**
Rotary Building and Women's Club House: This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a shed entry porch. Windows are 2/2 wood sashes. Decorative elements include exposed rafters and brackets under the gables. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, asbestos siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
46. (NC) 3813 Bellview Avenue c.1975 **Split-Level**
This is a one-story, frame, residence with a side-gable roof and a gabled porch. Windows are 6/6 sash with faux mullions. The house has a pier foundation, brick veneer siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A two-story two-bay garage is located on the right side of the main façade with the second-story being level with the main house.
47. (C) 3819 Bellview Avenue c.1955 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with an intersecting hip roof. A concrete patio covered with a cloth awning starts on the southeast corner of the main façade and wraps around the right side. Windows include paired 2/2 wood sash and a three-light picture window on the main façade. The house has a poured concrete foundation, stucco and fiber cement siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A two-bay garage was added to the rear of the building.
48. (C) 4007 Bellview Avenue 1950 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with an inset entry porch and a multiple hip roof. The first, second and fifth bays are single and paired 2/2 vinyl sashes, and the fourth bay is a large single-light picture window flanked by 1/1 vinyl sashes. The porch is accented by a decorative iron column and the windows on the main façade have decorative shutters. It has a continuous brick foundation, asbestos siding, an asphalt shingle roof and a garage.
49. (C) 4012 Bellview Avenue 1901 **Folk Victorian**
This is a two-story, frame residence with a double-galleried porch and an intersecting gable roof. The three bays are doors with sidelights and transoms. Ornamentation includes squared wood columns, jig sawn balustrades, cloth awnings, window shutters and false gable returns. It has a continuous brick foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

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50. (C) 4013 Bellview Avenue c.1890 **Center Hall**
This is a 1.5-story, frame, five-bay residence with an inset full-width porch and a side-gable roof. Square wood posts and balustrade ornament the inset porch. Decorative shutters accent the windows. The first, second, fourth and fifth bays are 6/9 wood sashes and the third bay is the original double-door with sidelights and transom. The remaining windows are 6/6 wood sash. There are three brick chimneys. It has brick foundation piers, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
51. (NC) 4018 Bellview Avenue 1972 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a partial gable porch and a side-gable roof. Windows are 6/6 aluminum sashes. Faux shutters accent the windows and door on the main façade. An interior brick chimney is located offset left of the door. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding with composite wood in the gable-ends, an asphalt shingle roof and a garage.
52. (C) 4019 Bellview Avenue 1940 **Colonial Revival**
Colley House: This is a 1.5-story, frame, three-bay residence with a shed full-width porch supported by square wood columns and a side gable roof. The first and third bays are paired 6/6 wood sashes with faux shutters and the second bay is an door with transom. Other windows include 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux 6/6 muntins. Two gable dormers, on the main façade, create a half story. An exterior brick chimney is located on the right side. It has clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
53. (C) 4024 Bellview Avenue 1940 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame residence with an enclosed inset partial-width porch and a multiple gable roof. Windows include single and quad 1/1 vinyl sashes and single light vinyl windows. False gable returns have been added over time. It has a continuous brick foundation, asbestos siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
54. (C) 4025 Bellview Avenue c.1895 **Eastlake Center Hall**
Oliver Connell Cowan, Jr. House: This is a two-story, frame, residence with a wraparound porch and a hip roof. A porch wraps around the first story of the house; it is accented with turned wood posts, decorative brackets, verge board, jig sawn balustrades and a turret at the southeast corner. A two-story portico projects over the center bays, emphasizing the main entrance. Windows are 6/6 wood sash. A two-story hip wing projects on the left and a 1.5-story wing projects on the right. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
55. (C) 4100 Bellview Avenue 1940 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame residence with an enclosed inset-partial-width porch and a multiple gable roof. Windows include single-light aluminum, 2/2 aluminum and quad 6/6 wood sashes. Awnings sheathed in pressed metal project over the windows. It has a continuous brick foundation, asbestos siding and a pressed metal roof. A shed roof addition stretches across the rear and a single-bay carport has been added to the right side.
56. (C) 4101 Bellview Avenue 1919 **Vernacular**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a shed-entry porch and a multiple-gable roof. Turned spindles and balustrade ornament the entry porch. Windows include 4/4 and 6/6 wood sashes and a large multi-light picture window (second bay). Faux shutters accent the windows. It has a pier foundation obscured by PermaStone skirting, clapboard siding and a pressed metal roof. A two-bay, gable garage has been added to the left side.
57. (C) 4106 Bellview Avenue 1940 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a partial gable porch and a side-gable roof. Windows include 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux 6/6 muntins and a large single-light vinyl picture window flanked on both sides by 1/1 vinyl windows with faux 2/2 muntins. It has a continuous brick foundation, fiber cement siding and a pressed metal roof. A large shed addition is located in the rear.
58. (C) 4107 Bellview Avenue c.1915 **Craftsman Center Hall**
This is a two-story, frame, five-bay residence with a hip roof. A wraparound porch extending to a porte-cochere is on the left side. Windows are 1/1 wood sashes. Craftsman features include exposed rafters and tapered columns on large brick pedestals. There are two exterior brick chimneys on the left and one on the right. The pier foundation is obscured by lattice. It has clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
59. (C) 4112 Bellview Avenue c.1939 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with an intersecting-gable roof and a partial shed porch accented by turned posts and balustrade. The first bay is a paired 1/1 vinyl sash window with faux 6/1 muntins, the second, fourth and fifth bays are 6/6 wood sashes. The third bay is an door capped by a cornice and flanked on both sides by pilasters. It has a continuous brick foundation, asbestos cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. A large shed addition extends in the rear on the right.

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60. (C) 4113 Bellview Avenue 1886 **Folk Victorian**
Frederick Fisher House: This is a two-story, frame residence with a hip full-width porch. There is a one-story side-gable wing with an enclosed inset full-width porch on the right. The door has sidelights and a 3-light transom. Windows include 6/6 louvered wood sashes and 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux 6/6 muntins. A gable awning projects over the paired 6/6 sashes on the second story. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
61. (C) 4118 Bellview Avenue c.1940 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with an intersecting-gable roof and 8/8 and 6/6 wood sashes. The third bay is an door capped with a pediment and flanked by pilasters. The fifth bay forms a shallow gable wing with returns. It has a continuous brick foundation, asbestos cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed addition is located in the rear.
62. (C) 4119 Bellview Avenue 1960 **Post-Modern**
Moss Point City Library: This is a one-story, brick-veneered former bank with a flat roof. The entrance bay creates an additional story. A flat roof and wide cornice emphasizes its horizontal nature. These elements, combined with the massing and portico details, suggest a Prairie influence. Single-light aluminum windows punctuate the brick walls. It has a concrete slab foundation.
63. (NC) 4201 Bellview Avenue 1971 **New Formalism**
First Federal Bank: This is a one-story, Brick-veneered bank with an inset full-width porch and a flat roof. Five arches stretch across the main façade porch, supported by columns that taper at their bases. Single-light plate-glass windows varying in size and arrangement provide an abundance of natural light to the interior. It has a concrete slab foundation and is raised on a recessed platform. A three-bay canopy drive-thru extends from the right side to provide shelter and separate vehicular traffic for patrons.
64. (NC) 4213 Bellview Avenue c.1910 **Bungalow/Front Gable**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a partially enclosed, inset full-width porch. Windows include fixed 6-light wood, 3-light aluminum and 1-light vinyl, 6/1 wood sashes, and 2 or 3-light aluminum louvered. Brick chimneys with corbelling and arched caps are on the left and right sides. It has a continuous brick foundation, brick and vinyl cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.
65. (C) 4219 Bellview Avenue 1910 **Queen Anne Vernacular**
This is a one story, frame, three-bay residence with a hip screened full-width porch and a multiple gable roof. The first and second bays have 2/2 wood sashes. The third has the original Queen Anne door with transom. The irregular floor plan, turned posts and spindles are also Queen Anne influenced. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
66. (NC) 4225-4231 Bellview Avenue 1996 **Neo-Eclectic**
This is a two-story, eight-bay, four-unit apartment with a shed full-width porch and a side gable roof. Windows on the first and second stories are 1/1 vinyl sash with faux 6/6 muntins. Windows on the main façade are accented with faux shutters. Turned posts and balustrade ornament the porch. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick and vinyl cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.
67. (C) 4420 Bellview Avenue c.1910 **Colonial Revival**
This is a 1.5-story, raised, frame residence with a multiple gable roof and a wraparound porch supported by triple and paired Doric columns and turned balustrade. The main structure retains the original 35/1 and 42/1 wood sashes and Palladian windows in the front gables. It has a gable dormer with returns, and a large pediment projects over the porch. An exterior chimney is located on the right side. The house rests on brick and concrete block piers. It has clapboard siding and a wood shingle roof.
- Castenara Street**
68. (NC) 4024 Castenara Street 1970 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, six-bay residence with an inset partial-width porch and a side-gable roof. The first, second, third, fifth and sixth bays are 1/1 vinyl sashes and the fourth is the door. Faux shutters accent windows on the main façade. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding and a pressed metal roof.
69. (NC) 4107 Castenara Street 2001 **Neo-Eclectic**
This is a one-story residence with a wraparound porch and hip roof. Windows are vinyl sashes with 9/6 faux muntins. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. A hip wing extends from the right side, housing a three-bay garage. A small shed roof porch has been added to the left-side.
70. (NC) 4119 Castenara Street 1945 **No Style**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a wraparound porch and an intersecting gable-on-hip with gable roof. Windows include 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux 6/6 muntins. Very little evidence of the original structure remains, which includes 3/1 wood sashes and clapboard siding visible on the left side. An exterior brick chimney, also on the left side, rises through the porch and above the gable-on-hip roof. It has a wood-in-concrete pier foundation, vinyl, clapboard and plywood siding and a pressed metal roof.

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71. (NC) 4121-4123 Castenara Street c.2000 **Neo-Eclectic**
This is a one-story duplex with an inset partial-width porch and a side-gable roof. Windows include single and paired 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux 8/8 muntins. A single row of soldier coursing wraps around the cornice line. The eaves are boxed. It has a continuous concrete foundation, brick veneer and fiber cement siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.
72. (C) 4124 Castenara Street 1945 **Bungalow/Front Gable**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a partially-enclosed full-width hip porch and a front-gable roof. Windows include 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux shutters. An exterior brick chimney is visible on the right side. It has a concrete pylon pier foundation, asbestos cladding and a pressed metal roof. A large gable roof addition with a flat roof carport has been added to the rear.
73. (C) 4125 Castenara Street c.1890 **Galleried Cottage/Center Hall**
This is a one-story, frame, side-gable residence with an inset partial-width porch with decorative brackets and square wood posts. The first, second and fourth bays have 6/6 wood sashes with operational shutters; the third bay has the main door with transom. It has brick piers, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A large gable addition extends from the rear.
74. (C) 4130 Castenara Street c.1955 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a partial shed porch and a side-gable roof. Windows include 3/1 wood sashes and 1/1 vinyl sashes. Faux shutters accent windows on the main façade. Craftsman features are exposed rafters and the original three-light door. It rests on a concrete block pier foundation, and has asbestos cladding and a pressed metal roof.
75. (NC) 4218 Castenara Street 2009 **No Style**
This is a one-story, steel frame, building with a flat roof. At the time of the survey it was under construction. Bays were determined by the window and door openings visible on the main façade. It has a concrete slab foundation.
76. (C) 4224 Castenara Street 1950 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a hip entry porch and a multiple hip roof. Windows include 4- and 2-light aluminum awnings and a large picture window on the main façade. Hip wings project on the left and right, giving the structure a slight u-shape. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.

Cedar Avenue

77. (C) 3812 Cedar Avenue 1940 **Vernacular**
This is a one-story, frame residence with an intersecting gable roof and a partial-width gable entry porch. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes and 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux mullions. The house has a pier foundation, scalloped asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Both the original porch on the main façade and the attached carport on the southeast corner are enclosed.
78. (C) 3819 Cedar Avenue c.1935 **Bungalow/Front Gable**
This is a one-story, frame residence with projecting front gables and a partial-width shed porch. Windows include paired and triple 3/1 wood sashes and 1/1 wood sashes in the gables. The house has a brick sill foundation, vinyl and scalloped asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a shed roof addition at the rear.
79. (C) 3824 Cedar Avenue 1950 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable roof. Windows are faux 6/6 vinyl sashes. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There are additions on the west and rear, and an attached garage on the right side.

Church Street

80. (NC) 4819 Church Street 1981 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, brick residence with a hipped architectural shingle roof and slab foundation. It has a partial-width, hip-roof, concrete porch with vinyl columns. Windows include faux 9/6 vinyl sashes, some paired. Details include shutters and brick sills.
81. (NC) 4924 Church Street 1964 **Contemporary**
This is a one-story, boomerang shaped school building with a side-gable roof. It has a central inset-entry porch with two sets of paired doors. Most window openings have been enclosed with pebbled concrete panels; the remaining windows are 3-light steel frame hoppers. The building has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer and a standing seam metal roof.

Couch Street

82. (C) 5013 Couch Street 1950 **Vernacular/Craftsman Elements**
This is a one-story, frame, side-gable residence with a screened-in partial-width gable porch. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes. It has concrete piers, novelty siding, exposed rafters and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition and a garage are on the north side.

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Dantzler Street

83. (NC) 3112 Dantzler Street 1970 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay hip-roof residence. A shallow hip-roof wing is at bays 3 and 4; the entrance is inset on the left side. Bay two is a picture window; other windows are 2/2 aluminum sashes with faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer an asphalt shingle roof and carport.
84. (NC) 3200 Dantzler Street c.1970 **Center Hall**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with intersecting gable and hip roofs and an inset full-width porch. Bays 1 and 3 are paired windows, and bay 2 is a paneled door with beveled glass panels and a distinctive four tier casing. Windows are 1/1 aluminum sashes. The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding, interior chimney and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a side-gable addition set back to the west, and a hip roof addition with attached shed roof carport at the rear.
85. (C) 3201 Dantzler Street 1952 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof, shed partial-width porch and a steeply pitched, shallow, gable-front wing (bay 3). Windows are single and paired 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins. The house has a concrete sill foundation, asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A one-bay addition is located setback to the east.
86. (C) 3206 Dantzler Street c.1899 **Queen Anne**
L. N. Dantzler, Jr. House: This is a 2.5-story, frame residence with Eastlake ornamentation and a hip roof with lower cross gables. Porches are supported by bracketed turned posts with a turned balustrade and spindle freeze. The first floor porch wraps around the main and right façades; the second floor has a partial-width porch and a conical roofed, faux tower at the northwest corner. Windows are 1/1 wood sashes. Features include modillions, pents, gable ornamentation, pendants, shingles, cut-away bays and transoms over doors. It has a brick pier foundation and clapboard siding.
87. (C) 3207 Dantzler Street 1952 **Cape Cod**
This is a 1.5-story, frame, three-bay residence that has a side-gable roof and a steeply pitched, shallow, gable wing at the center bay. Windows are 6/6 and 8/8 wood sashes. The house has a concrete slab foundation, asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Additions are a screened gable porch at the east, and at the rear there is a full-width shed addition.
88. (C) 3213 Dantzler Street 1952 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay side-gable residence with a shed partial-width porch over bays two, three and four. The first bay is set back; while the fifth bay is a shallow, projecting, gable wing. Windows are 8/8 and 6/6 wood sashes. The house has a concrete slab foundation, asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a full-width shed addition with carport across the rear.
89. (C) 3218 Dantzler Street c.1895 **Queen Anne**
C. W. Jackson House: This is a 1.5-story, frame residence with Eastlake ornamentation, a hip roof and lower cross gables, and tent roofed octagonal dormer tower. The inset partial-width porch is supported by bracketed turned posts with a turned balustrade, spindle freeze and pendants. Windows are 1/1 wood sashes. Features include shingles, cut-away bays, stained glass, gable ornamentation, painted verge boards with bulls-eye motifs and patterned masonry chimneys. The house has a brick pier foundation and is clad in clapboard siding. A gable addition is at the rear left.
90. (C) 3219 Dantzler Street c.1951 **Ranch**
Marie C. Lennep House: This is a one-story, frame, residence with a side-gable roof. A shed porch, supported by decorative cast iron columns, fills the reentrant angle created by the intersection of a shallow gable wing and the main house. Windows are 8/8 and 6/6 wood sashes. An attached two-car carport is at the northeast corner. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof.
91. (NC) 3225 Dantzler Street 2004 **Neo-Eclectic**
This is a one-story, five-bay residence with a hip roof and an inset partial-width porch between two hipped wings. Windows are faux 9/9 and 6/6 vinyl sashes. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, asphalt shingle roof and a carport.
92. (C) 3300 Dantzler Street 1951 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, side-gable residence with multiple side-gable additions. The original house is three-bays-wide. Bay 2 is a gabled entry porch and bay 3 is a large picture window flanked by 1/1 sash windows. A two-bay addition that mirrors the core, projects from the west side. A two-bay addition extends from the right side of the first addition and has a carport at the rear. The house has a continuous brick foundation, asbestos shingle siding and 1/1 aluminum sash windows.

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93. (C) 3301 Dantzler Street 1875/c.1900 **Queen Anne**
John Lewis Dantzler House: This is a 1.5-story, frame, four-bay residence with Eastlake ornamentation, a side-gable roof and a gable partial-width porch supported by turned posts and balustrade. There is a door with a transom and sidelights and a bay window. Windows are 6/6 and 4/4 wood sashes with operational shutters. Other architectural details include turned truss work, shingles, pents and Palladian windows in the gable ends. It has a brick piers, clapboard siding, an asphalt shingle roof and a gabled ell at the rear.
94. (NC) 3312 Dantzler Street c.1890 **Center Hall**
This is a 1.5-story, frame, three-bay residence with a broken-slope side-gable roof and inset full-width porch supported by turned posts and balustrade. Windows are replacement 9/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins. The house has a brick pier foundation, fiber cement siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A hip addition connects a gabled addition to the rear of the house.
95. (NC) 3400 Dantzler Street 1963 **Neo-Eclectic**
This is a two-story, frame apartment comprised of two double galleried buildings connected by a breezeway. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, 6/6 aluminum sashes and a pressed metal mansard roof.
96. (C) 3406 Dantzler Street 1954 **Colonial Revival**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay meeting hall with a side-gable roof, symmetrical façade and side-gable wings at the left and right. The center bay has paired doors and a gabled porte-cochere. Bays 1 and 3 are ribbons of three 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins. The building has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
97. (NC) 3419 Dantzler Street 1969 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a hipped roof and an inset entry porch. The door is offset right and is flanked with two bays of 6/6 aluminum sashes. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, wide eaves and asphalt shingles on the roof.
98. (C) 3425 Dantzler Street 1938 **Colonial Revival**
This is a one-story, frame, six-bay residence with a gable and hip roof and a pedimented entry supported by fluted columns. The first, second, fourth and fifth bays are 6/6 wood sashes with decorative shutters; the sixth bay is an addition with a 15/15 aluminum sash window. The house sits on a pier foundation surrounded with brick infill, is clad with vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed-roof addition with 1/1 aluminum sashes is at the rear.
99. (NC) 3501 Dantzler Street 1970 **Neo-Eclectic**
This is a 1.5-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof and partial-width inset porch. The left bay forms a shallow gable-front wing. Windows include 6/6 aluminum sashes, glass block windows in the projecting left gable and a 20-light aluminum window on the main façade. The building is clad in brick veneer siding and has vinyl siding in the gable ends. The house has a concrete slab foundation and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 100.(C) 3507 Dantzler Street c.1880 **Folk Victorian**
This is a one-story, frame, side hall residence with a multi-gable roof and partial-width inset porch. The entrance has an arched panel door with sidelights, transom and pilasters. Windows are 6/6 and 3/1 wood sashes. Decorative features include verge boards in the front gable, decorative brackets and a balustrade on the porch. The house has a pier foundation, clapboard siding on the main façade with asbestos shingles on the side and rear elevations and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 101.(NC) 3607 Dantzler Street 1980 **No Style**
This is a two-story, frame apartment building with a hipped roof and a double galleried porch. Windows are 9/6 and 6/6 aluminum sashes on the first floor, and 9/6 and 6/6 vinyl sashes on the second floor. The building has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer and composite wood siding and a pressed metal roof.
- 102.(C) 3701 Dantzler Street 1887 **Porticoed Cottage/Center Hall**
Presbyterian Manse: This is a one-story, frame, five-bay building with a side-gable roof and partial-width gable porch ornamented by turned balusters and square posts. The center bay door has a transom, sidelights and pilasters; windows are 6/6 wood sashes and 2/2, 1/1 and 9/6 aluminum sashes with paneled shutters on the main façade. The house has a brick piers, vinyl siding, a decorative gable vent and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition with a gable porch was added to the rear.
- 103.(NC) 3706 Dantzler Street 1980 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with an intersecting gable roof and a partial-width inset porch. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sashes. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof. A garage is attached to the east side.

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- 104.(C) 3707 Dantzler Street 1879/1910 **Eclectic**
Moss Point Presbyterian Church: This is a 1.5-story, frame church with an intersecting-gable roof and gable entry porch. Windows are 9/9 and 1/1 aluminum sashes. Decorative features include a tower with brackets on the right side of the main façade, pented gables, dentils, paired arched windows in the front gable and a porte-cochere on the east side. Two flat roof additions are located in the rear. The church has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 105.(C) 3712 Dantzler Street 1950 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a carport on the west side. Windows are 2/2 wood sashes with faux shutters. The house has asbestos shingle siding and a pressed metal roof.
- 106.(NC) 3718 Dantzler Street 1988 **Neo-Eclectic**
This is a two-story residence with a partial-width hipped porch and faux 6/6 vinyl sashes. Decorative features include turned posts and a two-story cut-away bay. The house has a block pier foundation, fiber cement siding and a hipped asphalt shingle roof.
- 107.(C) 3725 Dantzler Street c.1926 **Colonial Revival**
George Price Wood House: This is a two-story, frame, three-bay residence with a hipped roof. The center bay door has a fanlight and sidelights, and is sheltered by a gable entry porch with grouped columns and a curved cutout in the gable. Windows are 6/6 and 8/8 wood sashes with faux shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There are shed roof additions on both side elevations and a hipped addition at the rear.
- 108.(C) 3800 Dantzler Street 1955 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a 1.5-story, frame, two-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a partial-width gable porch supported by square columns. Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung with faux mullions and 6/6 wood sashes in the half-story. The house has a brick pier foundation, fiber cement siding on the main façade, asbestos shingle siding on the side elevations and a pressed metal roof.
- 109.(C) 3801 Dantzler Street c.1950 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a hipped roof. Windows are single and paired 2/2 wood sashes and a 12-light aluminum picture window. The house has a brick pier foundation, asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is an addition at the southeast corner of the main façade.
- 110.(C) 3807 Dantzler Street c.1880/1900 **Italianate/Queen Anne Alterations**
Dr. Jacob N. Rape House: This is a 1.5-story, frame, five-bay residence with an intersecting gable and hip roof with lower cross gables. The left bay forms a shallow gable-front wing with an inset porch; a shed porch fills the right front reentrant angle. Both are supported by square wood columns with entablature and dentils. Bays 2-4 are glazed doors with transoms; windows are 6/9 and 6/6 wood sashes. Decorative features include paired brackets, Palladian windows and patterned shingles in the gables.
- 111.(NC) 3812 Dantzler Street 2004 **Neo-Eclectic**
This is a one-story residence with a side-gable roof, projecting front gables and an inset porch. Windows are 1/1 vinyl sashes. A two-bay garage is on the left side. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 112.(C) 3819 Dantzler Street 1905 **Center Hall**
This is a 1.5-story, frame, three-bay residence with a front-gable roof. The full-width shed porch is supported by square columns with decorative brackets and has large faux dentils and turned balusters. Windows include paired 6/6 wood sashes, a 15/15 wood sash with a Greek key surround in the front gable and one 6/6 vinyl sash with faux mullions on the left elevation. The house has a pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 113.(NC) 3825 Dantzler Street c.1970 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable roof and a partial-width gable porch supported by square wood columns. Windows are paired 9/6 and 6/6 aluminum sashes. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer siding, wide eaves and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 114.(NC) 3830 Dantzler Street 1972 **No Style**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a front-gable roof and an enclosed full-width inset porch. Windows include 1/1 aluminum sashes and a louvered window in the gable. The house has aluminum siding, metal awnings and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 115.(NC) 3913 Dantzler Street c.1970 **No Style**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a front gable roof and a full-width inset porch. Bays 1 and 3 are paired 9/9 vinyl sashes with faux mullions. The main façade is a later addition and another addition is located on the southwest corner of the building. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick and plywood cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.

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- 116.(NC) 3925 Dantzler Street 1979 **No Style**
This is a one-story residence with a partial hip porch and a hip roof. Windows include 1/1 aluminum sashes. A brick chimney rises above the hip roof in the rear on the left side. The structure rests on tall concrete block piers used for elevation. It has vinyl siding and a pressed metal roof.
- 117.(C) 4101 Dantzler Street 1955 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable roof. Windows include single-light and faux 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux shutters. The gables and eaves are sheathed in vinyl. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. A large addition extends across the rear of the structure stretching into a two-bay carport on the left side.
- 118.(C) 4107 Dantzler Street c.1930 **Craftsman Bungalow**
This is a 1.5-story, frame, four-bay residence with an enclosed inset full-width porch. A shed partial-width porch shelters the entry. Craftsman features include tapered columns, decorative brackets and a 9-light shed roof dormer. Later alterations include replacement 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins, a right-side gable roof addition and a large rear shed roof addition with two exterior chimneys. It has a continuous brick foundation, vinyl siding, brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 119.(C) 4113 Dantzler Street 1942 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable roof. Windows include single and paired 6/6 wood sashes and a small arched six-light window in the front gable. Faux shutters accent the windows on the main façade only. The door has six lights, and exposed rafters are visible beneath the eaves on the main and right façades. It has a continuous brick foundation, asbestos siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A large shed addition extends from the rear culminating in a screened porch on the right side.
- 120.(C) 4124 Dantzler Street c.1885 **Porticoed Cottage/Center Hall**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a side gable roof and a partial gable porch supported by turned columns with decorative brackets. The first and fifth bays are 6/6 wood sashes, the second and fourth bays are 9/6 wood sashes while the center bay includes the original door with transom and sidelights. Operational shutters accent the windows and a decorative vent accents the front gable. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 121.(NC) 4125 Dantzler Street c.1940 **Vernacular**
This is a one-story, frame residence with an inset full-width porch and a side gable roof. Windows include aluminum 1/1 sashes. Operational wood shutters set against white clapboard siding, squared wood columns and decorative iron handrails distinguish the porch from the rest of the structure. A large interior brick chimney rises above the left gable addition. It has a brick pier foundation, brick and clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A large rear addition with a smaller gable addition is located on the right side in the rear.
- 122.(C) 4200 Dantzler Street c.1885 **Porticoed Cottage/Center Hall**
"Blumer Cottage": This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a partial gable porch supported by turned columns accented by decorative brackets. It has 6/6 wood sashes and 9/6 floor-length wood sashes. The center bay includes the original door with transom and sidelights. The house has some Queen Anne features, including vents in the gable ends and an interior brick chimney with corbelling. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 123.(NC) 4201 Dantzler Street 1982 **Neo-Eclectic**
This is a 1.5-story residence with a wraparound porch and a multiple gable roof. Windows include 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux 6/6 muntins. An exterior fireplace sheathed in random rubble stands on the left façade just behind the porch. Decorative shingles are located in the gables, faux shutters accent the windows, and beveled glass sidelights sandwich the door. It has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 124.(C) 4206 Dantzler Street c.1875 **Center Hall**
Samuel T. Elder House: This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a side gable roof and a porch wrapping around the north and east sides. The first and third bays are 6/6 wood sashes. The second bay includes the original door with four-light transom and sidelights. Faux shutters accent windows on the main façade. It has a brick pier foundation, novelty siding on all sides except the main façade where there is flush board siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 125.(C) 4212 Dantzler Street c.1885 **Porticoed Cottage/Center Hall**
"Blumer Cottage": This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a pedimented entry porch supported by square columns. The first and third bays are 6/6 wood sashes with operational shutters, while the center bay is comprised of the original door with a two-light transom and sidelights. Faux gable returns are visible on the side gables. An interior brick chimney is located offset right. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and a pressed metal roof.

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126.(C) 4213 Dantzler Street c.1885 **Center Hall**

Gustav Anderson House: This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a hip full-width porch, which appears to have been slightly altered over time. The center bay has an door with sidelights and three-light transom. Windows include 6/6 floor-length wood sashes and vinyl sashes with faux 6/6 and 9/9 muntins. Ghosting suggests the previous presence of gable returns. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

127.(C) 4218 Dantzler Street 1920 **Craftsman Bungalow**

This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a partial inset porch, tapered columns on brick plinths, exposed rafters, brackets and a shed dormer. The center bay has a door with sidelights and transom. An interior brick chimney is located offset right of the shed dormer. It has a brick and concrete block pier foundation, clapboard siding, 1/1 vinyl sashes and a pressed metal roof. A partial-width shed addition was added after 1944 according to the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps.

128.(C) 4219 Dantzler Street c.1885 **Porticoed Cottage/Center Hall**

"Blumer Cottage"/Lorin M. and Pauline Hand House: This is a one-story, frame residence with a pedimented partial gable porch. Bays one and five are 6/6 wood floor-length sashes, bays two and four are 9/6 wood sashes and bay three is a 9-light door with sidelights and transom. Gable returns and decorative vents accent the gables. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and a side-gable pressed metal roof. A minor shed roof addition spans the rear, wrapping around the right side of a gable wing.

129.(C) 4231 Dantzler Street c.1945 **Minimal Traditional**

This is a one-story, frame residence with a partial inset porch and a hip roof. Windows include paired 6/6 wood sashes and vinyl sashes with faux 6/6 muntins. The porch has been reconfigured according to a 1944 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, which shows an inset partial-width porch on the right side of the main façade, instead of at the center where it is currently. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard and novelty siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

Davis Street

130.(C) 3324 Davis Street 1952 **Ranch**

This is a one-story, brick residence with a side-gable asphalt shingle roof and continuous brick foundation. It has a paneled wood door with a storm door; wood siding in the gable ends; a front-gable wing on the west side; and a partial-width, shed-roof, concrete porch with a square brick post. Windows include 9/6 and 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins; some are paired and/or screened. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, gable returns, vents in the gable ends, shutters, brick sills and a name and address in the front gable. There is a shed-roof garage with a multi-paneled garage door attached to the west side.

131.(NC) 3330 Davis Street 1952 **No Style**

This is a two-story, frame residence with a side-gable 5V-crimp metal roof, vinyl siding, brick veneer and block pier foundation. It has an inset garage with a flat-roof extension held up by square metal posts on the east side. Windows include 2/2 metal sashes, 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins and a picture window on the second floor; some are paired and/or screened. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, vents in the gable ends, shutters, door and window surrounds. There is a metal carport in the front. Due to extensive alterations this building no longer retains enough integrity to contribute to the historic district.

132.(C) 3401 Davis Street c.1960 **Ranch**

This is a one-story, L-plan, frame residence with a cross-gable asphalt shingle roof, block pier foundation and vinyl siding. It has an unornamented wood door and an inset partial-width, concrete porch with decorative iron posts and balustrade. Windows include faux 6/6 vinyl sashes, some paired or ribboned. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, gable returns, vents in the gable ends, corner boards, door and window surrounds, burglar bars, lattice covering the piers and board and batten siding at the window level. There is a gable-roof carport with decorative iron posts and a storage area with a door on the west side.

133.(C) 3406 Davis Street c.1950 **Hall and Parlor**

This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable architectural shingle roof, brick pier foundation and wood 105 siding with vinyl patches. It has an unornamented wood door and a partial-width, gable-roof, concrete porch with square wood posts. Windows include faux 6/6 vinyl sashes, some of which are paired. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, vents in the gable ends, corner boards, door surrounds and window surrounds. There is a shed-roof porch with square wood posts on the rear.

134.(C) 3412 Davis Street c.1940 **Minimal Traditional**

This is a 1.5-story, brick residence with a side-gable red 5V-crimp metal roof and continuous brick foundation. It has two paneled wood doors on the front; vinyl siding in the gable ends; and a partial-width, gable-roof, concrete porch with square wood posts. Windows include 3/1 wood sashes, 1/1 metal sashes and 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins; some are paired and/or screened. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, gable returns, two gable dormers, brick sills, window surrounds, corner boards and common bond brickwork. There is a rear addition with board and batten siding and a metal gable-roof outbuilding.

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- 135.(C) 3424 Davis Street 1939 **Bungalow/Cross Gable**
This is a one-story, L-plan brick residence with a cross-gable asphalt shingle roof and continuous brick foundation. It has an unornamented wood door with a storm door; board and batten in the gable ends; and a partial-width, gable-roof, concrete porch with square brick posts. Windows include a 1x1 sliding window and 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins, some of which are paired and/or screened. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, gable returns, vents in the gable ends and brick sills.
- 136.(NC) 3430 Davis Street 1970 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, brick residence with a side-gable architectural shingle roof and continuous brick foundation. It has a paneled door with a fanlight; board and batten in the gable ends; and a partial-width, shed-roof, concrete porch with decorative iron posts. Windows include 1/1 vinyl sashes, some of which are paired. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, gable returns, burglar bars and brick sills.
- 137.(NC) 3431 Davis Street 1999 **Neo-Ecclectic**
This is a one-story, brick residence with a cross-gable architectural shingle roof and slab foundation. It has a paneled door and an inset, partial-width, concrete porch with square brick posts. Windows include 8/8, 6/6 and 4/4 vinyl sashes with faux muntins and a Palladian window. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, gable returns, brick sills and quoins. There is an inset garage on the east side with a multi-panel, multi-light garage door and a brick gable-roof outbuilding with quoins, paneled double doors and a roll-top door to the east.
- 138.(C) 3501 Davis Street 1910 **Center Hall**
This is a one-story, brick residence with a hipped asphalt shingle roof and continuous brick foundation. It has a paneled door with an oval light and a full-width, hip-roof, concrete porch with chamfered wood posts. Windows include 2/2 metal sashes. Details include overhanging eaves and brick sills. There is a partially-enclosed, vinyl-sided, shed-roof porch on the rear.
- 139.(NC) 3506 Davis Street 1997 **Neo-Ecclectic**
This is a 1.5-story, brick residence with a side-gable architectural shingle roof and slab foundation. It has a paneled door and an inset, full-width, concrete porch with vinyl columns. Windows include 9/6, 6/6 and 4/4 vinyl sashes with faux muntins and a glass block window. Architectural details include vents in the gable ends, three gabled dormers with vinyl siding, shutters, keystones above the windows and brick sills. There are two large gable-roof additions at the rear.
- 140.(C) 3507 Davis Street 1960 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, continuous foundation with brick veneer and wood shingle siding. It has a paneled wood door with a storm door and a concrete stoop with wood rail. Windows include 12/6 metal sashes and 6x6 and 4x4 sliding, some paired and/or screened. Details include overhanging eaves, shutters, door surrounds and wood sills. There is an integrated carport with square wood posts on brick plinths and a storage area with a vertical board door on the west.
- 141.(NC) 3512 Davis Street 1970 **Unknown**
This is a one-story, brick residence with a hipped architectural shingle roof and partial-width hip-roof porch. The house sits far back from the street and is mostly obscured by a tall wood and brick fence. Details seen from aerial photos are a swimming pool and three outbuildings on the north side – a brick, pyramidal-roof storage, a brick hip-roof garage and a side-gable garage.
- 142.(NC) 3513 Davis Street c.1960 **No Style**
This is a one-story, brick residence with a hipped asphalt shingle roof and continuous brick foundation. It has a multi-light door with sidelights; an integrated garage with vertical wood siding; and a partial-width, gabled, wood over brick porch with square wood posts. Windows include 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins. Architectural details include entablatures over the door and some windows, and brick sills. There is a two-story addition with vertical wood siding on the rear. Due to extensive alterations this building no longer retains enough integrity to contribute to the historic district.
- 143.(NC) 3519 Davis Street 1970 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable architectural shingle roof, continuous concrete foundation and aluminum siding. It has paneled double doors with fanlights and a partial-width inset porch. Windows include 6/6 metal sashes, some of which are screened. There is an integrated garage carport on the west side that is slightly inset and has a side entry with storm door. Architectural details include vents in the gable ends and shutters.
- 144.(C) 3524 Davis Street 1957 **Bungalow/Front Gable**
This is a one-story, concrete block residence with a front-gable asphalt shingle roof and continuous block foundation. It has wood 105 siding in the gable ends and the enclosed partial-width gabled porch. Windows include 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins; some window openings have been boarded. Architectural details include vents in the gable ends, corner boards, brick window surrounds and sills, iron rails and burglar bars on the front door. There is a concrete porch with decorative iron posts at the rear.

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- 145.(C) 3530 Davis Street 1950 **Hall and Parlor**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable architectural shingle roof, block pier foundation and wood 105 siding. It has a paneled door with a fanlight, wood steps and partial-width shed-roof hood. Windows include 1/1 vinyl sashes; some have storm windows. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, vents in the gable ends, corner boards, door surrounds, window surrounds and burglar bars on the front door. There is a shed-roof porch with wood posts at the rear.
- 146.(C) 3536 Davis Street 1950 **Hall and Parlor**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable asphalt shingle roof, block pier foundation and asbestos siding. It has a wood door with a diamond light, concrete stoop and partial-width shed-roof hood. Windows include 1/1 and 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins; some have storm windows. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, vents in the gable ends, corner boards, door surrounds and shutters. The east portion of the house appears to be a later extension.
- 147.(C) 3600 Davis Street 1950 **Hall and Parlor**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable asphalt shingle roof, block pier foundation, vertical wood siding on the front and east and asbestos siding on the rear and west. It has a 6-panel wood door, concrete stoop and partial-width shed hood at the front, and a 2-panel, 9-light wood door and wood stoop at the rear. Windows include faux 6/6 and 2/2 vinyl sashes; some have been boarded. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, vents in the gable ends and surrounds. A metal outbuilding is located in the back yard.
- 148.(NC) 3606 Davis Street 1987 **Vernacular**
This is a one-story, concrete block residence with a front-gable asphalt shingle roof, slab foundation and board and batten siding in the gable ends. It has two 6-panel doors, one with a gabled hood and the other with a shed-roof hood. Windows include 1/1 metal sashes and small metal awnings retrofitted into larger openings; some are paired and/or screened. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, vents in the gable ends and brick sills.
- 149.(C) 3612 Davis Street 1950 **Early Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable asphalt shingle roof, partially-infilled block pier foundation and wood 105 siding. It has two paneled doors with fanlights and storm doors leading into the house, a concrete stoop and a partial-width shed-roof hood. Windows include 6/6 and 2/2 metal sashes; some are paired and/or screened. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, vents in the gable ends, corner boards, shutters with diamond patterns, door surrounds and window surrounds. There is an integrated carport with square wood posts and a storage area with a paneled door on the west side. There is a slightly taller gable-roof addition attached to the rear of the house and a small outbuilding in the back yard.
- 150.(C) 3618 Davis Street 1950 **Early Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable asphalt shingle roof, block pier foundation and wood 105 siding. It has two paneled doors with fanlights and storm doors leading into the house, a concrete stoop and a partial-width bracketed shed-roof hood. Windows include 2/2 metal sashes; some are paired and/or screened. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, vents in the gable ends, corner boards, shutters and door surrounds. There is a shed-roof carport with square wood posts on brick plinths and a storage area with a paneled door on the west side.
- 151.(C) 3624 Davis Street 1925 **Center Hall**
This is a 1.5-story, frame, T-plan residence with a side-gable asphalt shingle roof, continuous faux stone foundation and vinyl siding. It has a hip-roof full-width concrete porch with turned wood posts on concrete block plinths. Windows include 6/6 wood sashes and faux 6/6 vinyl sashes; some are screened. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, corner boards, shutters, door screens, door surrounds and window surrounds.
- 152.(C) 3625 Davis Street c.1955 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable architectural shingle roof, continuous brick foundation and fiber cement siding. It has a paneled door with a fanlight and a concrete stoop. Windows include faux 6/6 vinyl sashes. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, corner boards and window surrounds. There is an addition with a pier foundation on the west side of the house.
- 153.(C) 3630 Davis Street 1950 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable asphalt shingle roof, block pier foundation and vinyl siding. It has a paneled wood door with a fanlight and storm door, and shed-roof hood over the concrete front stoop. Windows include faux 6/6 and 4/4 vinyl sashes; some of which are paired and/or screened. Architectural details include overhanging eaves, vents in the gable ends, corner boards, shutters, lattice covering the piers and door surrounds. There is a wood porch at the rear and a wood shed in the back yard.

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Griffin Street

- 154.(C) 4906 Griffin Street 1882 **Center Hall**
This is a 1.5-story, frame, five-bay residence that has a side-gable roof with returns, symmetrical façade and rear gabled ell. The hip full-width porch is supported by bracketed turned posts and has a turned balustrade. The center bay is a two paneled wood door with transom; other bays are 9/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins. There is a rear shed roof addition on the south side of the gabled ell. The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding and a pressed metal roof.
- 155.(C) 4912 Griffin Street 1942 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof, rear gabled ell and gable entry porch supported by decorative iron columns. Windows are 2/2 and 6/6 aluminum sashes. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a gabled addition on the south side and a flat roofed addition at the rear north.
- 156.(C) 4913 Griffin Street 1955 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, six-bay side-gable residence with an inset partial-width porch across bays two, three and four. The sixth bay is an enclosed carport. Windows are 9/6, 6/6 and 2/2 aluminum sashes with faux muntins. It has a concrete block pier foundation, asbestos siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 157.(NC) 4918 Griffin Street 1964 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, brick veneered residence with a flat roofed entry porch and attached carport. It has a concrete slab foundation, 6/6 wood sashes and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 158.(C) 4919 Griffin Street 1952 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof. A gable partial-width porch extends across bays two, three and four, and is a later addition. The first bay is a shallow projecting gable wing, and the fifth bay is an inset carport. Windows are 8/8 and 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins. The residence has a pier foundation, brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 159.(NC) 4924 Griffin Street 1964 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay side-gabled residence clad in vinyl siding and brick skirting. The first bay is an enclosed carport and bays two and three are sheltered by a gable partial-width porch. Windows are 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 160.(NC) 5000 Griffin Street 1964 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with an intersecting hip roof and an inset carport. It has a pier foundation, brick veneer, 1x1 sliding aluminum windows and a pressed metal roof.
- 161.(PL) 5005 Griffin Street 1906 **Queen Anne**
Alfred F. Dantzler House: This is a 1.5-story, frame residence with Eastlake ornamentation, an irregular façade, a multiple hip and gable roof and an octagonal dormer tower with tent roof. The north end of the porch begins with an octagonal pavilion, wraps around the east façade, and ends at a porte-cochere. The porch is supported by bracketed turned posts with a spindle frieze and turned balustrade. Decorative features include staggered shingles, cut-away bays, drip caps at the doors and windows and gable ornamentation. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and 1/1 wooden sashes.
- 162.(NC) 5024 Griffin Street 1972 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, five-bay residence with an asphalt shingle, multi-hip roof. A gable partial-width porch is on the façade and another is on the south elevation. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and faux 6/6 and 12/12 vinyl sashes.
- 163.(C) 5025 Griffin Street c.1885 **Center Hall**
Dantzler-Johansen House: This is a 1.5-story, frame, three-bay residence with a side-gable roof, exposed rafters and a screened inset full-width porch. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes. At the rear is a gabled ell with an inset porch and 1/1 and 2/2 aluminum sashes. The house has a brick pier foundation, asbestos shingle siding and asphalt shingle roof.
- 164.(NC) 5030 Griffin Street 1974 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, seven-bay residence with an inset partial-width porch extending over bays 2-6. A carport is attached at the rear south. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 165.(NC) 5031 Griffin Street 1974 **Ranch**
This is a one- and two-story, three-bay residence with a side-gable roof and an inset partial-width porch spanning bays two and three. Windows are single and paired 6/6 and 9/6 aluminum sashes with faux shutters. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

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- 166.(C) 5100 Griffin Street c.1951 **Colonial Revival**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with multiple side-gables and a partially inset porch spanning across bays 3-5. Windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A large multiple gable addition that expands the living space and includes an attached carport and garage is at the rear of the structure.
- 167.(NC) 5106 Griffin Street 1965 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a side-gable roof, an inset partial-width porch across bays 2-4 and a shallow front gable wing at the south bay. The rear of the residence has two gable wings and a shed roof addition. The dwelling has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 168.(C) 5107 Griffin Street c.1920 **Neo-Classical**
This is a two-story, frame, five-bay residence that has a hip roof intersected by a large central front-gable dormer with decorative shingle work. The main façade is dominated by an inset full-width, two-story, gallery with ghosts of two-story pilasters and supported by square replacement columns. The entrance is offset right and is a double door with four-light transom. Other bays are 2/4 and 6/6 wooden sashes. The house has a continuous brick foundation, brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof. A one-story hip roof addition is at the rear.
- 169.(C) 5112 Griffin Street c.1950 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, six-bay side-gable residence with exposed rafters and a shed partial-width porch across bays 2-4. The second bay serves as the main entrance to the residence; the fourth bay projects slightly onto the porch. Bays six and seven were a later entrance and garage addition. Windows are 6/6 wooden sashes. The house has a concrete slab foundation, novelty siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 170.(NC) 5113 Griffin Street 1905 **Center Hall**
This is a 1.5-story, frame, five-bay side-gable residence with a full-width hip porch supported by brick columns. It has a full-width shed roof addition at the rear, and a three-car carport on the north side. Other changes include a brick veneer over asbestos shingle siding and replacement doors and windows. Windows are 4-light aluminum awnings. Due to extensive alterations this building no longer retains enough integrity to contribute to the historic district.
- 171.(C) 5118 Griffin Street 1952 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable roof and multiple additions. The center of the main façade is a projecting gable wing; the reentrant angles have been filled on the north with a shed porch and on the south with a shed roof addition. There is a narrow gable addition, setback left, which houses a garage. There are also two gable additions and an attached carport at the rear. Windows are 6/6 wooden sashes and 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 172.(C) 5119 Griffin Street c.1925 **Craftsman Bungalow**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with knee braces and exposed rafters. A partial width gable porch, supported by square wood posts, is at bays two and three. Bay 2, a three light Craftsman door, is located offset right. Windows are paired 3/1 wooden sashes. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. At the rear there is a gable ell with a shed roof addition. Another shed roofed addition is setback north.
- 173.(NC) 5131 Griffin Street c.1985 **Neo-Eclectic**
This is a 1.5-story, seven-bay residence with a partially screened, side-gable roof, inset full-width porch, and three pented gable dormers. Entrances are double doors with three-light transoms; the central bay serves as the main entrance and has doors with arched glass panels. Windows are 12/12 and 6/6 aluminum sashes. A one-story gabled wing is located rear left. The house has a brick pier foundation, fiber cement siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 174.(C) 5200 Griffin Street 1951 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable core and two hip roof additions. The original core structure is four-bays wide with brick veneer and has a hip partial-width porch over the entrance. Additions to the north and south sides are clad in vinyl siding. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins. The house has a pier foundation and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 175.(C) 5212 Griffin Street 1951 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay side-gable residence with a large addition on the north side. The core structure has a front facing gable over bays one and two and a gable entry porch. The three-bay side gable addition has a shallow gable wing at its center bay. Windows are 4/4, 6/6 and 8/8 vinyl sashes with faux muntins. The house has a pier foundation, asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

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176.(C) 5213 Griffin Street c.1875 **Porticoed Cottage/Center Hall**

Charles T. Irving House: This is a 1.5-story, frame, five-bay side-gable residence that has a central door with transom and sidelights. A gable-partial-width porch spans bays 2-4 and is supported by bracketed turned posts connected by turned balustrade and spindle freeze. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes with shutters. Other features include decorative diamond shingle work, paired interior chimneys and working louvered shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and a pressed metal roof. At the rear there is a large gable addition and attached carport.

Hawkins Street

177.(C) 4812 Hawkins Street 1950 **Vernacular**

This is a one-story, frame residence with a cross-gable asphalt shingle roof, block pier foundation, asbestos siding and vertical wood siding. It has a paneled 9-light door and a concrete stoop with a bracketed metal awning. Windows include 1/1 metal sashes and a multi-light picture window. There is a concrete porch on the west side enclosed with lattice over a screen. Architectural details include vents in the gable ends, window surrounds and door surrounds. The house sits close to the street, but is obscured by foliage. There is a gabled wood shed in the back yard.

178.(C) 4818 Hawkins Street 1950 **Ranch**

This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable asphalt shingle roof, continuous block foundation, asbestos siding and brick veneer. It has a paneled front entry with a storm door; a paneled side entry with a storm door; and a partial-width, shed-roof concrete porch with wood turned posts on concrete plinths. Windows include 2/2 and 1/1 metal sashes; some are paired and/or screened. Architectural details include vents in the gable ends, corner boards, diamond-patterned shutters and door surrounds. There is an integrated carport with square wood posts and a storage area that has a door with a diamond light on the north side.

Hodges Street

179.(NC) 5006 Hodges Street 1975 **Ranch**

This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable roof and a partial-width gable porch. Windows are 6/6 aluminum sashes. Decorative features include louvered shutters, iron bars over the windows and turned posts on the porch. It has a slab foundation, brick veneer siding, wide eaves and asphalt shingle roof. The original attached garage has been enclosed on the north side.

Magnolia Street

180.(C) 4942 Magnolia Street c.1940 **Vernacular**

This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable roof and a partial-width gable porch. The house has 1/1 vinyl sashes, a brick pier foundation, scalloped asbestos shingle siding, a pressed metal roof and a rear gable addition with exposed rafters.

181.(C) 4943 Magnolia Street 1940 **Minimal Traditional**

This is a one-story, frame, three-bay L-shaped residence with an intersecting gable roof. A shed roof porch supported by decorative iron posts fills the left front reentrant angle. Windows include 8/8 and 6/6 wood sashes. The house has a pier foundation, brick cladding, a round window in the front gable and an asphalt shingle roof. It has a large gable addition on the rear.

182.(C) 4948 Magnolia Street c.1940 **Minimal Traditional**

This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a side-gable roof and an enclosed partial-width gable porch. Windows are 1/1 vinyl sashes. Decorative features include closed eaves and louvered gable vents. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding and a pressed metal roof. There is a shed roof addition with a carport attached in the rear.

183.(C) 4949 Magnolia Street c.1940 **Minimal Traditional**

This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a gable entry. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux mullions. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a rear shed roof addition.

184.(C) 5000 Magnolia Street c.1940 **Minimal Traditional**

This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a gable entry porch. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sashes with one 6/6 wood sash on the north side. Decorative features include a contemporary gable entry with exaggerated rafters and exposed rafters in the rear. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding on the main façade, asbestos shingle siding on the side elevations and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a rear gable addition with composite siding.

185.(NC) 5001 Magnolia Street 1950 **No Style**

This is a two-story, frame building with a side-gable roof. There is a two-bay garage on the first level and living space on the second story. The window cavities have been covered. The main façade is covered with tar paper and the elevations are covered in asbestos shingles and tar paper. The structure has a concrete slab foundation and an asphalt shingle roof.

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- 186.(C) 5006 Magnolia Street c.1945 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof and shed roof entry porch. Windows include 1/1 vinyl sashes and a 1x1 sliding window. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding, exposed rafters and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport was added to the left side of the main façade.
- 187.(C) 5007 Magnolia Street c.1940 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay side-gable residence with a screened gable entry porch. Windows include 8/8 and 6/6 wood sashes. The house has a brick foundation, scalloped asbestos shingle siding, exposed rafters and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 188.(C) 5013 Magnolia Street c.1939 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable roof and a shed roof porch supported by fluted columns. Windows are faux 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux shutters. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding, a corbelled chimney and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 189.(C) 5019 Magnolia Street c.1940 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable roof. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes. The house has a pier foundation, aluminum siding, wide eaves and an asphalt shingle roof. A one-bay garage with a half-story is attached to the north side.
- 190.(C) 5024 Magnolia Street c.1940 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable roof and a partial-width inset entry. Windows are faux 6/6 vinyl sashes. Decorative features include louvered shutters, gable returns and a bay window on the left side of the main façade. The house has a brick piers, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is an attached two-bay garage on the south side of the main façade.
- 191.(NC) 5025 Magnolia Street c.1990 **No Style**
This is a two-story, frame, two-bay residence with a two-story, gable-front wing projecting from the right bay. Windows are single and paired 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins, three-light aluminum awnings and large picture windows. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport is attached to the left side of the main façade and there is a one-story enclosed porch with a flat roof and brick skirting on the right side.
- Main Street**
- 192.(NC) 4730 Main Street c.1995 **Neo-Eclectic**
This is a 1.5-story, two-bay commercial building with a side-gable roof and a wraparound porch. Windows are paired single-light aluminum sashes. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 193.(PL) 4836 Main Street 1875/c.1906 **Neo-Classical**
Cudabec-Gantt House: This is a two-story, frame, five-bay building with a multi-hip roof and a double gallery wraparound porch. Windows are 1/1 wood sashes. The entry has sidelights and a transom. Neo-Classical features include a two-story entry gallery, Doric and Corinthian columns, modillions and dentils. It has a continuous concrete foundation, clapboard cladding and faux-asbestos-tile roof shingles of either metal or fiberglass composition. A large two-story addition is on the rear.
- 194.(C) 4900 Main Street c.1925 **Craftsman Bungalow**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with an inset full-width porch supported by paired square posts on brick pedestals. Windows are 6/1 wood sashes. The porch extends beyond the south elevation to form a port-cochere. Craftsman elements include a low-pitched roof and decorative beams. It has a pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 195.(NC) 4901 Main Street 1940 **Mid-20th Century Commercial**
This is a one-story commercial building with a flat roof and stepped parapet. A metal single-light door with side-lights and transom stands center of the main façade sandwiched between 8 single-pane metal windows; four on each side. A small shed roof addition is located in the rear on the right-side. It has a concrete slab foundation, and concrete block, stucco and brick veneer.
- 196.(C) 4907 Main Street c.1920 **Craftsman Bungalow**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a front gable roof and an inset full-width porch supported by decorative brick columns. It has 3/1, 6/1 and 9/1 wood sashes and 16-light windows with 12-light windows on either side in the front and left gables. It has decorative beams, a continuous concrete foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 197.(C) 4912-4914 Main Street c.1935 **Mid-20th Century Commercial**
This is a three-story, concrete block commercial building. Windows are in the second and third story of the façade, and are single-light fixed wood-sash units clustered in groups of three. The structure has a concrete slab foundation and partially brick veneered walls. A parapet hides the roof. A one-story addition with brick veneer walls extends from the south elevation. A 1.5-story addition extends from the east elevation.

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- 198.(C) 4913 Main Street c.1885 **Galleried Cottage**
This is a one-story, frame residence with an inset full-width porch and a side-gable roof. Thick vegetation obscured the majority of the structure at the time of the survey, making it difficult to accurately determine its style and features. However, two chimneys, located at each gable, were visible through the heavy foliage. It has novelty siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 199.(NC) 4931 Main Street c.1940 **No Style**
Burnham Medical Equipment: This is a one-story, frame, three-bay building with an inset porch and a shed roof. It contains paired single-light windows and recessed glass double doors with transoms. A rectangular stucco parapet rises from the roof. It has a concrete slab foundation and brick veneer cladding. A shed roof addition is located on the rear of the building.
- 200.(C) 5001 Main Street c.1900 **Eclectic**
Burnham's Drugs: This is a two-story, brick commercial building with a shed roof. The stylistic elements, which include a shaped parapet, dentils and quoin arches accenting the second-story windows, set this structure apart from neighboring buildings. The first story has been remodeled and is dominated by large one-light aluminum windows. A double-door functions as the main entrance although a smaller door is located on the left side of the façade.
- 201.(C) 5003 Main Street c.1920/1950 **Mid-20th Century Commercial**
Scrapbook Nook: This is a one-story, frame, two-bay commercial building with a shed roof. The first bay is a single-light wood door with transom. The second bay is a large, single-light store window with two one-light transoms above. The two-bays are sheltered by a blue and white striped cloth awning that matches the blue and white tiles bordering the store windows and door. It has a concrete slab foundation and brick veneer cladding.
- 202.(NC) 5005-5007 Main Street 1917/c.1970 **Early-20th Century Commercial**
Main Street Florist: This is a one-story commercial building with a flat roof. The structure originally housed three businesses, two of which are currently vacant. Each business had its own entry. There are two recessed entries on the main façade and a single entrance on the rear. One-light aluminum windows are located on the main and rear façades. A mansard parapet with wood shingles was added to the main façade and an asphalt shingle awning draws attention to the rear entrance. The building has PermaStone cladding.
- 203.(NC) 5009 Main Street c.1955/1970 **Mid-20th Century Commercial**
Moss Point Insurance Agency: This is a one-story, three-bay commercial building with a shed roof. The first bay is a multi-light, double door. The second and third bays are paired 16-light wood windows. It has a concrete slab foundation and brick veneer. A parapet covered in wood shakes and a brick planter distinguishes the storefront from those of adjoining buildings.
- 204.(C) 5013 Main Street c.1955 **Mid-20th Century Commercial**
Scordino's Main Street Market: This is a one-story, three-bay wide commercial building with a shed roof. The first and third bays are single-light wood windows and the second bay is a recessed four-light wood door with a transom. Decorative wood paneling encases each of the bays, enhancing the storefront. A black cloth awning shelters the entrance. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding and a large sign with lights.
- 205.(NC) 5015 Main Street c.1955 **Mid-20th Century Commercial**
This is a one-story, one-bay commercial building with a flat roof. A single-light door with a transom is banked on the right side by a series of large single-light over smaller single-light windows. The corrugated metal parapet that caps the building spans the upper façade from the metal awning to the aluminum cornice. It has a concrete slab foundation and blonde brick veneer cladding.
- 206.(C) 5017 Main Street 1917 **Eclectic**
Blumer Building: This is a two-story commercial building with brick load-bearing walls and a shed roof. Windows on the main, right and rear façades have been in-filled with brick, compromising the original design. Masonic iconography adorns the main façade, which reinforces the building's current function as a Masonic Hall. Decorative tile diamond motifs, bracketed wood cornice and shaped parapet enhance the structure's eclectic appearance. It has continuous brick foundation, brick veneer and stucco cladding.
- 207.(NC) 5025 Main Street 1972 **Post-Modern**
Hancock Bank: This is a one-story, reinforced concrete bank building with a flat roof. Although the single-light aluminum windows are abundant, they are limited in size and placement. Pebble-and-dash pilasters understate bands of lights vertically stacked between them, suggesting a Greek temple. The rhythm of pilasters is interrupted by two main entries. The flat roof projects slightly over both entries and the Hancock Bank logos are set against pebble-and-dash awnings. It has a concrete slab foundation and brick veneer cladding.

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McInnis Avenue

- 208.(NC) 4320 McInnis Avenue 2012 **Colonial Revival**
This is a commercial two-story, seven-bay modern interpretation of the Colonial Revival style. It has a gable roof, continuous block foundation and brick veneer. Each bay has either full-height, multi-light fixed windows with panels or multi-light double doors. It has a two-tier, full-façade porch with square columns. Other windows include 10x10 vinyl arched casements and multi-light transoms over the first floor windows and doors. Architectural details include massive capped parapets with paired chimneys at both ends, operational vertical panel shutters, concrete courses, brick sills, concrete window hoods. It has one-story gabled extensions on either side and a hexagonal cupola with a finial. Construction was not complete at the time of the survey.
- 209.(C) 4323 McInnis Avenue 1926 **Classical Revival**
Moss Point City Hall and Waterworks Plant: This is a one-story, brick, three-bay early 20th-century public building with a gable front roof. All three-bays are infilled with wood planks; the center bay infill has a metal door with nine fixed lights and a ribbon of four 6/6 aluminum sashes. Decorative features include brick pilasters and a stepped parapet. The structure has a continuous concrete foundation, brick cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 210.(C) 4334 McInnis Avenue 1960 **Mid-20th Century Commercial**
Lennepe's Hardware: This is a one-story, frame commercial building with a flat roof and full-width flat metal awning. The original fenestration has been filled in with brick. The remaining bay has aluminum frame 1-light windows and doors. The structure has a concrete slab foundation and is clad with brick. A clay-tile-capped parapet wall hides the roof.
- 211.(NC) 4344 McInnis Avenue 1947 **Mid-20th Century Commercial**
Alfreda's Boutique/A. D. Bail Bonds: This is a one-story, brick, seven-bay commercial building with a shed roof. Windows are 20-light and 9-light fixed, and 6/6 vinyl sashes. Doors are 6-light over 2-panel wood and appear to be original. It has a continuous concrete foundation, 5:1 common bond brick walls and a pressed metal roof. To the east is a Butler Building addition.
- 212.(NC) 4400 McInnis Avenue 1983 **Neo-Eclectic**
Family Dentistry – W. T. Adkinson, DMD: This is a one-story, five-bay wide building with a side-gable roof and a full-width, inset porch. Windows are 6/4 and 6/6 aluminum sashes. The structure has concrete slab and piers supporting it, brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 213.(C) 4418 McInnis Avenue c.1885 **Porticoed Cottage/Center Hall**
Samuel S. Henry House: This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a fully pedimented gable-partial-width porch supported by square posts with a classical motif. Windows are 6/6 and 6/9 wood sashes. The entry is surrounded by sidelights and a transom. The structure has a brick pier foundation, clapboard cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 214.(C) 4430 McInnis Avenue c.1880 **Center Hall**
Laughlin McInnis House: This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a side-gable roof and an inset full-width porch supported by square posts. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes; floor-length in the primary elevation. The entry incorporates sidelights and a transom. Decorative features include a plain entablature and false gable returns. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a gabled addition with glass block windows on the east elevation.
- 215.(NC) 4500 McInnis Avenue 1978 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, three-bay wide residence with a hipped roof and inset porch. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. Details include window sills and non-operational shutters. A two-story addition is attached to the southeast corner of the house.
- 216.(C) 4506 McInnis Avenue c.1930 **Bungalow/Hip**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay wide residence with an inset partial-width porch supported by square posts. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes, some of which are paired. Details include door and window surrounds and corner boards. The house has a continuous brick foundation, fiber cement siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 217.(C) 4512 McInnis Avenue c.1930 **Bungalow/Hip**
McInnis House: This is a 1.5-story, frame, six-bay residence with an inset partial-width porch supported by square posts. Bays 1 and 6 advance from the façade, forming shallow wings; the inset porch occupies the reentrant angles between the wings. Windows are 1/1, 4/4 and 6/6 aluminum sashes. Craftsman features include exposed rafters and a dormer with decorative brackets. The structure has a brick pier foundation, novelty siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Additions include Bay 6, and shed and gabled units on the building's rear.

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- 218.(C) 4518 McInnis Avenue 1950 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a side-gable roof and an enclosed gabled porch. The windows are 3/1 and 6/6 wood sashes with fixed louvered shutters. Decorative features include gable returns in the roof and porch gables. The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Two additions telescope from the southwest elevation: a gable extension with a shed-roofed addition appended to it; both additions incorporate 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux 6/6 muntins.
- 219.(C) 4536 McInnis Avenue c.1895 **Folk Victorian**
Stephen DeAngelo House: This is a one-story, frame, five-bay L-plan residence with an intersecting gable roof and an inset partial-width porch. Bays 1 and 2 project, forming a gable-front wing; an inset porch, supported by square wood posts, fills the left front reentrant angle. Bay 3 is an entry with transom and sidelights. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes. The house has a piers obscured by latticework, clapboard siding and an asphalt single roof. A wing addition extends from the rear.
- 220.(C) 4601 McInnis Avenue 1945 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a side-gable roof. The center bay is a projecting gable-front entrance. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes. Details include door and window surrounds, corner boards, gable returns and vents in the gable ends. The house has a continuous brick foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport is appended to the northwest elevation.
- 221.(C) 4607 McInnis Avenue c.1950 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable roof. Windows are 2/2 aluminum sashes. Details include brick sills, concrete hoods, and vertical siding and vents at the gable ends. The house has a pier foundation, brick siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A garage addition extends across the rear of the building.
- 222.(C) 4612 McInnis Avenue c.1900 **Folk Victorian**
This is a one-story, frame, two-bay wide residence with a front gable roof and an inset full-width porch supported by square posts with a picketed balustrade. The entry has a transom. Windows are 1/1 aluminum sashes and 6/6 wood sashes; a bay window is on the southeast elevation. Decorative features include fish scale shingles and a hexagonal in the gable end. The house has a continuous concrete foundation, clapboard siding and a pressed metal panel roof. A large side-gable addition extends from the northwest elevation.
- Morris Street**
- 223.(C) 4800 Morris Street c.1950 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story residence with a hipped roof and a partially infilled hip full-width porch. Windows are 6/6 vinyl and aluminum sashes with faux muntins. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Multiple gabled additions have been incorporated into the building rear.
- 224.(C) 4806 Morris Street 1925 **Bungalow/Front Gable**
This is a one-story, wood frame, three-bay residence with an enclosed gable-front porch. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins and 2/2 aluminum sashes. The house has brick piers, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition on the northeast elevation connects the house and adjacent two-story garage.
- 225.(C) 4824 Morris Street 1920 **Craftsman Bungalow**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay hipped roof residence with an inset partial-width porch supported by a column resting on a brick pedestal and a closed balustrade. Two entries lead from the porch. Windows are paired 6/6 wood sashes. The house has brick piers, novelty siding and an asphalt shingle roof ornamented with exposed rafters. The porch deck extends beyond the house's eave line to the north. A shed addition extends across the rear elevation.
- 226.(C) 4825 Morris Street 1936 **Craftsman Bungalow**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a hip roof and gabled porch. The right bay advances, forming a shallow front-gabled wing. Windows are paired and triple 6/6 aluminum sashes with faux muntins and shutters. The house has a continuous concrete foundation, asbestos shingle siding and asbestos roof shingles.
- 227.(C) 4831 Morris Street 1935 **Craftsman Bungalow**
This is a one-story, frame, two-bay residence with a gable partial-width porch supported by decorative wood framing on brick pedestals. The entry is flanked by sidelights. Windows are paired 3/1 wood sashes. Craftsman elements include exposed rafters and decorative beams. The house has a pier foundation, obscured by vegetation, asbestos shingle cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. Gable and shed additions are appended to the rear.

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- 228.(C) 4901 Morris Street c.1895 **Folk Victorian**
This is a one-story, frame, T-front residence with a gable front roof and a hipped wraparound porch. The porch posts and balusters appear new. Windows are 1/1 wood sashes. Queen Anne elements include a cut-away bay on the right elevation, fish scale shingles in the gable ends and a multi-light diamond window in the left wing of the T. The house has a continuous brick foundation, fiber cement siding and a pressed metal roof.
- Oak Avenue**
- 229.(C) 4400 Oak Avenue 1924 **Bungalow/Cross Gable**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a cross gable roof. It has a screened shed-partial-width porch supported by square posts. The left bay advances, forming a shallow wing. Windows are 1/1 vinyl sashes. The house has a pier foundation, composite wood; board-and-batten cladding and a pressed metal roof. Shed-roofed additions extend from the building rear.
- 230.(C) 4401 Oak Avenue 1953 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a gable entry porch. The left bay is set back from the primary elevation. Windows are paired and triple 2/2 wood sashes with faux shutters. A carport is attached to the left elevation. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, asbestos shingle cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 231.(C) 4406 Oak Avenue 1936 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a partial-width flat roofed porch. The left bay advances, forming a shallow hip-roofed wing. The porch occupies the reentrant angle, and appears to be an addition. Windows are paired 3/1 wood sashes with faux shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, scalloped asbestos shingles and an asphalt shingle roof. Small gabled wings extend from the northwest and southeast sides. A gabled carport is appended to the northwest elevation.
- 232.(NC) 4407 Oak Avenue c.1942 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a shed-partial-width porch supported by decorative iron columns. Windows are 6/6 aluminum sashes. The house has a pier foundation, brick veneer cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed-roof addition extends from the southeast elevation. It is no longer considered contributing due to extensive alterations.
- 233.(C) 4412 Oak Avenue 1956 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof. Windows are 2/2 wood sashes. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, asbestos shingle cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport extends from the northwest elevation and is supported by decorative ironwork posts.
- 234.(C) 4413 Oak Avenue 1935/c.1950 **Craftsman Bungalow**
This is a one-story, frame residence with an inset partial-width porch supported by decorative ironwork supports with a balustrade. Windows are paired 3/1 wood sashes. The house has a continuous brick foundation, clapboard cladding, exposed rafters and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable-roofed addition extends from the rear and a carport has been appended to the northwest elevation.
- 235.(C) 4418 Oak Avenue c.1895 **Porticoed Cottage/Center Hall**
Laura Hill Mays House: This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a hip roof and a gabled partial-width porch with bracketed turned posts and balustrade. The porch has a gable pent and paired arched vents. Windows are 9/6 aluminum sashes with faux shutters. The house has brick piers, clapboard cladding and asphalt shingles. A hip roof addition projects from the rear.
- 236.(NC) 4419 Oak Avenue c.1940 **Bungalow/Front Gable**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a gable-partial-width porch supported by brick columns. Windows are 2/2 wood sashes. The house has a brick pier foundation, brick cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. Two shed-roofed additions extend from the northwest elevation. It has been altered to such an extent that it is no longer considered a contributing resource.
- 237.(C) 4424 Oak Avenue c.1890 **Porticoed Cottage/Center Hall**
Walter C. Hill House: This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a side-gable roof. A gable partial-width porch with a spindled balustrade, turned posts and scrolled brackets spans bays 2-4. Bays 2 and 4 have transoms and Bay 3 has a transom and sidelights. Windows are 4/4 wood sashes. The gable ends have false returns. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable-roof wing addition extends from the rear.
- 238.(C) 4425 Oak Avenue 1958 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, six-bay residence with a side-gable roof. Scrolled iron posts flank the entry stoop. Windows are 1/1 aluminum sashes with 6/6 faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition extends from the northwest elevation.

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- 239.(C) 4430 Oak Avenue c.1930 **Bungalow/Clipped Gable**
This is a one-story, frame residence with Craftsman elements that has a front-clipped-gable roof and an enclosed clipped-gable partial-width porch. Windows are 3/1 wood sashes. Other Craftsman elements include exposed rafters and a low pitched roof. The house has a continuous brick foundation, clapboard cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. Two additions have been made: a gable-roofed wing on the northwest elevation, and a shed-roofed appendage on the southeast elevation.
- 240.(NC) 4431 Oak Avenue c.1965 **Contemporary**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a low-pitched front-gable roof. Windows are 3/3, 6/6 and 9/6 aluminum sashes with faux muntins. Distinctive elements include a shallow roof pitch and a brick skirt. A carport extends from the right elevation. The house has a concrete slab foundation, board-and-batten cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 241.(C) 4437 Oak Avenue 1895/c.1955 **Folk Victorian**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay gabled-L residence with Queen Anne detailing and a wraparound porch with decorative iron columns. Bay Five is a cut-away bay. Windows are 2/2 wood sashes. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. Gable additions have been appended to the northeast and northwest elevations.
- 242.(C) 4442 Oak Avenue c.1890 **Folk Victorian**
Colmer-Boldt House: This is a 1.5-story, frame, six-bay residence with a side-gable roof. The porch is inset full-width, with a gingerbread balustrade and scrolled post brackets. The entry has sidelights and a transom. Windows are 1/1, 2/2 and 6/6 wood sashes. Victorian elements include a steep roof pitch and a cut-away bay dormer. The building has a brick pier foundation, clapboard cladding and a pressed metal panel roof. Bay 6 is an addition.
- 243.(C) 4443 Oak Avenue 1963 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a hip roof and a hip partial-width porch. Bay One is an enclosed carport. Windows are 2/2 aluminum sashes. Details include brick sills and window and door surrounds. The house has a slab foundation, brick veneer cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 244.(C) 4500 Oak Avenue 1960 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, L-shaped residence with a multi-gable roof and an inset partial-width porch. Windows are aluminum frame. At the time of the survey, they were partially obscured by plywood boards. Wall cladding is composed of a brick skirt capped by a brick header belt course, board-and-batten-style metal panels and asbestos shingles in the gable ends. Details include brick sills, window surrounds and an integrated garage. Asphalt shingles sheath the roof.
- 245.(C) 4501 Oak Avenue c.1935 **Bungalow/Front Gable**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay wide residence with a gable full-width porch supported by turned posts and a plain picket balustrade. Windows are obscured by storm shutters. The house has a pier foundation, obscured by latticework, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition extends from the northeast elevation.
- 246.(NC) 4507 Oak Avenue 2000 **Neo-Eclectic**
This is a one-story, four-bay residence with a tiered gable roof and an inset partial-width porch supported by square posts. Windows are 6/6 aluminum sashes with faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, a multi-panel garage and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 247.(C) 4512 Oak Avenue c.1955 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a gable-partial-width porch. Windows are 2/2 aluminum sashes with faux shutters. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition with composite siding extends from the southeast elevation.
- 248.(C) 4513 Oak Avenue c.1910 **Vernacular**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a front-gable roof and an inset full-width porch supported by square posts. Windows are 1/1 vinyl sashes, some with faux 6/6 muntins. The house has brick piers, clapboard siding and a pressed metal panel roof. A gable addition extends from the southeast side and a shed addition is appended to the rear.
- 249.(C) 4518 Oak Avenue c.1885 **Creole Cottage**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof and an inset full-width porch supported by square posts. The left door (Bay 2) is infilled. Flush boards clad the main façade, while the side elevations are clad with clapboards and composite wood. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes. The house has a brick pier foundation and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition clad with composite wood and novelty siding extends from the southwest elevation.

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- 250.(C) 4524 Oak Avenue 1945 **Bungalow/Front Gable**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence. Windows are single and paired 6/6 and 8/8 aluminum sashes and 3/1 wood sashes. A false gable projects over bays 2 and 3, creating the impression that a porch roof projects from the main façade. The house has a continuous concrete foundation, scalloped asbestos shingle cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. A flat-roofed carport projects from the northwest elevation.
- 251.(C) 4525 Oak Avenue c.1900 **Vernacular**
George DeAngelo House: This is a one-story, frame, two-bay residence with a front-gable roof and a full-width inset porch that has square wood posts and a plain balustrade. Placement of the door near the left wall suggests a side hall plan. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard cladding and a corrugated metal roof.
- 252.(NC) 4530 Oak Avenue c.1985 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, three-bay residence with a side-gable roof and an inset entry stoop. Windows are single and paired faux 9/6 and 6/6 vinyl sashes. Clapboard siding is situated in the gables. The house has brick veneer siding and a pressed metal roof.
- 253.(C) 4536 Oak Avenue 1941 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay wide residence with a side-gable roof and a gabled porch supported by paired turned posts. Windows are single and paired 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux 4/4 muntins. The house has brick veneer walls and a pressed metal roof. Details include brick sills and window surrounds. A small gable addition with brick infilled windows extends from the northwest elevation and a shed addition extends from the rear.
- 254.(C) 4600 Oak Avenue 1948 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a gable-on-hip roof and inset partial-width porch supported by decorative ironwork columns. A fixed frame 24-light picture window flanked by 1/1 wood sashes is in the left bay. Windows are 2/2 wood sashes elsewhere. The house has a continuous brick foundation, asbestos shingle walls, a carport and asphalt shingles.
- 255.(C) 4601 Oak Avenue c.1900 **Center Hall**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a side-gable roof and an inset porch. At the time of survey, wood framing was being erected to enclose the porch. The house has 6/6 wood sashes, a pier foundation, obscured by building materials, clapboard and a corrugated metal roof. A large gable addition with board siding extends from the northeast elevation.
- 256.(NC) 4612 Oak Avenue 1969 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a side-gable roof and inset partial-width porch, supported by a decorative ironwork post. The left bay advances, forming a shallow gable-front wing; the inset porch is nested in the reentrant angle, within the wing's eave line. Windows are 2/2 aluminum sashes. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- Park Street**
- 257.(C) 5001 Park Street 1949 **Modern**
This is a one-story, five-bay building with a flat roof. Windows include 8-light aluminum casement and 12-light aluminum. Four multi-light glass block windows are located on the main façade; two on either side of the door. The main entrance is a door with glass block sidelights and a single-light transom. Low poured concrete planters stretch out beneath the windows on the main façade, and continuous concrete lintels span the windows. It has a pier foundation and brick veneer cladding.
- 258.(C) 5006 Park Street 1960 **Mid-20th Century Commercial**
This is a one-story, two-bay commercial building with a shed roof. The first bay is an door and the second bay is a single-light window. A black and white cloth awning projects over the first and second bay. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding and an asphalt roof.
- 259.(C) 5011 Park Street 1960 **Mid-20th Century Commercial**
This is a one-story, two-bay commercial building with a shed roof. The first bay is a replacement door and the second bay is a single-light aluminum window. The rear door is currently absent, in-filled with plywood. It has a concrete slab foundation and brick veneer cladding.
- 260.(C) 5013 Park Street 1960 **Mid-20th Century Commercial**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay commercial building with a front gable roof. The first and fourth bays are doors and the second and third bays are single-light windows. Aluminum 2/2 sashes are located on the right side. The structure is sheathed in vinyl, with the exception of the main façade beneath the gable, which is covered with brick veneer. It has a concrete slab foundation and a pressed metal roof.

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261.(C) 5025 Park Street 1960 Mid-20th Century Commercial

This is a one-story, frame commercial building with a hip entry porch and a multiple hip roof. Windows include two and three-light aluminum louvered windows. Faux shutters are visible on the main and right façades. Wings extending on the front and rear are connected by a third wing creating a courtyard in the space that separates the third wing from the building's core. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.

Payne Street

262.(NC) 4625 Payne Street 1969 Ranch

This is a one-story, four-bay residence with both a gable and a shed roof. The shed roof extends over bays 2 and 3; gable roofing covers the remaining bays. Windows are single and paired 2/2 and 6/6 aluminum sashes. The house has a garage, concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed addition is at the rear.

263.(C) 4706 Payne Street 1942 Minimal Traditional

This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a gabled partial-width wood porch supported by square wood posts. Windows are 3/1 wood sashes, some of which are paired. Details include vents in the gable ends, window and door surrounds, and corner boards. The house has a brick pier foundation, scalloped asbestos shingle cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.

264.(C) 4712 Payne Street c.1895 Creole Cottage

This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof and an inset full-width porch with square wood posts. Bay 3 has been enclosed. Windows are 1/1 and 2/2 aluminum sashes. The house has a brick pier foundation, scalloped asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable roof addition and a shed roof addition extend from the rear elevation.

Poplar Street

265.(C) 3201 Poplar Street 1920 Craftsman Bungalow

This is a two-story, frame residence with a porte-cochere and a wrap-around porch with paired tapered columns on brick pedestals spanned by a decorative balustrade. The door is offset left and has a transom and sidelights. Windows are 6/6 and 2/2 wooden sashes and faux 6/1 vinyl sashes. The house is clad in clapboard on the first story and coursed shingles on the second story. There is a hip roofed room atop the porte-cochere. The dwelling has a brick pier foundation and an asphalt shingle roof.

Post Office Road

266.(NC) 4200 Post Office Road 1963 No Style

This is a one-story, frame, four-bay structure with an inset full-width porch and a front gable roof. The first, second and fourth bays are 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux shutters and the third bay is the door. Aluminum 1/1 sashes are also located on the sides. Wide boxed eaves stretch over the structure, creating a slight overhang. Extensive alterations have compromised the structure's integrity. It has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

Railroad Street

267.(C) 4724 Railroad Street c.1900 Shotgun

This is a one-story, frame, residence with a front-gable roof and an inset full-width wood porch supported by square wood posts. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes with screens. Details include vents in the gable ends, window and door surrounds, and corner boards. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, clapboard siding and a corrugated metal roof. A shed-roofed addition extends from the rear.

268.(C) 4801 Railroad Street 1929 Bungalow/Front Gable

This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a gabled partial-width concrete porch supported by square wood posts. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes. Details include vents in the gable ends, window and door surrounds, and corner boards. It has a concrete block pier foundation, an enclosed rear porch, novelty siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

Robinson Avenue

269.(NC) 4201 Robinson Avenue c.1940 Minimal Traditional

This is a one-story, frame residence with a partial-width gable porch and an intersecting gable and hip roof. A Prairie-influenced wood door with sidelights and transom are the only hint of natural materials visible. Windows include 6/6 and 8/8 aluminum sashes. Faux shutters accent the windows. Grey brick skirting has been added to the foundation on the main façade. It has a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill between the foundation piers, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

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- 270.(C) 4207 Robinson Avenue c.1930 **Craftsman Bungalow**
This is a one-story, frame, two-bay residence with a hip roof and an inset full-width porch supported by square columns on brick plinths. The first bay is paired 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux shutters while the second bay is an door. Craftsman features include decorative beams and a vent in the front gable. It has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 271.(C) 4212 Robinson Avenue 1942 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a side gable roof and a shed partial-width porch. The first and third bays are single and paired 6/6 wood sashes and the second bay is an door with sidelights. A small bay projects on the right side and a shed addition is located in the rear. It has a continuous brick foundation, asbestos siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 272.(NC) 4213 Robinson Avenue c.1980 **No Style**
This is a two-story, frame, two-bay residence with an inset porch and a front gable roof. The first bay, first-story, is a recessed door and the second bay is a three-light bay window. Paired 6/6 wood sashes are on the second story. Exposed rafters peak through fascia at the eaves on the left side. It has a concrete slab foundation, stucco and vinyl cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 273.(C) 4218 Robinson Avenue c.1920 **Craftsman Bungalow**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with an inset full-width porch that has replacement columns and balustrade. The first and third bays are 6/1 wood sashes with faux shutters and the second bay is an door with transom. Craftsman features include exposed rafters and decorative brackets. There are three later additions at the rear right side rear; two with novelty cladding. It has a pier foundation, clapboard and novelty siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 274.(NC) 4219 Robinson Avenue c.1970 **No Style**
This is a one-story structure with a screened inset full-width porch and a hip roof. Dark porch screening masks the main façade making it impossible to determine the presence of windows, their type and rhythm. However, windows are absent from the left and right sides creating continuous brick walls uninterrupted by lights or ornament. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 275.(NC) 4225 Robinson Avenue 1980 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, four-bay residence with an inset porch, a side-gable roof and single-light vinyl casements with decorative shutters. An exterior chimney is on the right side. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 276.(C) 4230 Robinson Avenue c.1895 **Porticoed Cottage/Center Hall**
This is a one-story, frame three-bay side gable residence with a partial gable porch supported by square wood columns and decorative iron balustrade. The first and third bays are paired 6/6 wood sashes and the second bay is the door with sidelights and transom. A brick exterior chimney with corbelling is on the right side and a large addition extends in the rear. It has a continuous brick foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

Scott Street

- 277.(C) 4818 Scott Street 1954 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a cross-gable architectural shingle roof, continuous brick foundation, wood 105 siding and brick veneer. It has a paneled front door with an oval light and a concrete stoop. Windows include 8/8, 6/6 and 2/2 vinyl sashes with faux muntins; some are paired and/or screened. Architectural details include vents and vertical siding in the gable ends, corner boards, door surrounds, window surrounds and brick sills. There is an integrated carport with decorative iron posts and a storage area with a paneled, single-light door on the south side.
- 278.(C) 4824 Scott Street 1960 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, brick residence with a cross-gable asphalt shingle roof and continuous brick foundation. It has a paneled door and an inset partial-width concrete porch with square brick posts and wood rails and balustrade. Windows include 2/2 wood sashes and a Chicago window with 2/2 side sashes, some of which are paired and/or screened, and a single-light center. Architectural details include vents and vertical siding in the gable ends, door surrounds, window surrounds, shutters and brick sills. There is an integrated carport walled with brick on the south side.

Stonewall Street

- 279.(NC) 5004 Stonewall Street 2008 **Post-Katrina Architecture**
This is a one-story residence with a hip roof, two hipped wings with faux gable projections and a central cross gable. The inset entry porch is offset left. Decorative features include gable returns, Palladian-style windows with segmental arches and keystone lintels. The house has a slab foundation, brick veneer, 6/6 and 4/4 vinyl sashes with faux muntins and an asphalt shingle roof.

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Torres Avenue

- 280.(NC) 3800 Torres Avenue 1972 No Style
This is a two-story, frame residence with a side-gable roof and a partial-width inset porch. Windows are 1/1 vinyl sashes and fixed windows. A two-story hipped roof addition with a second story balcony was added to the right side of the main façade. The house has vinyl siding, faux shutters and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 281.(NC) 3806 Torres Avenue 2008 Neo-Eclectic
This is a two-story residence with a hipped roof that has two projecting front gables and a wraparound porch. Windows are 1/1 vinyl sashes. Decorative elements include bay windows, decorative shingles and a pavilion on the left corner of the main façade. The house has a continuous concrete foundation, fiber cement siding and a pressed metal roof.
- 282.(NC) 3812 Torres Avenue 1965 Ranch
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a carport attached to the right side of the main façade. Windows are 6/6 aluminum sashes. Decorative features include composite wood in the gable ends, wide eaves and iron supports on the carport. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 283.(C) 3818 Torres Avenue 1930 Bungalow/Hip
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a full-width inset porch. The center bay door has a transom; windows are 1/1 aluminum sashes. Decorative features include exposed rafters and square columns on brick pedestals. The house has a pier foundation, asbestos shingle siding with brick skirting and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 284.(C) 3825 Torres Avenue 1939 Bungalow/Front Gable
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a partial-width gable porch. The entry is offset right; windows are 1/1 vinyl sashes. The house has a brick and concrete block pier foundation, scalloped asbestos shingle siding and a pressed metal roof. There is a shed roof addition on the rear and a large carport attached to the east side of the building.
- 285.(C) 3900 Torres Avenue 1960 Ranch
This is a one-story, frame residence with a hipped roof and an inset entry porch. Windows are 1/1 aluminum sashes. Decorative elements include wide eaves and faux shutters. A hipped wing projects on the left side of the main façade. There is an attached carport on the right side. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 286.(NC) 3907 Torres Avenue 1979 Ranch
This is a one-story, frame residence with a hipped roof and an inset entry. Windows are 4/4 vinyl sashes with faux mullions. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer siding, faux shutters and an asphalt shingle roof. There is an attached garage on the left side of the building.
- 287.(C) 3913 Torres Avenue 1875 Queen Anne
Antonio Marquez House: This is a one-story, frame, L-front residence with a multiple gable roof and an inset partial-width porch supported by turned columns with decorative brackets and jigsaw balustrade. Windows include 6/6 wood sashes with operational shutters. Dentil finishing on cornices, gable returns and left and rear additions demonstrate the evolution of the residence. It has the original three doors, has two interior brick chimneys, brick foundation piers, clapboard siding and a pressed metal roof.
- 288.(NC) 3919 Torres Avenue c.2009 Post-Katrina Architecture
This is a one-story, elevated, four-bay hip-roof residence with a partial hip porch. The first, second and fourth bays are 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins. The third bay is the door. The residence faces the water thus, the rear façade was surveyed. It has a concrete block pier foundation, fiber cement siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

Weems Street

- 289.(NC) 4900 Weems Street c.1985 Ranch
This is a one-story, frame, six-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a partial-width inset porch. Windows are faux 6/6 vinyl sashes. The house has a slab foundation, composite wood siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a shed addition in the rear.
- 290.(C) 4912 Weems Street 1914 Neo-Classical
Dantzer Memorial First United Methodist Church/Dantzer Methodist Episcopal Church: This is a two-story, brick, three-bay church with a flat roof. The partial-width pedimented porch has a full entablature supported by Ionic columns, a wreath and garland in the gable and denticulated frieze. The double-doors have pediment hoods with large brackets and are separated by Ionic pilasters. Windows include 2/2 sashes, 2-light casements with stained glass and large arched windows framed by Ionic pilasters at the north and south elevations. The building has a pier foundation and two large rear additions.

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- 291.(C) 4913 Weems Street 1942/1955/c.1960 **Art Deco**
- a. **Moss Point High School:** The original section of this building faces Weems Street. It is a two-story, brick school with a flat roof and banding along windows. Entrances are single and double doors with transoms and sidelights. Porches have flat roofs, copings with magnolia flower motifs and decorative concrete panels. The left entrance of the original building has a pavilion with decorative glass blocks and graduated banded coping. Reliefs include a vertical band of magnolias at the main entrance and images of music, art and science at the auditorium. Windows are 4/2 aluminum sashes. A vocational building designed by Carl L. Olschner & Associates was added to the school in 1955 and the one-story elementary building with a shed roof, which faces Bellview, was added c.1960.
- b. **Billy W. Miller Building/L.N. Dantzler Memorial Field:** A noncontributing element of the Moss Point High School complex, added in 1975. The facilities comprise a stadium, football field, track, restrooms and concession stands. The main building is a one-story, pressed metal clad structure with a concrete slab foundation and pressed metal roof. It is located off the 3400 block of Dantzler Street.
- c. **Moss Point Vocational Center:** A noncontributing element of the Moss Point High School complex, added c.1980. This is a two-story, educational facility with an inset entrance and a roof comprised of both shed and flat sections. It has a concrete slab foundation, concrete and corrugated metal cladding, 1/1 aluminum sashes and a pressed metal standing seam roof. It is located off the 3500 block of Dantzler Street.
- 292.(C) 5000 Weems Street c.1875 **Queen Anne**
- Methodist Parsonage:** This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a screened partial-width inset porch. Bay 1 is an intersecting gable with a cut-away bay window and door; bay 5 is a pented lower cross gable. Windows are 6/6 and 2/2 wood sashes and faux 6/6 vinyl sashes. Queen Anne elements include brackets, decorative woodwork and shingles in the gables. The house has brick piers, clapboard siding and a pressed metal roof. There is a shed roof addition in the rear.
- 293.(C) 5007 Weems Street 1904 **Queen Anne Free Classic**
- C. M. Fairley House:** This is a 1.5-story, frame, four-bay residence with a hipped roof, lower pented cross gables and an octagonal dormer with decorative shingles and a finial. The porch, with grouped columns, spans the main façade and wraps around the left elevation with a pavilion on the southeast corner. The center entry has sidelights and a transom; cut-away bays are located on the north side of the main façade and on both the left and right elevations. Windows are 1/1 wood sashes. The house has brick piers, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 294.(C) 5013 Weems Street c.1955 **Minimal Traditional**
- This is a one-story, frame, five-bay building with a side-gable roof and a gable entry. The third bay is a large 8/8 sash window flanked by smaller 4/4 sashes; other windows include 6/6 wood sashes and 6/6 aluminum sashes. Details include faux shutters, vents in the gable ends, window and door surrounds and gable returns. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A large gable addition with a shed roof, two-bay garage was added to the rear.
- 295.(C) 5019 Weems Street 1940 **Minimal Traditional**
- This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a gabled porch. Windows are 8/8 and 6/6 wood sashes. The first bay has an enclosed porch. Details include faux shutters, vents in the gable ends, window and door surrounds and gable returns. The house has a pier foundation, asbestos shingle siding and a corrugated metal roof.
- 296.(NC) 5101 Weems Street c.1995 **Neo-Eclectic**
- This is a one-story, multi-hip roof residence with a two-story rear section. The front part has vinyl picture windows and brick veneer. The rear has 1/1 vinyl sashes, some of which are paired. The house has a concrete slab foundation, fiber cement siding and a pressed metal roof.
- 297.(C) 5118 Weems Street c.1940 **Minimal Traditional**
- This is a one-story, frame residence that has side-gable roof with a projecting front gable and a screened partial-width inset porch. Windows include paired and triple 3/1 wood sashes and 2/2 aluminum sashes with faux shutters on the main façade. The house has a pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. An attached carport was added to the south side of the building.
- 298.(C) 5119 Weems Street c.1875 **Vernacular**
- Henry C. Vaughan House:** This is a two-story, frame, five-bay multi-gable roof residence with two historic additions. The first bay has a two-story, Queen Anne addition that is three-bays deep. The original structure, bays 2-5, has an inset porch and a central chimney. Windows are 1/1 and 1/2 wood sashes; doors have transoms. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, patterned shingles in the front gable and an asphalt shingle roof.

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- 299.(C) 5124 Weems Street c.1955 **Cape Cod**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof and an inset entry porch. Windows are 8/8 wood sashes with faux shutters. Details include vents in the gable ends, window surrounds and door surrounds. The house has a pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 300.(C) 5125 Weems Street c.1940 **Colonial Revival**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a partially screened full-width inset porch. The central entry is the original Victorian door and the fifth bay is an addition on the right side. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes and 6/6 aluminum sashes. Decorative elements include large rectangular vents in gable and capped chimney. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a rear left addition with carport.
- 301.(C) 5131 Weems Street c.1920 **Bungalow/Front Gable**
This is a one-story, frame, two-bay residence with a full-width gable porch with replacement columns. Windows are 1/1 aluminum sashes. Details include vents in the gable ends, window and door surrounds, overhanging eaves and corner boards. The house has vinyl siding and a pressed metal roof.
- 302.(C) 5136 Weems Street 1875 **Center Hall**
Samuel D. Denny House: This is a one-story, frame, six-bay residence that has a side-gable roof and a full-width hip porch with dentils and elaborate iron work. The wood paneled door has sidelights and a transom; windows are floor to ceiling 9/9 wood sashes. Decorative elements include gable returns and gable vents. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Additions include a shed roof addition attached to the rear and an in-law cottage attached to the left southeast corner of the house.
- 303.(C) 5137 Weems Street c.1920 **Craftsman Bungalow**
This is a one-story, frame, two-bay residence with a partial-width inset porch. The left bay consists of paired 4/4 wood sashes and the right bay entry is a glazed wood door. Decorative elements include faux shutters, window and door surrounds, exposed rafters and a square porch column on a brick pedestal. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and a pressed metal roof. A carport is attached on the right in the northwest corner.
- 304.(C) 5201 Weems Street c.1925 **Bungalow/Hip**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence. Bays 1 and 2 represent the core structure; bay 1 is a paired window and bay 2 is a door with a partial-width inset porch. The third bay is a later hipped roof addition with a bay window. Windows are 1/1 aluminum sashes. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 305.(NC) 5207 Weems Street 1970 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable roof and an attached carport on the left side of the main façade. Windows are 1/1 aluminum sashes and a large picture window on the left side of the main façade. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer siding, composite wood in the gable ends and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 306.(C) 5213 Weems Street 1940 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a partial gable porch. The second bay door is offset right and other bays are 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux louvered shutters. Details include vents in the gable ends, window and door surrounds and overhanging eaves. The house has a brick pier foundation, composite wood siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition was added to the rear.
- 307.(C) 5219 Weems Street 1910 **Craftsman Bungalow**
This is a one-story residence with a gable-on-hip roof and a partially enclosed full-width shed roof porch. The porch has tapered columns on stucco pedestals and an enclosed balustrade. Windows are 2/2 aluminum sashes. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding with stucco skirting, exposed rafters and an asphalt shingle roof. A large shed roof addition was added to the rear of the building.

Welch Avenue

- 308.(C) 4318 Welch Avenue c.1905 **Queen Anne Free Classic**
Morris House: This is a one-story, frame, five-bay center hall residence with a pyramidal roof and a wraparound porch supported by Doric columns. Windows are 1/1 wood sashes and have louvered wooden shutters. Bay 3 has sidelights and a transom. Decorative features include scroll sawn brackets and a porch roof turret at the northeast corner. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard walls and an asphalt shingle roof.

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- 309.(C) 4319 Welch Avenue c.1890 **Queen Anne Vernacular**
This is a one-story, wood frame, three-bay residence with a gable roof and a partial-width shed porch. Bay 3 is a cut-away bay. Windows are 1/1 wood sashes. Distinctive features include a lead-glass transom and door and exposed rafters. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition extends from the rear.
- 310.(C) 4324 Welch Avenue c.1950 **Colonial Revival**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a side-gable roof, enclosed shed-partial-width porch and a shed-entry porch. Entry is through the northwest elevation of the enclosed porch. The porch is enclosed with vinyl siding and incorporates 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins and faux shutters. Other windows are 8/8 wood sashes. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 311.(NC) 4325 Welch Avenue c.1985 **Neo-Eclectic**
This is a one-story, L-plan residence with a multi-gable roof and gabled porch. Windows were shuttered at the time of the survey. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, random rubble veneer and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 312.(C) 4331 Welch Avenue c.1900 **Queen Anne**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay center hall residence that has a hip roof with lower cross-gables, and a hipped porch that wraps around the southeast side. Windows are 1/1 aluminum sashes. Diamond shingles are located in bay 1, which also incorporates a gable pent. Gabled extensions project from the southeast, southwest and northwest elevations. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. A full-width shed addition extends across the rear.
- 313.(C) 4400 Welch Avenue c.1890 **Late Victorian**
This is a one-story, frame, L-plan residence with an intersecting gable roof and two porches: an inset partial-width porch in the gable end of the main façade and a full-width inset porch on the primary elevation of the L wing. Both porches have turned posts and balusters. Entrances have transoms; windows are 1/1, 4/4 and 6/6 wood sashes. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 314.(C) 4401 Welch Avenue c.1890 **Queen Anne**
John Hill House: This is a 1.5-story, frame, three-bay frame residence that has a gable roof and a hipped full-width porch. Decorative elements include turned posts, a turned balustrade, a spindle frieze and a scrolled truss in the gable peak. Windows are 6/9, 6/6 and 4/4 wood sashes. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. An addition extends from the rear and incorporates a pent.
- 315.(C) 4413 Welch Avenue c.1940 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof and inset partial-width porch. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes. The entry incorporates a gabled entry stoop. Details include vents in the gable ends, window surrounds and door surrounds. The house has a concrete slab foundation, scalloped asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 316.(C) 4418 Welch Avenue c.1920 **Colonial Revival**
This is a 1.5-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof and an inset full-width porch supported by Doric columns. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes and have louvered wooden shutters. The windows and doors are not evenly spaced in the main elevation. This indicates that Colonial Revival detailing was added to an older structure. The house has a brick sill foundation, fiber cement siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A garage is appended to the northwest elevation.
- 317.(C) 4430 Welch Avenue c.1930 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with an intersecting hip-and-gable roof and a shed-entry porch. The left bay advances forming a gable-front wing; the shed-entry porch occupies the reentrant angle. Windows are paired 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux 6/6 muntins. The house has a continuous concrete foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 318.(NC) 4437 Welch Avenue c.1995 **No Style**
This is a one-story, three-bay house with an intersecting gable and hip roof, and a gable-partial-width porch supported by brick columns. Windows are 1/1 aluminum sashes with faux 6/6 and 8/8 muntins. The house has brick veneer, composite wood siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 319.(NC) 4443 Welch Avenue c.1975 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, five-bay residence with a side-gable roof. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins. Details include window surrounds, door surrounds, a brick chimney and brick sills. The house has a continuous concrete foundation, composite wood panel siding, brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof.

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- 320.(NC) 4501 Welch Avenue c.1960 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a side-gable roof and an inset entry stoop. The center bay projects from the façade and has cut-away bays. Windows are 2/2 aluminum sashes. The house has a pier foundation, brick veneer cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 321.(C) 4507 Welch Avenue c.1930 **Bungalow/Hip**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a hip roof and a partial hip porch. Windows are 3/1 wood sashes, some of which are paired. Details include window and door surrounds and corner boards. The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A hip-roofed addition is at the rear.
- 322.(NC) 4513 Welch Avenue 1987 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, four-bay residence with an intersecting gable roof. Windows are 6/6 and 9/6 aluminum sashes. The house has a garage, concrete slab foundation, brick veneer siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 323.(NC) 4519 Welch Avenue 1917 **No Style**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay house with a side-gable roof. The hip full-width porch is enclosed with clapboard. Windows are 1/1 and 9/6 aluminum sashes. Details include faux shutters, vents in the gable ends, brick sills, gable returns and a multi-panel integrated garage. The house has piers screened by stucco panels, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 324.(C) 4524 Welch Avenue 1934 **Colonial Revival/Art Deco**
Charlotte Hyatt Elementary School/Moss Point Elementary School: This is a one-story, frame, nine-bay school with a multi-gable roof. Evidence suggests the roof was originally truncated hips. The building's U-plan dictates the fenestration: a core auditorium block linked to classroom wings by hyphens with Art Deco entries. These entries are highlighted by ornate and detailed cast concrete frontispieces. Windows are 6/3 wood sashes and have jack arch lintels and keystones. Other features include quoins and sunburst vents in the gable ends. The structure has a stucco sill, brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof. Each wing has a gambrel-roofed addition at the rear.
- 325.(C) 4525 Welch Avenue c.1895 **Porticoed Cottage**
This is a one-story, frame, three-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a gable-partial-width porch supported by turned posts. Windows are 6/6 aluminum sashes. The house has a pier foundation, composite wood siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A gabled addition extends from the rear elevation.
- 326.(NC) 4531 Welch Avenue 1975 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, five-bay residence with a side-gable roof and inset partial-width porch supported by four fluted aluminum columns. Bays 1 and 5 are shallow gable wings. Windows are 12/8 aluminum sashes. The entry (Bay 3) has sidelights. Strict symmetry and the porch columns give the house a Colonial Revival look. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 327.(C) 4537 Welch Avenue c.1880 **Galleried Cottage**
Soloman Gregory House: This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence that has a side-gable roof and a full-width inset porch. Windows are 4/4 aluminum sashes, and 1/1 and 3/1 wood sashes. The house has brick piers, clapboards on the main façade and scalloped asbestos shingles elsewhere and an asphalt shingle roof. Two additions extend from the rear; one gabled and one hipped.
- 328.(C) 4601 Welch Avenue c.1950 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, three-bay residence with a side-gable roof. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux muntins and a single-light fixed frame picture window. The house has a continuous concrete foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition extends from the rear elevation.

Wood Street

- 329.(C) 5006 Wood Street c.1930 **Colonial Revival**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable roof. Windows are 8/8 wood sashes. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, novelty siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Details include window surrounds, corner boards and an entablature around the door. An addition is located on the right side of the main façade.
- 330.(NC) 5012 Wood Street 1970 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable roof and a partial-width shed porch. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux mullions and 6/6 aluminum sashes. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer siding with composite wood in the gables, wide eaves and an asphalt shingle roof. There is an attached carport on the left side of the main façade.

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- 331.(NC) 5018 Wood Street 1965 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, six-bay residence with a side-gable roof and a partial-width shed porch. Windows are 1x1 aluminum sliding windows. Decorative features include wide eaves and louvered shutters. The carport on the far right side of the main façade has been enclosed. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding with composite wood in the gables and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 332.(C) 5019 Wood Street 1950 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame, four-bay residence with a side-gable roof. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes and 2/2 aluminum sashes with faux shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, asbestos and vinyl siding and a pressed metal roof. There is an attached carport on the right and shed roof addition on the rear.
- 333.(C) 5024 Wood Street 1950 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a one-story, residence that has a side-gable roof with a projecting front gable and a partial-width shed porch supported by decorative iron columns. Windows are 6/6 aluminum sashes with faux mullions and 6/6 wood sashes and have faux shutters. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is an addition on the south side of the building.
- 334.(C) 5030 Wood Street 1956 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence that has a side-gable roof with a projecting gable on the right side and a partial-width shed porch supported by decorative iron posts that fills the left front reentrant angle. Windows are 1/1 vinyl sashes. The house has a pier foundation, brick veneer siding with vinyl siding in the gables and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is located on the rear of the house.
- 335.(C) 5031 Wood Street 1940 **Minimal Traditional**
This is a 1.5-story, frame, four-bay residence that has a side-gable roof with a front gable wing. The third bay entry has been enclosed; windows include 1/1 vinyl sashes with faux 6/6 mullions and a three-light aluminum fixed window flanked by two three-light casement windows in the side gables. The house has a pier foundation, fiber cement siding with brick skirting and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 336.(NC) 5037 Wood Street 1995 **Neo-Eclectic**
This is a one-story residence with a side-gable roof and a partial-width inset porch. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sashes with faux mullions. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer and vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a two-bay garage attached on the left side of the main façade.
- 337.(C) 5042 Wood Street 1942 **Ranch**
This is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gable roof. Windows include single, paired and triple 1/1 vinyl sashes. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding and a pressed metal roof. A two-story, two-bay garage addition is attached to the left northeast corner of the building.

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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

Industry

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1875-1962

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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 grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

The period of significance is from 1875, which reflects the earliest construction dates in the district, to 1962, which is 50 years ago.

Statement of Significance

Summary

The proposed Moss Point Historic District is part of what was "once the greatest unbroken stretch of virgin timber in the world."⁶⁹ Located on the Escatawpa River where it joins the East Pascagoula River eight miles north of the Mississippi Sound, Moss Point was ideally situated to become an important center of lumber manufacture. Beginning with a cluster of small-scale mills before the Civil War, a number of elements "coalesced in the late nineteenth century to create the bonanza period of lumbering in Mississippi."⁷⁰ But by the 1920s, the industry's cut-and-run philosophy left miles of eroded and stump-filled acres. While almost overnight many mill towns became mere shadows of their former selves, the lumbermen of Moss Point combined their capital, imagination and daring to invest in the pulp and paper industry, establishing The Southern Kraft Paper Company in 1913. Little survives today that represents the

⁶⁹ National Resources Planning Board, *The Southern Forests: A Report of the Regional Committee on Southern Forest Resources* (Atlanta, GA: The National Resources Planning Board Field Office, c.1940), 2.

⁷⁰ Fickle, *Mississippi Forests*, xi.

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importance of the timber industry in the history of the Coast due to urban growth, eminent domain, floods and hurricanes. The proposed Moss Point Historic District, however, is evidence of the rise and fall of the wood products industry, and is therefore eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for Industry.

Additionally, the community builders of Moss Point erected many fine homes, churches, schools and commercial buildings. Many early architectural styles are represented. In the 1930s and 1940s, changing ideas on house design combined with the newly-created FHA integrated newer styles into older neighborhoods. This cultural landscape forms a distinct coastal community, making it eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development. The period of significance is from 1875, which reflects the earliest construction dates in the district, to 1962.

Development of the Timber Industry on the Mississippi Gulf Coast

Mississippi is one of the most heavily forested states in the nation. According to forest historian James Fickle, in the mid-1990s 18.5 million acres of forest land covered over sixty-two percent of the state from the Alabama state line to the Bluff Hills, sweeping south about 150 miles to the Mississippi Sound and including all or parts of thirty-five counties. One in four manufacturing jobs in Mississippi was part of the forest products industry, and forestry-related jobs represented ten percent of all employment. Although composed of a variety of pines as well as hardwoods, longleaf yellow pine dominated much of the landscape of the southeastern United States and became the primary focus for southern Mississippi's timber industry. A highly resinous wood of great tensile strength and resistance to decay, it was the heaviest and strongest of the pines and represented seventy-five percent of the piney woods.

The longleaf pine forests and savannas of the southeastern United States once comprised one of the most extensive woodland ecosystems in North America. [It] was the dominant tree over about 60 million acres of the Southeast when the Spanish arrived in the early 1500s, and it mixed with other pines and hardwoods on an additional thirty million acres. These great conifer forests sprawled over nearly 150,000 square miles, covering a wide swath of every coastal state from the James River in southeastern Virginia as far south as the shores of Lake Okeechobee in Florida and west to southeastern Texas, interrupted only by the vast floodplain of the Mississippi River.⁷¹

The forest industry is a dominant historical theme of southern Mississippi. Beginning with independent loggers and small-scale entrepreneurs solely dependent on the waterways, the towering stands of pine eventually attracted captains of industry who built railroads, erected large sawmills and established towns. Growth accelerated in the 1880s and 1890s, reaching its peak in the early years of the twentieth century. Yet by 1925 the early lumbermen's philosophy of "cut-out-and-get-out" had obliterated the cathedral-like forests, leaving only a barren landscape. Its rapid demise, however, spawned new ideas on forest management and birthed a new generation of products that continues to be important to Mississippi's economy.

In the eighteenth century, French settlers on the Gulf Coast harvested the rich resin for naval stores and erected small sawmills to turn out masts and spars. These products were shipped to New Orleans, a major consumer as well as the primary trade center for the region. Later the Spanish and British would continue to build up the lumber trade and naval stores industry along the Coast. Still, the piney woods remained relatively untouched until well after the Civil War. At this time the preferred timber was white pine, first cut in Maine, Pennsylvania and New York, then later in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Not until these forests were nearly depleted would attention shift to the piney woods, the last major stand east of the Mississippi River.

Throughout most of the nineteenth century, the majority of piney woods settlers were stock herders largely dependent on hunting and herding for their livelihood. Since open grazing on unclaimed government land was accepted practice, most did not make claims on it until the 1870s. In 1860, the value of southern livestock was a half billion dollars, more than twice the value of the year's southern cotton crop. Some used this capital to enter the timber industry, including William Griffin, who eventually became one of Jackson County's wealthiest citizens. His Moss Point lumber company became one of the largest and most important in Mississippi.

As the piney woods population grew, winter grazing feed diminished and game dwindled. Gradually, people turned to timber, felling trees along streams and rafting logs down the Pascagoula, Leaf, Wolf and Pearl Rivers to mills on the coast. They produced charcoal and turpentine, and the industry slowly eroded the livestock culture's unstructured existence.

Until railroads arrived, commercial lumbering was centered on the large stands of high-quality timber adjacent to waterways. Sawmills were sited along bays, bayous and near the mouths of rivers that emptied into the Mississippi Sound. The Pearl, Pascagoula and Escatawpa rivers and their tributaries served as key transportation routes for much of the nineteenth century, and along these waterways, a small but significant industry emerged. Throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth, lumber production would dominate the Coast, including the Pascagoula-Moss Point district, which became one of its leading centers.

The Pascagoula-Moss Point District

The Pascagoula-Moss Point district came to dominate the Coast's timber industry. Wood drove Moss Point's economy until well past the mid twentieth century, and for a brief moment in the early 1900s, it became one of the most important lumber manufacturing centers in the South. Today, it is the only city on the Coast whose built environment documents the rich and sometimes troubled story of the virgin forest economy.

⁷¹ Lawrence S. Earley, *Looking for Longleaf: The Fall and Rise of an American Forest* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 2004), 1.

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Originally part of a large land grant made to Madame la Duchess de Chaumont, a favorite of the French court, the area later passed to the British and then to Spain, who held tight to everything south of the thirty-first parallel until 1811. Spain parceled out land to lucky recipients, including Simon Cumbest, whose grant included most of what is now Moss Point. In turn, the French, British and Spanish navies used the tall pines for spars and masts for their warships.

By 1852, seven families were living in the area then known as "Elder's Ferry" for William G. Elder, a ferry operator who became postmaster in 1851, including those of Walter Denny, Stephen Bradford, Edwards Williamson, William Griffin and W. H. Myers. Lyman Randall, another early settler, emigrated from New Hampshire to southern Mississippi and served as Jackson County sheriff in 1852. The Randall family also operated a ferry until 1912, when it was taken over by the City of Moss Point. Most of the early settlers came from North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia via Greene County, Mississippi, although some came from New England. Many of these early lumbermen used slaves as labor. For many years, the area was known as "Mossy Pen Point" because its shady oaks draped with gray moss made it a favorite herding place for stockmen from the interior. The area was also sometimes referred to as "East Pascagoula." It would not take the name "Moss Point" until after 1867, when the Federal Government established a post office there.

Deputy Land Commissioner and Surveyor Thomas C. Rhodes, who had received a land grant in the area overlooking the bayou, opened one of the first sawmills in Moss Point in the 1830s.⁷² He and his two sons, Thomas Jr. and Rufus, purchased additional land which was later subdivided and sold. Located east of Main Street and south of the Escatawpa River, this land is still referenced in present-day records as the Rhodes Tract.

The Beardslee and Bradford mill opened in 1836 on a strategic spot along Beardslee Lake, where logs floating down the Escatawpa River could be easily captured and schooners could take on cargo at the mill. Eventually Beardslee and Bradford sold out to Maine native David Files, who then sold to Denny & Sons in 1853. By 1860, Walter Denny was the second richest person in Jackson County. He later served in both the state legislature and as a representative in Congress. His mill quickly became one of the most important lumber operations in the area; however, it ceased operations in 1906 after encountering financial difficulties.

J. S. Dees owned the largest mill in the area, sawing two million board feet of lumber between May 31, 1849 and June 1, 1850. Located on Jackson Creek, it employed twenty men and five women. In the same period, William Deggs's Moss Point mill cut 500,000 board feet. The Garland Goode mills, located above Franklin Creek in the late 1850s, were the most sophisticated in the district, averaging about 25,000 board feet per day. Utilizing the latest technology, including circular and double-gang saws as well as a planing mill, Garland Goode exhibited the kind of organization and specialization that would come to dominate the industry in the late nineteenth century.

The lumber company operated by J. M. Sheldon, J. P. Arnold, W. M. Arnold and William Griffin would become one of the greatest in the South and would, in time, provide the capital and vision necessary to extend the life of the forest products industry. Like so many antebellum lumbermen in southern Mississippi, Sheldon and the Arnolds were New Englanders, who arrived with considerable knowledge gained from working with the white pine forests of the North. In 1847, they opened a muley mill.⁷³ In 1849, William Griffin, who came from Perry County after purchasing most of the Simon Cumbest claim, became a partner. Using cash made from his years as a stock herder, Griffin brought both capital and valuable experience to the fledgling operation. He became the mill manager after one of the Arnolds died in a boiler explosion, while the other partners focused their efforts on marketing. They added a gang sawmill, and were soon operating lumberyards in Boston, a fleet of schooners to ship their product and a brickyard. In 1860, Arnold and Sheldon, aware of the possibility of a war, sold out to Griffin for \$60,000, leaving him well-positioned for expansion.

Like all the Southern states, the Civil War devastated Mississippi, which dropped from fifth wealthiest state in the nation at the eve of the conflict to last in 1865. Dr. Nollie Hickman has pointed out that it is difficult to discern the extent of the damage inflicted on the timber industry. For example, although the Garland Goode mills were completely destroyed and never rebuilt, some of the smaller mills remained untouched. William Griffin disassembled his mills, hiding them in the marshes above Moss Point, allowing him to promptly resume operations after the war.⁷⁴

After the war, trade with New Orleans quickly resumed, and by 1866, thirty sawmills were operating. The arrival of survey crews for the New Orleans, Mobile & Chattanooga Railroad (Louisville & Nashville) fueled faith in the timber industry. By 1869, construction was in full swing, and area mills were working to fill demands for crossties and bridge timbers. On October 29, 1870, trains coming from New Orleans and Mobile met near Chef Menteur Pass, where railroad representatives drove in a gold and silver spike to signal the completion of the Gulf Coast to New Orleans line. Regular freight and passenger service began on November 21st. The railroad ushered in a period of growth on the Coast, which encouraged investment in the timber industry. Better mechanization, market expansion and the improvement of the Port of Pascagoula would gradually transform the timber industry, pushing it into the boom years of the late nineteenth century.

⁷² Rhodes Bayou is named for Thomas C. Rhodes.

⁷³ A mill that used a saw with a long, stiff blade clamped at each end and mounted on guide rails. Muley mills were successors to sash mills, which were not as efficient.

⁷⁴ Nollie Hickman, "History of Forest Industries in the Longleaf Pine Belt of East Louisiana and Mississippi, 1840-1915." PhD dissertation, University of Texas, 1958.

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Gradually, markets lost during the Civil War were reestablished and new ones identified. By 1870, the Pascagoula-Moss Point district had succeeded in reviving trade with Texas, Cuba and Mexico, and had begun to trade with New York, Boston, Philadelphia and a few European markets. Still, market scarcity and low prices combined to greatly restrict expansion in the first decade after the war.

Noting the rising fortunes of the Pascagoula-Moss Point district, lumbermen from other parts of Mississippi moved their operations to the area. In 1869, Adam Blumer arrived from Handsboro to establish the Blumer and Hand Foundry with Lorin M. Hand, also from Handsboro, that produced modern sawmill equipment. Blumer was quick to widen his scope, however, and built a shoe factory, tannery, grist mill, brickyard and general merchandise store, and intermittently served as Moss Point's postmaster.⁷⁵ His real estate holdings in Moss Point and Pascagoula were extensive, and several of the Porticoed Cottages on Dantzler Street near the site of the old foundry have been attributed to him.

Beginning in the 1870s, the Pascagoula-Moss Point district began to expand as a lumber manufacturing center. Investors from as far away as Chicago turned their attention to purchasing large tracts of Mississippi forest once state and federal lands were opened to unrestricted cash entry in 1876. The largest individual purchaser was Delos A. Blodgett, a Michigan milkman who began buying land in 1882 and by 1906 had acquired 721,000 acres. The district's citizens were optimistic about their future. Newspapers boasted there was no limit to Mississippi timber, so there was nothing to prevent a prodigious trade. They noted that most of the timber was yellow leaf pine, which was "the most valuable product the world over [and] here found in greatest perfection in exhaustless abundance."⁷⁶

Pascagoula-Moss Point increased output from forty million board feet in 1873 to about fifty million board feet in 1877. The number of mills also increased, growing from ten in 1873 to eighteen in 1874. However, the area faced two major obstacles, and their optimistic speeches were frequently accompanied by a litany of complaints. The first was the absence of a customs house in Pascagoula, reflecting a lack of status as a port of entry. The second was the State and Federal Governments' perceived stinginess to improve the Port of Pascagoula. These complaints would continue into the twentieth century.

Mindful of the need to protect their lumber and shipping interests, Moss Point and Pascagoula millers incorporated the Pascagoula Maritime Association on January 12, 1891 for the "protection of the interest of navigation and of importers and exporters; to establish and define customs, rules and regulations for the benefit of the aforesaid interest to the port; and to procure the enactment of, or to have amended such laws as may affect the aforesaid interest."⁷⁷ Members included prominent Moss Pointers such as L. N. Dantzler, C. H. Wood, A. S. Denny and J. H. McIntosh.

Eventually, State and federal funds began to flow into the Port of Pascagoula. In 1891, the district at last succeeded in improving the rivers and harbor, easing the transport of cargo to and from Moss Point. By the fall of that year, a uniform depth of twelve feet of water was secured between Pascagoula Bay and the mills, allowing ships of limited draught to maneuver and opening up the possibility of diversified commerce.

The Port of Pascagoula continued to benefit from federal appropriations. In 1900, it received \$317,600 to dredge the harbor, \$50,000 for the harbor proper and \$267,600 for river channel upgrades. These improvements deepened the water to fifteen feet from the mouth of the East Pascagoula River to the mills at Moss Point and twenty-five feet at Horn Island harbor, greatly reducing the cost of shipping and increasing port trade. According to custom house figures, lumber and timber exports for the fiscal year ending June 30 were 136,000,000 superficial feet by water and 10,500,000 by rail. By 1900, the Port of Pascagoula was "enjoying the distinction of exporting more timber than any other point on the entire Gulf Coast."⁷⁸

To most people at this time, supply seemed inexhaustible, and there was little concern over the rate of felling. Others, however, understood that the forest was not unlimited, including Secretary of the Interior Carl Schurz, a German immigrant who had experienced a similar situation in his homeland. Although Schurz's philosophy eventually worked its way into Americans' beliefs, resulting in the development of modern forestry and resource protection, they were originally seen as foolish and destructive. His early attempt at conservation failed, leaving the timber industry free to exploit the forest at an ever faster rate while making no plans for subsequent generations. In an 1897 article for *Harper's Weekly*, he wrote:

When the first steps were taken to arrest this wholesale robbery and destruction, the Interior Department was flooded with telegrams and letters indignantly remonstrating against such tyrannical attempts, and Senators and members of the House of Representatives came rushing in, asking in angry tones how the Department could dare thus to interfere with the legitimate business of the country... [But] while no country had forests as rich and magnificent as ours, there will be none of those forests left in less than twenty years if the present rate of destruction goes on... We have already sinned overmuch; and unless we make haste to stop the progress of this ruin and to repair the injury done, our children will curse the wanton recklessness of their fathers.⁷⁹

⁷⁵ His businesses were located along the Escatawpa River and on Main Street in the vicinity of Dantzler and Robinson Streets. The brickyard was on what is now Bellview Avenue. Four of his sons, Henry, Emile, John and Leinhard, eventually joined him in business.

⁷⁶ "Our Home Interests. The Great Lumber Region of southern Mississippi," *Star of Pascagoula*, June 6, 1874.

⁷⁷ "The Charter of Incorporation of the Pascagoula Maritime Association," *Pascagoula Democrat-Star*, February 6, 1891.

⁷⁸ "The Lumber Trade," *Pascagoula Democrat-Star*, March 30, 1900.

⁷⁹ Carl Schurz, "The Forestry Problem," in *Harper's Weekly*, Vol. XLI, No. 2104 (April 17, 1897), 379. Accessed online at <http://www.trip.net/~bobwb.schurz/article/forestry.html>.

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The 1890s ushered in the era of big mills, which lasted until 1930. Lumbermen borrowed heavily for the large investments needed to operate in the interior of the piney woods. Mills became more complex with the introduction of dry kilns and other modern technology in order to increase capacity, and machines replaced men whenever possible. As areas nearest the waterways were denuded, millers spent large sums of money on tram roads or "dummy lines" to retrieve timber from deep within the piney woods that was then hauled to trunk lines or rafting streams where they could be floated to Moss Point's mills. Although some were temporary, others were well-built standard gauge lines that became common carriers. The line built by Denny & Company became the Pascagoula Northern Railway. It exists today as the Mississippi Export Railroad.

As logs crowded the East Pascagoula River during periods of high water, millers sought more efficient methods of booming and sorting. In 1893, they issued a charter of incorporation for the Pascagoula Boom Company. Extending up five miles from Moss Point, it enclosed the river's eastern half, leaving the western half open for navigation, and included a system of sorting works so that logs could be separated by owner.

The dominance of larger manufacturing units sped the virgin forest's demise, as men cut more and more timber to satisfy insatiable appetites. Competition was intense, and in time smaller mills vanished in the face of the superior capital and production capabilities of larger operations. In Moss Point, "lumbermen hurried to enlarge the capacity of their mills, establish new companies and reorganize older ones."⁸⁰ George Robinson acquired and updated the DeSmet mill after its failure in 1883. The Moss Point Lumber Company organized in 1891 with G. H. Howze as president, J. Wyatt Griffin as vice-president, H. C. Herring as secretary and E. Bloomfield as treasurer. In 1893, T. H. Glenn wrote:

Moss Point is the center of the timber industry...[there] are six saw mills at Moss Point, owned by: L. N. Dantzer Lumber Company, with two mills and two planers; W. Denny & Co., two mills and one planer; Moss Point Lumber Co., one mill and one planer; Pascagoula Lumber Co., one mill. The annual output of these six mills in lumber and sawn timber is given at about 120,000,000 feet.⁸¹

However, even as the Pascagoula-Moss Point district moved into its period of greatest expansion, it was haunted by the growing realization that its reign might be all too brief due to the "indiscriminate ravage that has nearly ruined great areas of the country in all the Northern States, where on treeless ranges of land the springs and streams have dried up, pasturage destroyed and the fertility of the soil permanently impaired."⁸² The lack of conservation might repeat the history of northern mill communities, who disappeared from the map as quickly as they appeared.

The Dantzer family became the dominant force in southern Mississippi's timber industry and took early steps to conserve forest resources. The patriarch of the clan was Lorenzo Nollie Dantzer, who was born in Perry County in 1808. In 1858, he married Erin Griffin, daughter of William Griffin, and became a partner in the William Griffin Lumber Company after the Civil War's end. In 1873, the partnership was dissolved and Dantzer exchanged his interest for a small mill. At this time, the industry was dominated by Emile DeSmet, A. C. Danner and Denny & Company. Dantzer gradually expanded his operations, adding another small sawmill and shingle mill. Like many millers, he took on partners to operate ancillary businesses, including a shipyard, brick kiln, towing business and a sash-and-blind factory.

Dantzer's business took a large leap forward in the 1880s when Henry Buddig, a New Orleans lumber merchant, offered to finance the entire cost of construction of a larger mill in Moss Point. He hesitated at first, but eventually accepted the offer, seeing that the industry's future would rest in the hands of large operators. Construction of the double-circular mill began in 1883 and was completed in 1885. The cost was more than estimated:

2,000 pilings had to be driven for the lumber ramp, and a firm foundation for the heavy mill in the soft marshland required large amounts of cement. The mill was equipped with five boilers, a 500 horsepower engine, double circular and gang saws, edgers, and a complete manufacturing plant including dry kilns, planing, milling, smoothing and edging machines with which to turn out a finished product. Endless chains conveyed the logs from the lake to the saws and transported the waste materials 300 feet away from the mill buildings. The lumber ramp had a storage capacity for five million board feet.⁸³

L. N. Dantzer Lumber Company incorporated in 1888 with a capital stock of \$200,000. Key positions were held by family. Following the trend for ever larger and complex mill operations, they built a planing mill with a capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber a day, a gang mill with a capacity of 25,000 feet and a second timber boom with a storage capacity of 15 million feet. Dantzer Lumber owned and operated their own fleet, which included seven barges, three tugboats and several schooners that shipped to Mexico and Cuba. Dantzer constructed wharves on both sides of the river at Moss Point so that vessels drawing under eleven feet of water could load. Vessels requiring deeper water loaded from barges at Horn and Ship Islands. By the 1890s, he employed 300 men and produced thirty-six million board feet annually. Most of the lumber was shipped to overseas markets in South America, although some went to Europe, the Caribbean Islands, Mexico and domestic markets.

⁸⁰ Hickman, "History of Forest Industries," 74.

⁸¹ T. H. Glenn, *The Mexican Gulf Coast on Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound Illustrated: A Region Rich in Resources* (Ocean Springs and Mobile: Mexican Gulf Coast Land Agency, 1893).

⁸² "The Timber Wealth of the South," *Pascagoula Democrat-Star*, October 9, 1891.

⁸³ Hickman, "History of Forest Industries," 73.

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A steady supply of timber was critical to Dantzler's large operation, so he gained control over great stands of timber through strategic dealings with upcountry loggers. Dantzler Lumber loaned loggers money to cut and deliver timber to the mill, but took out insurance policies on borrowers and mortgages on the property to ensure a return on investment. If the logger was unable to meet the loan terms, he forfeited his land to the company. Dantzler also expanded his holdings by providing loggers with funds to buy state lands, which ultimately passed to the company. In time, he came to own large tracts of land in the Pascagoula River Basin and elsewhere in the piney woods, dominating the supply of timber available for coastal mills. This control would lead to the demise of most other mills after 1900; only three other sizable concerns remained by 1910.

Several rapid phases of expansion ensured the company's position as a leader in the southern timber industry. The first came with the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad, which began construction in 1887. In 1899, understanding the extraordinary potential the new railroad offered, the Dantzlars purchased a mill with a daily capacity of 70,000 board feet and additional timberland from Howison and Rogers. In 1901, they purchased a mill at Handsboro and timber belonging to Henry Leinhard. A new gang and circular mill replaced a pre-Civil War gang mill in Moss Point, bringing Dantzler's production capacity to ninety million board feet annually. The second opportunity came with the September 1906 hurricane, which blew down one- to two-thirds of the timber in some areas. The Dantzlars quickly erected portable mills to salvage not only their own timber, but that of others who either would not or could not salvage theirs before it was spoiled by worm infestation.

Many mills ceased production during the depression of 1907. For those who had borrowed heavily, the poor business climate brought financial ruin. Dantzler Lumber, however, with excellent connections to foreign markets, continued to run twenty-four hours a day and expanded deeper into piney woods along the Gulf & Ship Island route. In 1910, they agreed to operate the defunct Bond Lumber Company for a commission of one dollar per thousand board feet, buying it outright five years later with a daily production of 100,000 board feet. They also purchased the Ten Mile Lumber Company properties, which included a circular mill of 80,000 board feet capacity, 30,000 acres of timberland, tram roads, a commissary and a mill village. The Dantzlars partnered with Edward Hines to erect a large mill at Kiln in Hancock County, and with the Standard Import Company to buy one at Piave. By the end of the century's first decade, the Dantzlars and their associates owned mills at Moss Point, Howison, Vancleave, Handsboro, Wortham, Bond and Woolmarket; seventy-five miles of railroad; and its own steamers, tugs and schooners for shipping.

The Dantzlars acquired large timber holdings in other areas, including Nicaragua and Prince Edward Island, as southern pine became scarce. They also partnered with the H. Weston Lumber Company to purchase timberland in Oregon; however, the plan to build mills in the Pacific Northwest never materialized. The southern timber industry reached its peak in 1908-1914, with Dantzler Lumber achieving its zenith in 1913. It remained in operation after nearly all the other large companies had ceased operation. Dr. Nollie Hickman described the end of the large-scale era of production:

The last log sawed at the Dantzler Moss Point mill in 1938 ended the manufacturing of lumber at a center which had been the scene of lumbering for almost a century. It also spelled the end of the big mill period which had had an early start at the mouth of the Pascagoula. The Dantzlars ceased to be manufacturers, but retained 115,000 acres of cutover land which has since been converted to a tree farm. So ended the largest and one of the oldest manufacturing firms in the coast country.⁸⁴

The same foresight that made the Dantzlars dominant players in the southern timber industry also made them keenly aware of the need to find other ways to profit from the Mississippi forest. After exhausting the timber supply, many lumbermen simply moved on to the Pacific Northwest forests, abandoning their land to the state for non-payment of taxes. A few tried to convert some of their lands to agriculture, with little success, or established canning factories and other small industries. The Dantzlars, however, turned to paper manufacturing, which demanded a great deal of capital, imagination and willingness to take a financial risk. It also represented an early, albeit modest, attempt at forest conservation in the South.

It was estimated that at least half of all saw logs were cut off in slabs and burned. Despite the exorbitant waste, no one had ever been able to identify a way to utilize this resource. Nonetheless, paper production from slabs was not completely unknown in the South. Smith & Thomas of Pensacola, Florida, had attempted to make paper from southern pine as early as 1903 with little success. The Litcher Moore Lumber Company later purchased Smith & Thomas' equipment and moved it to their subsidiary, Orange Paper, in Orange, Texas. They reorganized in 1904 as the Yellow Pine Paper Company, but continued to struggle with producing a marketable paper. Finally, in 1911, officials hired E. H. Mayo of Michigan, who changed the papermaking process from soda to sulphate, enabling them to turn out high quality Kraft wrapping paper. His work is credited with opening the South to the pulp and paper industry, which greatly contributed to its revitalization.

Aware of the company's marginal success and the possibilities it represented, J. L. Dantzler, Jr., then secretary of Dantzler Lumber, began to explore the possibility of manufacturing pulp and paper from pine slabs generated by coastal sawmills. Skepticism among investors remained high, however, and he was forced to turn to his many high-placed British acquaintances, particularly Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, for financial backing. Before they consented to invest, they asked for significant research to prove viability. Eventually, Dantzler sent a shipment of wood taken from small standing timber and sawmill waste to Billingsfors, Sweden, where it was made into Kraft wrapping paper. This convinced both British and local investors, and in 1912, the Southern Paper Company was established in

⁸⁴ Hickman, *Mississippi Harvest*, 175.

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Moss Point. The executive committee consisted of J. L. Dantzler as president, Alfred F. Dantzler as treasurer and Joseph H. Wallace of New York as second vice president and consulting engineer. The Moss Point mill was the first unequivocal success using the sulphate process in the U.S.

The community lost no time in promoting this risky new industry that had the power to either make or break their economy. On April 24, 1914, the *Moss Point Advertiser* issued its "Paper Mill Edition," which was printed on the brown Kraft wrapping paper the mill produced. Outlining Southern Paper's dramatic story and touting the outstanding qualities of its product, the *Advertiser* was distributed to offices across Mississippi and to publications such as *The American Lumberman*, whose readers shared a vested interest in the development of a southern paper industry. Response was enthusiastic, with other newspapers waxing poetic over Southern Paper's success. Delighted with this response, the *Advertiser* took the idea a step further, applying the ongoing statewide "Grown in and Made in Mississippi" program to promote one cost-free printing of each Mississippi newspaper on paper provided by the mill. On October 9, 1914, eighty-five Mississippi newspapers printed their weekly issues on the brown Kraft paper.

Although Southern Paper's much-hyped success seemed assured, management struggled to keep the mill from going into receivership early on. Knowing they needed to find someone to refine the operation of producing a high-quality Kraft paper, they hired E. H. Mayo, a major player in the Orange mill who had successfully refined the sulfate process. He was quickly made General Manager and Director, turning the operation around by making fine sheets of Kraft paper. Southern Paper continued to expand throughout the 1920s. On June 11, 1928, it was sold to the International Paper Company. Mayo stayed on as production manager for six of the mills until his retirement in 1931.

Moss Point received an additional boost to its forest products industry with the onset of World War I in 1917 as the demand for ships increased. The district had long been home to numerous shipyards, but they were mainly small-scale operations that catered to a local market, including the mill owners who owned tugs, barges and schooners to facilitate movement of lumber and logs. Locals began a mad scramble to establish shipyards that could take advantage of lucrative government contracts, and Moss Point seemed poised on the brink of a golden era of prosperity. The Board of Aldermen adopted an ordinance exempting shipbuilding companies from taxation for a period of five years, and the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation established two shipyards in the district to build ships for critical supply runs to Europe.

The best known local shipyard was established by Italian marine architect John DeAngelo.⁸⁵ Originally immigrating to work at a firm in New York, he went to Moss Point to join his friend Gaspara Romito, where he opened DeAngelo Shipyard on the west bank of the Escatawpa River. According to Moss Point journalist Arthur V. Smith, over the years John DeAngelo "probably built and repaired more barges, schooners and tugs in his yard than any other old time shipyard,"⁸⁶ and took advantage of the industry's expansion during World War I. In 1917, he partnered with W. A. McInnis and Jessie W. Thompson of Moss Point, W. B. Patterson of Mobile and A. N. McInnis of Chicora after securing contracts for six 500-ton vessels with work to begin immediately on the first schooner, "Rachel."

In May 1917, the Dantzlers announced they would be opening a shipbuilding plant at the old Griffin place near Griffin Cemetery for the construction of 3,000 ton ships. Dismissing concerns that it would be only a wartime operation, Alfred F. Dantzler stated the yard was intended to be a permanent addition to the Moss Point economy and one of the most modern shipbuilding plants in the nation. The announcement generated great excitement in the community, prompting the *Moss Point Advertiser* to proclaim that "not since the announcement [of the] paper mill, has anything transpired here that has created the interest and enthusiasm as has this news..." The paper went on to declare that it was destined "to become the most important manufacturing plant that has ever been located in Moss Point."⁸⁷ The Dantzlers broke ground on Dantzler Shipbuilding and Dry Docks Company on June 11, 1917, offering employment to around 300 men, despite Dantzler Lumber not having secured any government contracts. They stated that if contracts failed to materialize, they would build ships for their own use and incorporated on June 29, 1917.

On July 27, 1917, the *Moss Point Advertiser* announced the Hodge Shipbuilding Plant would be built on Beardslee Lake. It was also projected to be permanent. Unlike Dantzler Shipbuilding, it was funded by outside interests, including O. E. Hodge, a prominent Louisiana lumberman and president of both the Lincoln Parish Bank and the North Louisiana & Gulf Railroad. By early August, the company had secured contracts for four 3,500 ton vessels of the steamship class, and was projecting employment of 400 to 500 men.

Moss Point began a period of intense growth, as people from throughout the South came to take advantage of the earning opportunities offered by the shipbuilding industry. It quickly became apparent, however, that there was an alarming shortage of housing facilities. Charles Chidsey of the *New Orleans Times-Picayune* observed that "already early arrivals are experiencing considerable difficulty in

⁸⁵ John DeAngelo changed his name from Giovanni DeAngelis upon his arrival in New York in 1881.

⁸⁶ Genealogical Society, *History of Jackson County*, 185-186. A piece of falling timber killed DeAngelo in his shipyard on November 18, 1917. His sons took over operations.

⁸⁷ "Moss Point to Have Shipbuilding Plant Soon. L. N. Dantzler Lumber Company Announces They Will Erect Plant in the City for the Construction of Three Thousand Ton Ships," *Moss Point Advertiser*, May 18, 1917.

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securing houses and boarding places [and in] all probability the company will build some houses of their own but they are by no means going to be able to provide houses for all of the 400 or 500 men.⁸⁸

During this time, the Federal Government established an Emergency Bureau with headquarters in New Orleans, which maintained detailed lists of Moss Point's mills, their capacity and quality of lumber. They quickly became part of a sophisticated national system of tracking and shipping designed to deliver massive amounts of shipbuilding lumber in a timely manner. The *Moss Point Advertiser* hyperbolically stated that "never has there been such a demand for lumber in the world's history, and in response to that demand, with a magic equaled only in the days of Haroun al-Raschid, the most wonderful and elaborate system of business ever devised has arisen... [to] this pass of perfection has the war brought a new business, a new organization, the outgrowth of a great emergency."⁸⁹ However, the Armistice of November 11, 1918 ended this brief period of rapid expansion. Moss Point suffered great losses, as many yards "became graves of unfinished ships."⁹⁰ Families quickly left for economic opportunities elsewhere.

By the 1920s, southern Mississippi's thousands of acres of barren land had become a graphic reminder of the end of the timber industry. For many mill owners, it was merely a matter of shifting their operations to the great forests of the Pacific Northwest. A member of the Mississippi Development Board wryly observed that "lumber people... do not have to worry about the lumber supply as much as other people in the state, for they can move their mills to other sections where they will have an adequate supply of timber...but there is one thing sure – we can't pick up Mississippi and follow the mills."⁹¹

Although there is little evidence left of the lumber industry in Moss Point apart from streets bearing the early industry leaders' names, the community owes its existence to timber. The Moss Point Historic District reflects the economic rise of coastal logging through the earliest homes, many of which were fine examples of popular styles built from the area's abundant long leaf pine.

Municipal History

Throughout the nineteenth century, the people of Moss Point exhibited little interest in formal town building, viewing incorporation and its attendant responsibilities a needless nuisance. By 1890, the population had reached nearly 4,000, most of which was dependent in some way upon wood, and sawmills dotted the banks of the Escatawpa. A rough assemblage of buildings, great hills of sawdust and stacks of lumber painted a far different picture from today's peaceful, tree-lined waterway. The *Moss Point Advertiser* noted that "along the river vessels were...taking on cargo for ports in the West Indies and South America, and the tall masts of schooners at the Moss Point mills gave one the impression of a large forest divested of leaves and foliage."⁹²

Town life revolved around the lumber trade. Newspapers were filled with news about the development of ports and rivers critical for shipping, and the amount of lumber bound for foreign ports. There were streams full of timber making their way to the mills, and city streets crowded with loggers, millers, captains and sailors, builders and contractors, lumber dealers and exporters. When the water was high, workers from the interior arrived to "shoot up the town."⁹³

By 1896, however, Moss Point had seventeen general stores, one millinery, two shipyards, two corn mills, a foundry and machine shop, two churches, a brickyard, public schools, a graded high school and several minor manufactories. There were large, beautiful homes on streets shaded by live oaks draped with Spanish moss. According to some contemporary accounts, the population was refined and intelligent, and a saloon could not be found anywhere in the city. Eventually, citizens who favored incorporating were losing patience with those who did not. Streets would be upgraded and property values would rise, which would more than compensate for the introduction of city taxes. Most importantly, incorporation would help establish a modern public school district to educate all Moss Point children, not just those whose parents could afford private instruction. Eventually, those pushing for incorporation won, and the community met en masse on May 26, 1900 to determine the bounds of the proposal. Moss Point incorporated in 1901.

The Moss Point Presbyterian Church organized February 22, 1874 with fourteen charter members.⁹⁴ Construction of the frame building began in May of 1878. Although it is not known who designed the building, Moss Point builder John Hill stated in a memoir that he had had a hand in its construction. The building was remodeled and enlarged in 1910. The manse, a Porticoed Cottage built on the center hall plan adjacent to the church, was erected in 1887.⁹⁵ The Moss Point Methodist Episcopal Church organized in 1852; the c.1875 parsonage still stands at the corner of Dantzler and Magnolia Streets.⁹⁶ The present building, which replaced the 1882 frame

⁸⁸ "A Matter of Vital Importance," *Moss Point Advertiser*, August 3, 1917. Moss Point would continue to be challenged by the growing need for housing for much of the next three decades.

⁸⁹ "Turning Mississippi Pine Forests into Ocean Going Ships," *Moss Point Advertiser*, August 10, 1917.

⁹⁰ Ziglar, "Shipbuilding."

⁹¹ "State's Forest Source of Wealth," *Moss Point Advertiser*, April 23, 1926.

⁹² "Seventeen Years Ago," *Moss Point Advertiser*, October 8, 1926.

⁹³ "The Rivers Still Bring Lots to Mill. Up Country Log Men Use River to Float Logs to Local Mills," *Moss Point Advertiser*, March 30, 1928.

⁹⁴ Inventory #104. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0016. Organizers included John McInnis, Dr. J. K. McLeod, Addie McInnis, Catherine McCaskill, Josephine McLeod, Dr. S. R. McInnis and Miss S. F. McLeod.

⁹⁵ Inventory #102.

⁹⁶ Inventory #292.

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church, was constructed in 1914 in memory of Sara Griffin Dantzler, wife of John Lewis Dantzler, Sr. A building committee engaged the services of New Orleans architect William Drago. The cornerstone was laid August 22, 1914.⁹⁷

The economic downturn created by the end of World War I proved to be temporary. The 1920s brought unprecedented prosperity to the Coast, introducing elements of modernization that would alter its communities' way of life. In July 1925, the *Pascagoula Democrat-Star* boasted that the Coast was at last "coming into its own [and that] a new spirit of optimism was invading the state."⁹⁸ Real estate values were rising, new construction was underway and cut-over lands were being converted to farmland or targeted for reforestation. By 1926, both public and private investors had planned, authorized, financed or begun construction on over 55 million dollars' worth of projects. The Mississippi Coast Club stated "that every type of interest as well as city, county, state and federal governments [were] participating."⁹⁹ Mississippi Power spent \$1,500,000 to build a hydro-electric transmission line. Railroads and a myriad of other utilities also made sizable investments.

The construction of Old Spanish Trail in the 1920s, connecting St. Augustine, Florida to San Diego, California, did much to end coastal isolation. It captured the American public's imagination, and was "the subject of magazine and newspaper stories more than any national route."¹⁰⁰ On the Coast, the paved highway created "for the first time an unbroken driveway...from east of Mobile to New Orleans."¹⁰¹ Gradually, seven new concrete bridges replaced antiquated toll ferries and wooden bridges, which attracted a flood of new investment from Chicago and other northern cities. Money poured into new hotels and other coastal real estate along. On January 4, 1928, Old Spanish Trail opened between Moss Point and Mobile to pleasure-seeking motorists, who enjoyed the smooth ride.

Moss Point soon turned its attention to bridging the separation from its rural neighbors north of the Escatawpa. After the completion of State Highway 57 to George County, the Jackson County Board of Supervisors decided to replace the old Randall steam ferry with two bridges, one across the Escatawpa and one across the Pascagoula, which would be financed through a single \$275,000 bond issue. The bridges would be paid through the collection of tolls until the bonds were retired.

The idea of a self-financing bridge is said to have been pioneered in Mississippi with this project. The Escatawpa River Bridge was not eligible for federal aid, and the Board rejected the idea of levying a tax, feeling that "it would be better to let the traveling public pay for the bridges and conserve the county's credit for other undertakings."¹⁰² Things came to an abrupt halt, however, when county attorneys discovered that they could not legally build and operate a toll bridge. Neither did the county possess the right to build bridges within municipalities. These conditions effectively stopped proceedings until the next legislative session, when the Board sought special legislation to empower the county to proceed with construction.

In January 1926, the Board renewed their efforts to enable the projects when county booster Hermes F. Gautier joined and long-time civic leader K. W. Burnham was elected president. Bills were introduced in the State Legislature giving Jackson County legal authority to build, operate and maintain toll bridges, and to build bridges inside municipalities. In a special election on June 1, 1926, voters approved the bond issue by a majority of 1109 to 74. A. M. Blodgett, Inc. received the contract on October 4, 1926, and the event was declared "an epoch in the county's development."¹⁰³

The development of modern utilities in the 1920s also did much to improve the quality of life in Moss Point. As late as 1925, most of the larger towns and cities in Mississippi "either relied on municipally-owned utilities using inefficient oil burning generators and antiquated distribution systems [or on] private utility systems which sprang from local business."¹⁰⁴ Lack of modern and affordable sources of electricity was not only an inconvenience to local homeowners and businessmen, but also posed a major obstacle to the state's industrial development. The incorporation of Mississippi Power on November 24, 1924 opened the door to growth as the company immediately set to work to create a reliable, low cost power system. Two years later, Dr. R. C. Curry, state factory inspector, noted that improved economic conditions, coupled with an up-to-date infrastructure, had placed Mississippi in a good position for industrial development opportunities. By 1926, most large towns, including parts of Moss Point, had been furnished with a modern electrical system. As was typical throughout the United States, Mississippi Power worked proactively to acquaint homeowners with modern appliances to increase usage; in Moss Point it leased a room next to Hill Hardware to display cooking stoves. By 1930, Mississippi Power had expanded to "become an integrated utility system of eight coal and twenty oil-burning plants, and 2,576 miles of transmission and distribution lines serving 41,147 customers in 175 communities."¹⁰⁵

The development of a modern municipal water system proved to be challenging for Moss Point. Like other early utilities, individuals and private businesses, who secured permission to lay mains and sell water in specific areas, established the first systems. On September 5, 1905, Moss Point passed an ordinance allowing Dantzler Lumber to lay mains and furnish water between the J. L.

⁹⁷ Inventory #290. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0013.

⁹⁸ "Mississippi Prospects," *Pascagoula Democrat-Star*, July 17, 1925.

⁹⁹ "Coast Building Totals Huge. Counties, Cities, Public Service Corporations and Individuals Spending Millions," *Moss Point Advertiser*, April 16, 1926.

¹⁰⁰ "Spanish Trail to Cost \$100,000,000. Extensive Paving. Pleasure Resorts and Farm Areas Developing Rapidly," *Moss Point Advertiser*, June 18, 1926.

¹⁰¹ "Bridge Programs Cost \$11 Million," *Moss Point Advertiser*, May 21, 1926.

¹⁰² "Realization of Hopes Are Seen in Dedications," *Moss Point Advertiser*, August 10, 1928.

¹⁰³ "Bridge Dedication," *Moss Point Advertiser*, August 10, 1926.

¹⁰⁴ Chester Morgan and Donald M. Dana, *A Priceless Heritage: the Story of Mississippi Power Company* (Gulfport, MS: Mississippi Power Company, c.1993), 20-21.

¹⁰⁵ Morgan and Dana, *A Priceless Heritage*, 34.

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Dantzler residence and the company's band mill. Other neighborhood systems included those of Orlando Randall and Dr. J. W. Rape. In 1908, a group of citizens chartered a system with the McIntosh Lumber Company. In 1919, J. P. Blumer and his associates received twenty-five year franchise to maintain water and pipes in Moss Point.

Determined to transform this sleepy community into a modern urban center, Moss Point turned its attention to building a municipal water system that would provide high-quality drinking water and an adequate supply for firefighting purposes. On February 9, 1926, the Mayor and Board of Aldermen met in the Mayor's office to review bids. The contract, which included laying mains and the erection of reservoirs and a pump house, was awarded to C. J. Montgomery & Co. of Kaplan, Louisiana, who had built waterworks at Port Allen, Morgan City, Jeanette and other Louisiana cities. The contract for drilling the well was awarded to the Gray Artesian Well Company of Pensacola, Florida. The waterworks were funded by a \$135,000 bond issue.

The community eagerly looked forward when they would no longer be dependent upon the foul-tasting well water typical of many places along the Gulf Coast. In 1926, the Board incorporated a new city hall into the one-story, red brick pump house. Private offices for the mayor and clerk, meeting spaces and court rooms were located at the front half of the building. The building was equipped with bathrooms, fans, lighting and steel lockers for the city archives. The pumping equipment, which included electric and Diesel pumps, was located in the back. In addition, an electric siren that could be heard for a distance of 1.5 to 2 miles was installed to serve as a modern fire alarm. This and other building projects boosted Moss Point's fortunes. Boarding houses and hotels were crowded with men every available carpenter, bricklayer and mechanic, and work was expected to increase once construction of the water plant was underway. In spite of these efforts, the city was unable to find a pure artesian well.

The city was also transformed by changing times and community expectations. With the enactment of a citywide stock law in 1926, fences were no longer necessary to keep cattle from trampling yards and gardens. As a result, citizens began to remove fences and landscape their properties, greatly improving the general look of the community. In the 1920s, Moss Point adopted the practice of a city-wide spring cleaning. Neighbors, civic organizations and newspapers pressured citizens to "clean-up, fix-up and paint-up the town."¹⁰⁶ They were encouraged to paint and to plant new shrubs, trees, flowers and vines to freshen up their community. Commenting with satisfaction on the effort, the *Moss Point Advertiser* noted:

Even before the officially designated week began, the fires burning trash and refuse could be seen all over town. New pickets appeared on fences and new whitewash on trees, while there are signs everywhere in town that flowers are being planted or tended with more care. The beautiful homes on Main Street, where there are so many pretty live oaks, now appear as a park or new subdivision, the trees are whitewashed to a uniform height and the grounds are so well kept.¹⁰⁷

During the Great Depression, although several Moss Point sawmills closed, the community suffered less than many others across the nation. Local newspapers noted that conditions were much better than in many places. On September 9, 1932, Dantzler mill announced they would resume work in early October, which seemed to signal the district's recovery. Also, Southern Paper's payroll of local citizens infused enough cash into the local economy to allow the community to move forward during these years and new commercial buildings sprang up.

The National Housing Act, signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 27, 1934, created the Federal Housing Administration and revolutionized home financing, offering unprecedented opportunities for people to own a home. The FHA introduced a national system of government insured loans, so those of moderate means could purchase homes for no more than the cost of rent. It also offered loans for new home and rental construction as well as for home remodeling. New standards and reviews of FHA-financed properties did much to ensure long-term buyer investment. New materials, construction methods and ideas on small house design would radically change Moss Point.

On April 2, 1936, after a few FHA homes had been completed, the Pascagoula National Bank formally launched the program, inviting area contractors and suppliers to dinner with W. B. Herring, president, and other officers. The bank offered to lend money for new homes and commercial buildings under Title II of the FHA. Not only would this help ease the housing shortage, which was particularly acute in Moss Point, it would invigorate the economy by putting to work "contractors, lawyers, plumbers, carpenters, paper hangers, cement workers, brick masons, tinsmiths and suppliers of all kinds."¹⁰⁸ The FHA Better Housing Program held a two-day clinic in Moss Point on April 27-28, 1936, which was a great success. FHA representatives stated there was more interest in this clinic than in any other one held in the state.

Governor Hugh White's Balance Industry with Agriculture program did much to stimulate the area's economy in this period. Jackson County Woolen Mills in East Moss Point, was established in 1937. It introduced the community's first major non-wood product. The Jackson County Training School opened on October 20, 1937 with twelve employees; by July 21, 1939, the work force had reached 600. Ninety-nine percent of the employees were residents of Jackson County, and 79% were women and girls.¹⁰⁹ The Ingalls Shipbuilding Plant opened in 1938 as a subsidiary of Ingalls Iron Works of Birmingham, Alabama, reinvigorating shipbuilding and

¹⁰⁶"In the Springtime," *Moss Point Advertiser*, April 2, 1926.

¹⁰⁷"Beautification Work Well Done. Yearly Drive to Bring About Sanitation and Beauty Gets Splendid Support," *Moss Point Advertiser*, April 6, 1928.

¹⁰⁸"Pascagoula National Bank Offers to Finance Homes Under FHA," *Moss Point Advertiser*, April 3, 1936.

¹⁰⁹"Plant of Jackson County Mills - Special Edition," *Moss Point Advertiser*, July 28, 1938.

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quickly emerging as an important defense industry. By the late 1930s, industrial expansion had greatly increased the severity of the housing shortage. Local builders, frequently working with realty companies, struggled to fill the growing demand. Gradually, the open acres surrounding many of the large Victorian homes were subdivided and one-story Minimal Traditionals and Ranches appeared, redefining the look of the older neighborhoods.

A major builder of homes at this time was the Atlas Realty Company, composed of George P. Wood, T. L. DeLashmet, K. W. Burnham and John Hill. By 1939, they had already constructed eleven homes on newly subdivided single lots in older neighborhoods on Oak, Bellview and Arthur, and were seeking to build others for rent or sale in Moss Point. The small, one-story houses each had two bedrooms, a front porch, living room, dinette, kitchen, bath, back porch and the latest amenities. In October 1939, the *Moss Point Advertiser* stated that Atlas Realty had recently completed five new homes on Bellview Avenue, which formed "one of the most attractive rows of houses in the city."¹¹⁰ This row of Minimal Traditionals still stands today.¹¹¹

In February 1939, Moss Point Realty Company, newly incorporated by T. L. DeLashmet and G. P. Wood of Atlas Realty and L. K. McIntosh, announced the opening of Magnolia Subdivision on Magnolia Street between Bellview and Foundry. This tract of twenty-five choice lots was the first to break the development pattern of tiny subdivisions or single-lot projects. Moss Point Realty announced that they would construct a variety of "substantially constructed" houses from modest rentals to custom-builds, as well as offer lots for sale. They also encouraged FHA funding. The *Moss Point Advertiser* stated that this was "one of the largest building programs to be announced for the city in some time and [was] a forerunner of a sustained building era for Moss Point."¹¹² Magnolia Street was widened and paved and a concrete sidewalk installed on one side after sewer and water lines were laid.

George P. Staples, a prolific contractor, built numerous residential and commercial buildings in Moss Point during this time. He advertised regularly, drawing in potential business with the catchy phrase "Nothing Too Large, Nothing Too Small."¹¹³ To stimulate homebuilding, in 1939 he built a model home designed by Henry D. Markel of Jackson for Moss Point Realty. Hills Furniture of Moss Point furnished it and Mississippi Power supplied appliances. The five-room white house with black screens was built on a 65' x 112' lot and had concrete walk leading to the front. It featured a living room with oak floor, timlock insulated ceiling, plywood walls with a natural finish and a fireplace. The kitchen and dinette had blue timber tile board wainscoting. The model contained built-in cupboards, cabinets, closets and shelves. The two bedrooms were connected by a bath and finished with ivory-colored woodwork and papered walls and ceilings. At the rear was a one-car garage with concrete floor. Payments were as low as \$22.50 a month. Opened to the public from July 7-11, 1939, hundreds of people from all over the county came to see the latest in home design.

That same year, Staples announced the construction of a six-room residence on Morris Street, as well as a five-room house at Bellview Avenue and Magnolia Street for Atlas Realty, which would be sold to A. L. Monroe, Moss Point schools superintendent. The two houses were patterned after the builder's own home on Morris Street, for which he had drawn the plans. They featured concrete slab foundations, an element introduced to Moss Point at this time. In March 1939, Staples opened Morris Street house to the public and received several hundred visitors. Completed in one month, it illustrated the short cuts offered by new construction techniques and modern materials. It was built on a solid concrete foundation covered with water-tight felt and hardwood, sided and roofed in asbestos shingles, and piped for gas. A curved concrete walk led to the entrance through a screened porch. The living room featured woodwork, wallpaper and a corner fireplace; the three bedrooms contained built-in cedar closets. Newspapers noted double plug-in sockets, a common feature today that was considered remarkable at the time. Staples stated the house could be built for \$4,750, which included a concrete and sheet iron double garage furnished with laundry tubs.

On December 1, 1938, the *Moss Point Advertiser* noted that the town's many industries had made them "one of the busiest cities of the state."¹¹⁴ But the steady growth increased the stress on housing, which was not keeping pace with economic expansion. In February 1939, the Pascagoula National Bank announced plans to speed the housing program, emphasizing the construction of residences costing \$2,500 or less. This new FHA program simplified the securing of a loan for low-cost homes, thus further broadening the housing market for buyers of modest means.

Advances in housing were matched by improvements in city infrastructure and public buildings. Schools were high on the list of priorities. On November 4, 1935 construction began on a new elementary school on Welch Street. Vinson B. Smith, Jr. designed the one-story building with brick and white mortar, cast stone, seven classrooms, an auditorium, a clinic room, an office and a boiler room. Moss Point issued \$40,000 in school bonds; the PWA, who was supervising the project, provided additional funds. The Mayor and the Board of Aldermen accepted the new school from contractors on July 8, 1936. In October 1942, it was renamed for teacher Charlotte Hyatt, who taught for over thirty years.

Moss Point also embarked on an ambitious program of sidewalk, curb and gutter construction while WPA workers paved city streets. Street signs were erected by local business clubs, who raised two hundred dollars for the project. In January 1937, Moss Point

¹¹⁰"Three New Houses Being Built by Atlas Realty Company," *Moss Point Advertiser*, October 27, 1939.

¹¹¹Inventory #s 53, 55, 57, 59 and 61, respectively. Photo Reference: MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict 0034.

¹¹²"New Realty Company Opens 25 Lot Subdivision; Plans to Build Houses," *Moss Point Advertiser*, February 23, 1939.

¹¹³"George P. Staples, Contractor," *Moss Point Advertiser*, May 4, 1939.

¹¹⁴"Building; Operation of Mills Make Moss Point Busy Industrial Center," *Moss Point Advertiser*, December 1, 1938.

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approved the installation of dial telephones by Southern Telegraph & Telephone, becoming the second city in Mississippi to install such a modern system. Speaking to the Rotary Club in February 1940, Mayor George Wood pointed to community's many accomplishments of the past decade, boasting that it had 12 miles of pavement and 7½ miles of sidewalks. At least thirty-nine houses had been constructed since 1938, and the public school enrollment had grown forty percent in the previous ten years. New houses were generally built to accommodate the use of natural gas and citizens were encouraged to pipe their existing houses.

World War II heavily impacted the area, which was part of a designated national defense zone. New residents crowded in to work at Ingalls Shipyard, Moss Point Shipyards and other local industries, straining services and worsening the housing shortage. By spring 1941, Moss Point High School enrollment had grown 144%, overcrowding outdated school facilities. Citizens voiced their frustration in a defense hearing held at Pascagoula City Hall on July 11, 1941, conducted by the PWA Project Engineer; representatives of national and state departments of health, education, road and engineering; and Army and Navy officers. Jackson County requested grants for new hospital facilities and road improvement. Pascagoula asked for assistance with school expansion, road construction, new recreational facilities and water/sewer improvement. The Moss Point Board of Aldermen and local school authorities applied for federal money to build a new high school for white students and a new school for African Americans.

Moss Point Mayor George Wood and Superintendent Monroe lobbied for their request in Washington D.C., and on September 25, 1941, President Roosevelt at last approved an expenditure of \$195,000 to be administered by the Works Progress Administration. In an October 29, 1941 special election, the community almost unanimously approved \$130,000 in matching funds. Plans submitted by Engineer L. C. Winterton and Architect Carl L. Olschner called for a modern structure allowing for future growth. The old Central School was demolished, although "many of the bricks and much of the lumber of the old building [were] salvaged and used in the new building."¹¹⁵ This included the 1938 annex, which was integrated into new facilities containing twelve classrooms, an auditorium and other amenities. Moss Point High School was dedicated on Sunday, February 21, 1943.

By 1942, the influx of defense workers was overwhelming facilities, despite increases in housing and city services. That same year, 6,229 persons registered for rationing books.¹¹⁶ Ingalls Shipbuilding now employed over 5,000 people and counting. This made an already critical situation even more so, with company officials stating that, due to lack of housing, in one week eighty-seven men in one department left, fourteen men were forced to sleep on floors or porches and eight men were sleeping in their automobiles. Moss Point Shipyard continued to build barges for the government, employing 200 people in July 1942 with numbers increasing to between 400 and 500 in a matter of weeks.¹¹⁷

In September 1942, the housing situation in Pascagoula was so desperate that workers were sleeping under trees, although several hundred more workers were still needed if "vital ship construction was to meet required schedules."¹¹⁸ Two thousand accommodations were needed at once, newspapers declared, and Ingalls officials announced they would not hire new people until housing facilities could be provided for them. Local private capital and government agencies worked frantically to meet the critical need, and Moss Point's strategic location meant that money and materials would be available for new residential construction during World War II.

The war's end brought a return to normalcy, and Moss Point citizens turned their attention to new peacetime opportunities for industrial expansion. In the 1950s, new chemical plants and fishing-related industry such as Tuna, Inc., the first tuna cannery on the Gulf Coast, covered the community with a comfortable blanket of prosperity. The forest, now composed of second- and third-growth timber, continued to play a dominant role in Moss Point's economic health. In 1950, International Paper employed approximately 1,000 plant workers and 1,500 providers of pulp. Forester L. E. Dantzler recounted the community's evolving relationship with this renewable resource at a Rotary luncheon in December 1950, where he presented a reforestation plan. He emphasized that forestry was still the county's economic backbone, and that arson and traditional rural burning practices destroyed vast amounts of timberland annually in Jackson County. It was critical to preach modern forestry doctrine in words and actions, for not only did International Paper employ a large number of area citizens, but nearly fifty-three percent of the county's businesses were supported by timber.¹¹⁹

Moss Point continued to expand its educational facilities to meet the growth in population. In 1950, the city school was awarded \$64,575 in federal aid for "war boom" communities. The new \$200,000 Robert Carl Eley Junior High School, named to honor a local physician who had practiced for more than forty years, was dedicated October 11, 1954. It featured spacious classrooms with wide expanses of windows, controlled heating and pastel color schemes. Glass-enclosed administrative offices near the building's center allowed close supervision of corridors and clinic rooms, and a public address system, controlled from the central office, connected each classroom. Moss Point High School, using \$142,200 in federal funds and \$3,325 provided by the school district, constructed a

¹¹⁵"\$225,000 Moss Point School Program Given Government Approval," *Pascagoula Chronicle-Star*, September 26, 1941. The African American school was later destroyed by fire.

¹¹⁶"Mass Registration Reveals County Population Boosted 10,000 in Two Years," *Moss Point Advertiser*, May 12, 1942. According to this article, the population of Moss Point in 1940 was 3,092, indicating it had more than doubled since then.

¹¹⁷The Moss Point Shipyard was organized in January 1942 with C. B. Wilkerson as president, G. P. Good as secretary, W. W. Barber as vice-president, L. K. McIntosh as attorney and L. C. Winterton as consulting engineer.

¹¹⁸"Further Increase in War Workers Brings Desperate Call for Accommodations. Pascagoula and Moss Point Residents Asked to Open Houses on Temporary Basis to Aid in War Program Here," *Pascagoula Chronicle-Star and Moss Point Advertiser*, September 4, 1942.

¹¹⁹"Paper Mill Job Will Employ 200 Men. Expansion, Modernization Will Cost Several Million," *Pascagoula Chronicle-Star and Moss Point Advertiser*, May 19, 1950.

Moss Point Historic District

Jackson County, Mississippi

Name of Property

County and State

new building to house the homemaking and commercial departments and general administrative offices. It included cooking and sewing laboratories, the latest modern appliances and a model living room, dining room, kitchen and laundry.

In 1957, the Woman's Club remodeled the old City Hall into a public library as part of the Mississippi Economic Council's hometown improvement contest. The formal opening for the new Moss Point library was held on Sunday, January 12, 1958.¹²⁰ In line with actions like these, the *Pascagoula Chronicle-Star* predicted a rosy future:

The past twelve months saw the area continue to lead the state in the matter of industrial progress and expanding economy. During the year more than \$30 million in new industries started building in the Bayou Casotte industrial area. Ingalls, with construction contracts ranging from nuclear powered submarines and luxury passenger liners to barges and towboats, solidified its position as one of the most important shipyards in the nation. New commercial buildings, hundreds of new homes, new subdivisions were started to completion. Population figures continued to move upward. And finally, negotiations started in 1957 with several important new industries, will be consummated during 1958. This indicates we will continue to move forward during the coming year and again retain our position as the state's most highly industrialized county.¹²¹

Although Moss Point continued to thrive through the mid-twentieth century, it has been challenged since International Paper closed on June 20, 2001.¹²² Today, it is working to regain its place as one of Mississippi's leading industrial cities.

Developmental History/Additional Historic Context

¹²⁰The library has since moved to Arthur Street, and the old City Hall currently serves as a firehouse.

¹²¹"Progress, Happiness – And Tragedies Share Highlights of 1957 in County. Pages of Chronicle List Chronologically Events of 'Old' Year," *Pascagoula Chronicle-Star and Moss Point Advertiser*, December 31, 1957.

¹²²"International Paper, The Nature Conservancy and The Conservation Fund Protect 218,000 Acres of U.S. Forestland Through Historic Land Acquisition Project," *The Nature Conservancy*, accessed June 7, 2010, <http://www.nature.org/pressroom/ip/press/forests.html>. An agreement was reached to protect 218,000 acres of forest in 10 states. It was the largest private land conservation sale in the South's history, and one of the largest in the nation. This article named International Paper among the largest private landowners in the world, noting that its foresters and wildlife biologists managed "its forests with great care in compliance with the rigorous standards of the Sustainable Forestry Initiative Program."

Moss Point Historic District

Jackson County, Mississippi

Name of Property

County and State

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Moss Point Historic District

Jackson County, Mississippi

Name of Property

County and State

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 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 #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
 - ☐ Other State agency
 - ☐ Federal agency
 - ☐ Local government
 - ☐ University
 - ☐ Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Moss Point Historic District
Name of Property

Jackson County, Mississippi
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 275 acres

UTM References

1
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

2
Zone Easting Northing

4
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning one residence past Payne Street, the northern boundary is the rear lot lines of the buildings on the north side of McInnis Avenue. Just past the railroad, the boundary becomes McInnis itself to Ford Street, where it once again picks up the rear lot lines of buildings on the north side. The boundary turns north at west side of Main Street to the rear lot lines of the buildings on the north side of Torres Avenue. It continues west to the residence at 3825, where the boundary becomes Torres itself to Weems Street. The boundary then encircles the properties on the west side of Weems and follows the rear lot lines south toward Dantzler Avenue. There it turns west and follows the rear lot lines of the buildings on the north side of Dantzler toward Griffin Street, picking up one residence that faces Hodges Street and five residences that face Beardslee Street along the way. The boundary turns north along the rear lot lines of the buildings on the east side of Griffin to the residence at 5212, which is two houses past Elm Avenue. There the boundary turns west to pick up the 5213 Griffin, and turns south again at the rear lot lines of the buildings on the west side of Griffin to Bellview Avenue. At the corner of Griffin and Bellview, the boundary briefly reaches down to pick up the residence at 4906 on the south side before continuing east along the rear lot lines of the buildings on the north side of Bellview to the northeast corner of 4913 Church Street. At Church, the boundary turns south and then west again at Bellview to pick up the residences on the south side to Scott Street. At Scott, the boundary turns south to Davis Avenue, where it turns east along the rear lot lines of the buildings on the south side of Davis to Weems, picking up two residences on the east side of Scott, one residence that faces Church Street and two residences that face Hawkins Street along the way. At Weems, the boundary follows Davis itself to where it ends at Magnolia Street. The boundary then picks up the residence at the southeast corner of Bellview and Magnolia before continuing east along Bellview itself to the residence at 4012. There the boundary follows the rear lot lines of the buildings on the south side of Bellview to Bowen Street, where the boundary once again becomes Bellview itself. The boundary turns south at the east side of Main to Welch Avenue, picking up one building on the west side of Main between Welch and Morris Street. It continues east along the rear lot lines of the buildings on the south side of Welch to Payne. The boundary turns north and follows Payne itself, briefly dipping east to pick up the residences at 4706 and 4712 on the east side before turning west at Oak Avenue. The boundary turns north at the first residence facing Oak and meets McInnis once again to create the district.

Boundary Justification

The district boundaries have been drawn to contain the contiguous concentration of buildings within the aforementioned dates of significance while minimizing the number of non-contributing buildings. It contains 340 buildings built between c. 1875 to today. Although some of the buildings have undergone substantial alterations, most retain a moderate to high degree of physical integrity. With the exception of the commercial area, their scale, placement and relationship to each other and to the street are unchanged from the period of significance.

10. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Claudia Watson</u>		
organization	<u>FEMA</u>	date	<u> </u>
street/number	<u> </u>	phone	<u> </u>
city or town	<u> </u>	state	<u> </u> zip code <u> </u>
e-mail	<u> </u>		

Additional documentation/editing by Aileen de la Torre, Architectural Historian, Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Moss Point Historic District

Name of Property

Jackson County, Mississippi

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 1**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

(Follow similar guidelines for entering these coordinates as for entering UTM references described on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

Datum: WGS 84

A. Latitude:	30.24.59 N	Longitude:	88.33.31 W
B. Latitude:	30.24.61 N	Longitude:	88.33.23 W
C. Latitude:	30.24.57 N	Longitude:	88.33.15 W
D. Latitude:	30.24.50 N	Longitude:	88.33.29 W
E. Latitude:	30.25.39 N	Longitude:	88.32.54 W
F. Latitude:	30.25.52 N	Longitude:	88.32.24 W
G. Latitude:	30.24.47 N	Longitude:	88.32.15 W
H. Latitude:	30.24.38 N	Longitude:	88.31.59 W
I. Latitude:	30.24.31 N	Longitude:	88.57.58 W
J. Latitude:	30.24.25 N	Longitude:	88.32.52 W
K. Latitude:	30.24.84 N	Longitude:	88.32.23 W
L. Latitude:	30.24.38 N	Longitude:	88.32.48 W
M. Latitude:	30.24.38 N	Longitude:	88.33.16 W
N. Latitude:	30.24.44 N	Longitude:	88.33.33 W

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Moss Point Historic District

Name of Property

Jackson County, Mississippi

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 2



Moss Point Historic District
Name of Property

Jackson County, Mississippi
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

1. Moss Point Historic District
2. Moss Point, Jackson County, MS
3. Photographer Aileen de la Torre
4. October 19, 2011 and April 5, 2012

The following photographs are the same for items 1-4:

5. 3706 Bellview Avenue, camera facing south
6. Photo 01 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0001)
5. 5007, 5013 and 5019 Magnolia Street, camera facing northwest
6. Photo 02 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0002)
5. 3725 Dantzler Street, camera facing northwest
6. Photo 03 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0003)
5. 5136 Weems Street, camera facing northeast
6. Photo 04 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0004)
5. 5119 Weems Street, camera facing northwest
6. Photo 05 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0005)
5. 5124 Weems Street, camera facing east
6. Photo 06 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0006)
5. 3301 Dantzler Street, camera facing north
6. Photo 07 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0007)
5. 3218 Dantzler Street, camera facing south
6. Photo 08 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0008)
5. 3206 Dantzler Street, camera facing south
6. Photo 09 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0009)
5. 5119 Griffin Street, camera facing northwest
6. Photo 10 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0010)
5. 5213 Griffin Street, camera facing west
6. Photo 11 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0011)
5. 4913 Weems Street, camera facing southwest
6. Photo 12 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0012)
5. 4912 Weems Street, camera facing northeast
6. Photo 13 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0013)
5. View of Dantzler Street, camera facing west
6. Photo 14 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0014)
5. 5025 Dantzler Street and 5019 Magnolia Street, camera facing southwest
6. Photo 15 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0015)
5. 3707 Dantzler Street, camera facing north
6. Photo 16 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0016)
5. View of Rhodes Bayou, camera facing south
6. Photo 17 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0017)

Moss Point Historic District

Jackson County, Mississippi

Name of Property

County and State

5. 5124, 5118, 5112 and 5106 Arthur Street, camera facing southeast
6. Photo 18 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0018)
5. 5113 Arthur Street, camera facing southwest
6. Photo 19 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0019)
5. 4913 Main Street, camera facing west
6. Photo 20 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0020)
5. View of Main Street commercial block, camera facing northwest
6. Photo 21 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0021)
5. 4323 McInnis Avenue, camera facing northeast
6. Photo 22 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0022)
5. 4320 McInnis Avenue, camera facing southwest
6. Photo 23 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0023)
5. 4344 and 4334 McInnis Avenue, camera facing west
6. Photo 24 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0024)
5. View of the Escatawpa River, camera facing northeast
6. Photo 25 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0025)
5. 4825 and 4831 Morris Street, camera facing west
6. Photo 26 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0026)
5. View of Railroad Street, camera facing southwest
6. Photo 27 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0027)
5. 4524 Welch Avenue, camera facing south
6. Photo 28 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0028)
5. 4400 Welch Avenue, camera facing southwest
6. Photo 29 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0029)
5. 4401 Welch Avenue, camera facing northwest
6. Photo 30 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0030)
5. 4424, 4418, 4412 and 4406 Oak Avenue, camera facing west
6. Photo 31 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0031)
5. 5118, 5112 and 5106 Griffin Street, camera facing southeast
6. Photo 32 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0032)
5. 4019 and 4013 Bellview Avenue, camera facing northwest
6. Photo 33 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0033)
5. 4100, 4106 and 4112 Bellview Avenue, camera facing southeast
6. Photo 34 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0034)
5. 3431 Davis Street, camera facing northwest
6. Photo 35 of 35 (MS_JacksonCounty_MossPointHistoricDistrict_0035)

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

Moss Point Historic District
Name of Property _____

Jackson County, Mississippi
County and State _____

name _____
street/number _____ phone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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. 460 et seq).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0001

MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0001



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0002



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0003



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0001

MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0004



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0005



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0006

MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0006



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0007



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0008



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0009



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0010



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0011



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0012.



M - E - CHURCH SOUTH

Methodist Church
SUNDAY SCHOOL
WORSHIP SERVICE
LIVING WORDS
CHURCH

MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0013



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0014



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0015



WELCOME
BIBLE STUDY
8:00 AM
PCL
SUNDAY

MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0016



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0017



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0018



MS - Jackson County - Mass Point Historic District - 0019



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0020

A photograph of a two-story brick building housing a medical equipment store. The building has a light-colored brick upper story and a darker brick lower story. A black awning extends over the storefront windows, which display various medical equipment, including a white ambulance. The building is surrounded by green trees and a clear blue sky with some clouds. A street with yellow lane markings is in the foreground.

BURNHAM
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0021

MOSS POINT.
CENTRAL FIRE STATION



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0022



MS - Jackson County - Mosspoint Historic District - 0023



MS - Jackson County - Mose Point Historic District - 0024



MS - Jackson County - MossPoint Historic District - 0025



WARRIS ST



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0026



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0027



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0028



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0029



MS - Jackson County - Mass Point Historic District - 0030



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0031



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0032



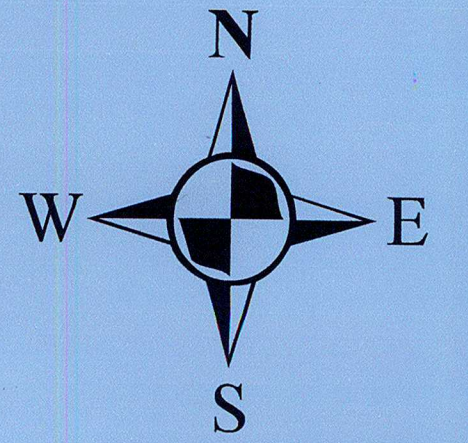
MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0033



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0034



MS - Jackson County - Moss Point Historic District - 0035



MOSS POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT

- + = CONTRIBUTING
- ▲ = NON-CONTRIBUTING
- = PREVIOUSLY LISTED

Moss Point, Jackson County,
Mississippi



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Moss Point Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MISSISSIPPI, Jackson

DATE RECEIVED:

8-2-13
6/15/12

DATE OF PENDING LIST:

DATE OF 16TH DAY:

DATE OF 45TH DAY:

DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

8/01/12
9-18-13

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000461

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA

Accept
Edou Beall

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

History

TELEPHONE

DATE

9-18-13

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

RECEIVED 2280

12000461

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AUG - 2 2013

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Moss Point Historic District

Name of Property
Jackson County, Mississippi
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page 1



Moss Point Historic District
Jackson County, Mississippi
Amendment No. 1

The Moss Point Historic District, Jackson County, Mississippi was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 1, 2012. The district contained 236 contributing resources, 101 noncontributing resources and two resources that had previously been individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination cited significance for association with Industry and Community Planning and Development. The Period of Significance for the district is 1875-1962.

Since the nomination was filed, MDAH has identified five surveyed buildings that were inadvertently omitted from the district inventory and map. In addition, MDAH has identified a previously unknown building that was located in a position that the surveyors were unable to view from the public right-of-way. The addition of these six resources will alter the resource count, but will not change the district boundaries, the areas of significance or the period of significance.

We request that the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places accept this additional documentation to correct the errors and omissions in the previous nomination.

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
SHPO	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

5. Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

238

Noncontributing

105

buildings

sites

structures

objects

238105

Total

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Moss Point Historic District

Name of Property

Jackson County, Mississippi

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page 2

7. Description

Inventory of Resources (Amendment)

10b. C 5107 Arthur Street (old) Boy Scout Hut c. 1930

One-story frame cabin with a gable roof and novelty siding. A shed roof porch on the west elevation is a later addition. There are two 6/6 double-hung wood windows on the east elevation and a single 6/6 and brick chimney on the north elevation. There is a door centered on the south elevation, currently covered with plywood. Doubleleaf wood doors are offset to the west. (Photo 6)

338. NC 4935 Magnolia Street (new) Boy Scout Hut c. 2000

One-story frame vinyl sided building with a standing seam metal gable roof. A singleleaf wood door is centered. There are no other doors or windows visible. Signs flank the door reading "Troop 220 Boy Scouts of America" and "Order of the Arrow." (Photo 4)

339. C 4731 Main Street c. 1910 Colonial Revival

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) gable-front Colonial Revival Vernacular house with a full-width hip-roof porch supported by turned columns. Bay 2 is a door with a single light over three panels, a single-light transom, and fluted architrave with "bull's eye" rosettes. Windows are 1/1 wood doublehung-sash in pairs and ribbons with decorative lintels. There is three-bay projecting bay on the east elevation. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in concrete board siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof with boxed eaves. (Photo 1)

340. NC 4800 Main Street c. 1970

One-story masonry convenience store with a flat roof and wide metal cornice. A large canopy metal canopy sheltering gas pumps is supported by metal posts. (Photo 2)

341. NC 4808 Main Street c. 1980

One-story masonry commercial building with a flat roof. Paired doubleleaf glazed metal frame doors with single-light transoms are centered under a metal awning. The doors are flanked by stucco panels with embedded decorative arches. Brick pilasters on the corners are a continuation of the lateral brick walls. A small garage with a metal folding door was inserted between the building and the adjacent building at 4812 Main Street. (Photo 3)

342. NC 4812 Main Street c. 1980

One-story masonry commercial building with a standing seam metal gable roof. Paired singleleaf metal glazed doors are centered with a shallow metal canopy. Stucco walls have embedded triangular decorative features. A small garage with a metal folding door was inserted between the building and the adjacent building at 4808 Main Street. (Photo 3)

343. NC 4301 Welch Street c. 1980

One-story masonry commercial building with a flat roof. Seven bays with recessed entry in the center bay. The remaining bays are brick panels separated by metal screens. (Photo 5)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Moss Point Historic District

Name of Property

Jackson County, Mississippi

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page 3

8. Statement of Significance

The (old) Boy Scout Hut (Inv. 10a, Photo 6) was built by the Woods family as a cabin in the early 1930s. From the late 1930s to the mid-1960s Moss Point Boy Scout Troop 220 used the building as a meeting place. Troop 220 is one of the state's oldest scouting organizations. Although the troop number has changed, the Moss Point Scouts have had the Troop 220 designation since 1932. The organization has produced seventy-five Eagle Scouts, many of whom engaged in scouting activities in this building. Troop 220 continues to meet in Moss Point in a newer Boy Scout Hut located on Magnolia Avenue (Inv. 338, Photo 4).

The house at 4731 Main Street is a vernacular version of the Colonial Revival style. The Colonial Revival, both as an academic style and more vernacular interpretations, was popularly used in Moss Point by architects and builders throughout the period of significance. The c. 1910 house is one of the oldest surviving examples of the style in the district. (Inv. 339, Photo 4)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: William M. Gatlin, Architectural Historian _____
organization: Mississippi Department of Archives and History _____
street & number: P.O. Box 571 _____
city or town: Jackson _____ state: MS _____ zip code: 39205-0571 _____
e-mail: bgatlin@mdah.state.ms.us _____
telephone: 601-576-6951 _____
date: July 11, 2013 _____

Photo Log

Name of Property: Moss Point Historic District Amendment No. 1
City or Vicinity: Moss Point
County: Jackson State: Mississippi
Photographer: Jeff Rosenberg, MDAH
Date Photographed: February 17, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 6 4731 Main Street, camera facing southwest
2 of 6 4800 Main Street, camera facing north
3 of 6 4808 and 4812 Main Street, camera facing east
4 of 6 4935 Magnolia Street, camera facing east
5 of 6 4301 Welch Street, camera facing northwest

Photographer; Compton Engineering, Inc.
Date Photographed: August 2012

6 of 6 (old) Boy Scout Hut, 5107 Arthur Street, camera facing south

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places**
Continuation Sheet

Moss Point Historic District <i>Amendment</i>
Name of Property
Jackson County, Mississippi
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 1**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

(Follow similar guidelines for entering these coordinates as for entering UTM references described on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

Datum: WGS 84

A. Latitude:	30.24.59 N	Longitude:	-88.33.31 W
B. Latitude:	30.24.61 N	Longitude:	-88.33.23 W
C. Latitude:	30.24.57 N	Longitude:	-88.33.15 W
D. Latitude:	30.24.50 N	Longitude:	-88.33.29 W
E. Latitude:	30.25.39 N	Longitude:	-88.32.54 W
F. Latitude:	30.25.52 N	Longitude:	-88.32.24 W
G. Latitude:	30.24.47 N	Longitude:	-88.32.15 W
H. Latitude:	30.24.38 N	Longitude:	-88.31.59 W
I. Latitude:	30.24.31 N	Longitude:	-88.57.58 W
J. Latitude:	30.24.25 N	Longitude:	-88.32.52 W
K. Latitude:	30.24.84 N	Longitude:	-88.32.23 W
L. Latitude:	30.24.38 N	Longitude:	-88.32.48 W
M. Latitude:	30.24.38 N	Longitude:	-88.33.16 W
N. Latitude:	30.24.44 N	Longitude:	-88.33.33 W

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Moss Point Historic District *Amendment*

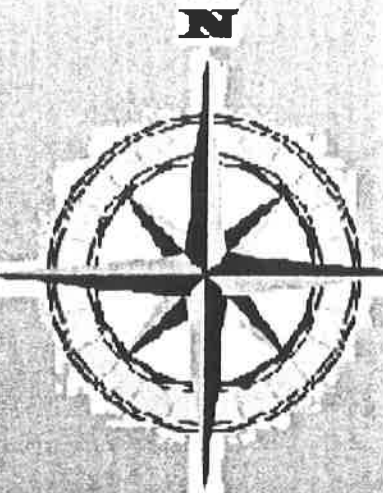
Name of Property

Jackson County, Mississippi

County and State

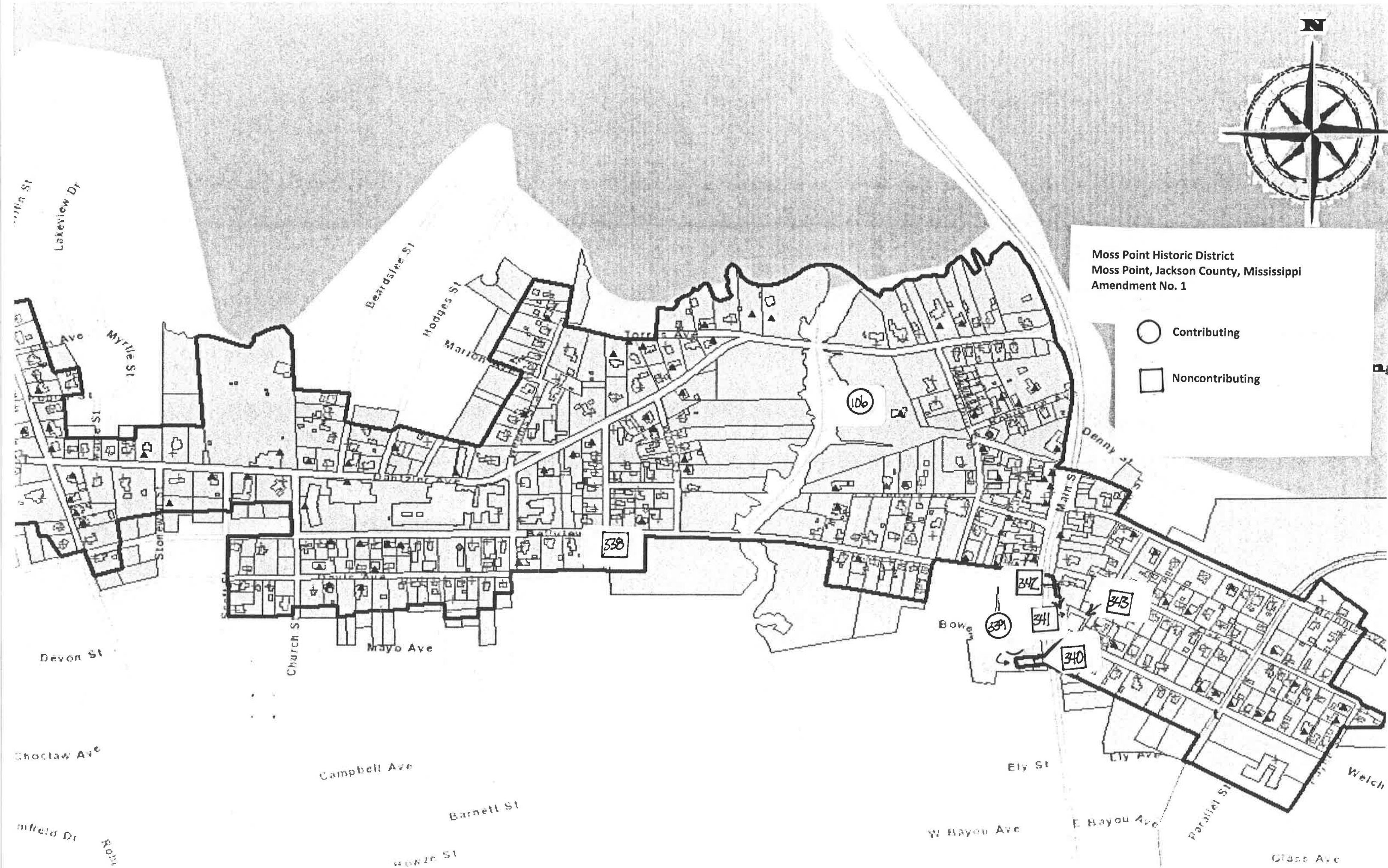
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 2



Moss Point Historic District
Moss Point, Jackson County, Mississippi
Amendment No. 1

- Contributing
- Noncontributing



N



Moss Point Historic District
Moss Point, Jackson County, Mississippi
Amendment No. 1



Photograph

1st St
Lakewood Dr

Myrtle St

1st St

Stonewall St

Devon St

Choctaw Ave

W. Field Dr

2001

Beardslee St

Hodges St

Marion St

Mayo Ave

Church St

Campbell Ave

Barnett St

W. 1st St

Denny St

Main St

Bowen

Ely St

W Bayou Ave

E Bayou Ave

Parallel St

Welch

Glenn Ave













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Moss Point Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MISSISSIPPI, Jackson

DATE RECEIVED: 6/15/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/13/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/30/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/01/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000461

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 8.1.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

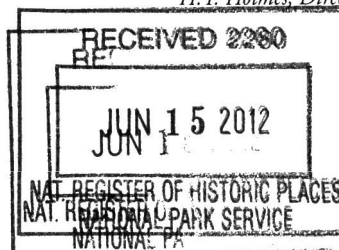


PO Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205-0571

601-576-6850 • Fax 601-576-6975

mdah.state.ms.us

H.T. Holmes, Director



June 7, 2012

Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

We are pleased to enclose the nomination form and supporting documents to nominate the following properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

Moss Point Historic District, Moss Point, Jackson County

The property was approved for nomination by the Mississippi Historic Preservation Professional Review Board at its meeting on May 17, 2012.

We trust you will find the enclosed materials in order and will let us hear from you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H.T. Holmes".

H.T. Holmes
State Historic Preservation Officer

By: William M. Gatlin

National Register Coordinator



PO Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205-0571

601-576-6850 • Fax 601-576-6975

mdah.state.ms.us

H.T. Holmes, Director

July 25, 2013

Mr. Paul Loether
Program Director, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are pleased to enclose the nomination form and supporting documents to nominate the following properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

Moss Point Historic District Amendment, Moss Point, Jackson County, Mississippi

We trust you will find the enclosed materials in order and will let us hear from you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "HT Holmes".

H.T. Holmes
State Historic Preservation Officer

By: William M. Gatlin

National Register Coordinator