

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Biloxi Downtown Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional

Documentation _____

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic Resources of Biloxi-Amended _____

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**2. Location**

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Rue Magnolia on the west, Howard Avenue on the north, Main Street on the east and Water Street on the south.

City or town: Biloxi _____ State: Mississippi _____ County: Harrison _____

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐**3.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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

11/24/14

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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 eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

1-13-2015
Date of Action

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

☒☐

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Site

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

23

Noncontributing

11

buildings

sites

structures

objects

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 7

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC/hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

SOCIAL/meeting hall

GOVERNMENT/city hall

GOVERNMENT/custom house

GOVERNMENT/post office

GOVERNMENT/courthouse

EDUCATION/library

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

SOCIAL/meeting hall

GOVERNMENT/city hall

GOVERNMENT/post office

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL/French Colonial

MID-19th CENTURY/Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival/Neo-Classical
Revival

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURYREVIVALS/Mission

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT/Modern

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, brick, stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Downtown Biloxi Historic District Boundary Increase adds a total of 15 acres to the existing Downtown Biloxi Historic District. The boundary increase is located to the east and south of the existing historic district. The resources include commercial, governmental, and residential resources constructed between c. 1835 and 1964. The resources in the boundary increase

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illustrate the growth and development of the commercial and governmental core of the City of Biloxi and provide additional context for architectural significance.

Narrative Description

Introduction:

The Biloxi Downtown Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1998. This amendment proposes a boundary increase, an expansion in the period of significance, and additional areas of significance based on new documentation compiled by FEMA in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. As currently listed, the historic district includes 20 resources: two previously listed buildings, eleven contributing buildings, and seven noncontributing buildings. Of the resources in the original boundary, two contributing buildings (the Charles Redding Building, 781 Howard Avenue (Inv. 49) and a commercial building at 785-789 Howard Avenue (Inv. 50)) were burned in a fire on January 18, 2011 and the ruins are now considered noncontributing. The Dukate Theater, 760 Howard Avenue (Inv. 45), has been restored and is now considered a contributing building. FEMA identified two contributing buildings within the original historic district boundary that were not recorded in the original nomination. The two buildings are 163 Rue Magnolia (Inv. 60) and 169 Rue Magnolia (Inv. 61). The existing period of significance is 1894-1930. The listed historic district is significant under Criterion A for Commerce and Community Planning and Development and under Criterion C for Architecture.

The proposed boundary increase encompasses a total of 41 buildings (commercial, governmental, and residential buildings), seven of which are previously individually listed (see inventory of resources), twenty-four of which are contributing, and ten of which are noncontributing. FEMA proposes to expand the period of significance to c.1835-1964. The amended historic district is significant under **Criterion A for Commerce and Community Planning and Development** and under **Criterion C for Architecture**.

Description:

Biloxi is located on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Much of the historic portion of the city is located on a peninsula bordered by Back Bay to the north and the Mississippi Sound to the south. The topography is flat and the altitude is almost at sea level. Although barrier islands provide some protection, the city has been repeatedly damaged by hurricanes, most recently in 2005.

The original downtown historic district extends along Howard Avenue, roughly between Reynoir and Lameuse streets. The proposed boundary increase is in an area to the east and south of the original district bounded by Water Street on the south, Howard Avenue on the north, Reynoir Street on the west, and Main Street on the east. Howard Avenue is a one-lane, east-west street with limited angled parking. Between Reynoir Street and Lameuse Street Howard is also known as the View Marche Mall and is limited to one-way traffic. The other east-west streets in the boundary increase are Jackson Avenue, a two-lane, two-way street without on-street parking

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and Water Street, a one-lane, one-way street with no on-street parking. The north-south streets, from east to west, are Main Street, Lameuse Street, G. E. Ohr Street, Rue Magnolia and Reynoir Street. Main Street is a two-lane, two-way street with parallel parking in the block south of Howard Street and no on-street parking south of Jackson Street. Lameuse Street is a two-lane two-way street with limited on-street parking. G. E. Ohr Street runs between Jackson Street and Water Street and is two-lanes with two-way traffic with no on-street parking. Rue Magnolia is a one-lane street with no on-street parking. Croesus Street is two-lanes with on-street parking. Reynoir Street is four lanes with a dedicated margin strip. Surface parking lots are located south of Howard Avenue, on the north and south sides of Jackson Street.

Vernacular buildings, whether commercial, institutional or residential, predominate in the boundary increase. The oldest building is the Brunet-Fourchy House, built c. 1835 (NR, 1984). Located at 116 Rue Magnolia (Inv. 19) [Photo 11], the house is a vernacular French Colonial Creole Cottage. The Magnolia Hotel (Inv. 20) [photo 12] (NR, 1973) was built in 1847, employing French colonial building techniques. Shotgun houses are found at 819 Jackson Street (Inv. 13) [Photo 15] and 831 Jackson Street (Inv. 14) as well as 128 Rue Magnolia (Inv. 24). Vernacular houses employing Craftsman details are located in the 700 and 800 blocks of Water Street. A variety of vernacular commercial buildings are found along Howard Avenue.

High-style design is also represented in the boundary extension area. Neo-classical Revival buildings include the old United States Post Office, Courthouse and Custom House (Inv. 18) [Photo 7] (NR, 1978), and the Redding House (Inv. 8) [Photo 4] (NR, 1984). The Masonic Temple (Inv. 2) [photo 2] is an example of Colonial Revival architecture. The old Biloxi Library (Inv. 15) (NR, 1984) is a Mission style building. The 1950s Federal Building and United States Post Office (Inv. 30) [Photo 3] is an example of Modern design.

Most of the historic commercial buildings are along Howard Avenue while the governmental buildings are on Main and Lameuse Street, and buildings that were historically residential and tourism-related are on Jackson, Rue Magnolia, and Water Streets. Many of the buildings are set close to the street. Even the residential scale buildings along Water Street and Rue Magnolia are set close to the street with minimal yards. The buildings tend to be close together, with many commercial buildings sharing common walls. The residential scale buildings are on small lots with little space between neighboring houses. This has been the historic character of the area. The current open spaces are mostly related to casualty losses, including hurricanes and fires, and urban renewal. Although the buildings in the boundary extension include residential, commercial and public buildings, there are no churches or schools in the nominated area.

The area north of the original district and the boundary increase along Howard Avenue is occupied by parking lots, largely the result of urban renewal projects, and non-historic commercial development. The area to the east is currently open, largely due to damage from Hurricane Katrina. To the south, the area is marked by non-historic commercial development, especially along Beach Boulevard, which is also Highway 90. Much of the property to the west is occupied by the Biloxi Regional Medical Center and other non-historic resources associated with the medical center.

The buildings in the boundary increase are mostly well-maintained and generally in good condition.

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The topography of the district is primarily flat. The district is dotted with urban renewal era planters along Howard Avenue and Rue Magnolia, old growth live oak trees south of Howard Avenue, and crape myrtles throughout.

The following buildings in the historic district are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Brunet-Fourchy House, 116 Rue Magnolia (Inv.19) , Biloxi MRA, 84002173
- Clemens House, 764 Water Street (Inv. 34) , Biloxi MRA, 84002180
- Gulf Coast Center for the Arts (Old Biloxi Public Library) (Inv. 15), 124 Lameuse Street, Biloxi MRA, 84002187
- Magnolia Hotel, 119 Rue Magnolia (Inv. 20), 73001013
- Scherer House (Spanish House), 782 Water Street (Inv. 37), Biloxi MRA, 84002201
- Redding House, 770 Jackson Street (Inv. 8), Biloxi MRA, 84002197
- United States Post Office, Courthouse, and Custom House (Inv. 18), 140 Lameuse Street, 78001600

Inventory of Resources

Biloxi Downtown Historic District Amendment

PL= Previously Individually Listed; C=Contributing Element; NC=Non-Contributing Element

G.E. Ohr Street

1. C 150 G.E.Ohr Street 1955 Modern

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (ww-w) Modern flat and gable roof building with an inset partial porch supported by decorative iron columns on a closed brick balustrade. Bay 2 projects and an aluminum framed plate glass entry door is located on the left (north) side of the bay. Windows are paired 6/6 aluminum d-h-s with faux shutters and 1-light sliding with iron security bars. Features include a slate faux mansard roof and an iron gate. The office has a roof clad in tar and gravel (flat) and asphalt shingle (gable), brick veneer walls, and a concrete slab foundation.

Howard Avenue

**2. C 713 Howard Avenue 1911 Colonial Revival
The Masonic Temple**

Three-story, brick, four-bay-wide (www-wdw-d-wdw) flat roof Colonial Revival building with an inset entry porch supported by a fluted Ionic column. Bay 1 has an entry on the southwest. Bay 2 and 4 doors are 1-light aluminum. Bay 3 is a modern door crowned by a 4-light fanlight and flanked by round pilasters on pedestals surmounted by a keyed segmental arch. Windows are aluminum plate glass (1st floor) and paired 1/1 wood d-h-s (2nd and 3rd). The building has a continuous brick foundation and a tar and gravel roof. [Photo 2]

**3. NC 719 Howard Avenue 1948-1952/
c.1975 Neo-Eclectic Mid-Twentieth Century
Commercial**

Two-story three-bay-wide (w-w-d) flat roof mid-twentieth century commercial building altered to the Neo-Eclectic Mansard style with a standing seam metal clad faux Mansard second story. Entries are 6-light over 4-panel modern doors. Windows are 1-light fixed aluminum and 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash. The structure has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer (main façade) and stucco cladding, and a tar and gravel roof.

4. C 720 Howard Avenue 1946/ c.1975 Neo-Eclectic Mid Twentieth Century

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Commercial

One-story, brick, three-bay-wide (wd-dw-dw) Neo-Eclectic mid twentieth century commercial building with an asphalt shingle clad faux mansard awning. Doors are 8-panel 1-light doors with 1-light sidelights. Windows are 18-light steel sash with faux shutters. The building has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and a tar and gravel roof.

5. C 723 Howard Avenue 1942/ c.1975 Neo-Eclectic Mansard Mid-Twentieth Century Commercial

One-story, brick, seven-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-d-w-w) front gable roof mid-twentieth century commercial building altered to reflect the Neo-Eclectic Mansard style. The parapet has been changed to include a standing seam pressed metal mansard awning. Bays 3 and 5 are 1-light aluminum plate glass replacement doors. Windows are 1-light fixed plate glass, and all but Bay 4 are segmental arched. The building has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

6. NC 727 Howard Avenue 2006-2009 Neo-Eclectic Neo-Colonial Early Twenty-First Century Commercial

Three-story four-bay-wide (dw-dd-ww-ww) flat roof Neo-Eclectic Neo-Colonial early twenty-first century commercial building. Bay 2, offset left (east), has a flat roof awning. Entries are 1-light aluminum plate glass doors. Windows are paired 2-light fixed aluminum sash. Decorative features include wide unornamented frieze and pilasters. The office has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, and a gravel and tar roof. [Photo 1]

Jackson Street

7. C 767 Jackson Street 1936 Craftsman Vernacular Early Twentieth Century Commercial

One-story, brick, three-bay-wide (www-dw-ww) shed roof Craftsman Vernacular early twentieth century commercial building with a mansard awning over Bay 2. Windows are 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash with 5 and 7 light transoms. Bay 2 entry is a 1-light over 1-panel door with 5-light transom. Features include triangular parapet, brick and terracotta coping, and brickwork. The building has a continuous concrete foundation, brick cladding, and a tar and gravel roof. {Photo 5}

8. PL 770 Jackson Street 1908 Neo-Classical Center Hall The Redding House

2.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide hip roof Neo-Classical Center Hall residence with a double-galleried wraparound porch. The 1st floor gallery and central second story gallery are supported by Corinthian columns spanned by a turned balustrade. Doors are paired wood 1-light over 1-panel with swag sometimes with 1-light transoms and 1-light over 1-panel sidelights. Windows are 1/1 wood d-h-s with working shutters. The house has a continuous brick foundation, clapboard cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof. Hip and gable ells project from the rear. [Photo 4]

9. C 771-773 Jackson Street 1950 Modern Mid-Twentieth Century Commercial Pringle Building

One-story, brick, three-bay-wide (wd-dw-wd) shed roof Modern mid-twentieth century commercial building with bays that angle in to form an inset stoop. Bay 3 entry is a bisected corner entrance. Doors are 1-light steel frame. Windows are 1-light stainless steel frame plate glass with glass block transoms (main façade), glass block (left/west façade), and 2/2 wood d-h-s (rear/south). The building has a concrete slab foundation and brick cladding. [Photo 5]

10. NC 779 Jackson Street 1975 Neo-Eclectic

One-story, five-bay-wide (w-w-dd-w-w), Neo-Eclectic building with a gable roof that has been altered to mansard. The inset full-width porch is supported by an arched colonnade and ornamented with faux vigas. Bay 3 is a pair of

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8-panel wood doors. Windows are 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins and shutters. The building has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, and a pressed metal roof. [Photo 6]

11. C 789 Jackson Street 1925-1935 Minimal Traditional

1.5-story, frame, two-bay-wide (dw-ww) hip roof Minimal Traditional house with a gable partial porch supported by box columns spanned by an iron balustrade. Bay 1 entry is a single panel wood door. Windows are single and paired 3/1 wood double-hung-sash. Features include a shed dormer and close eaves. The domicile has stucco cladding and an asbestos shingle roof.

12. NC 811 Jackson Street 1935-1945 Mid-Twentieth Century Commercial

One-story, frame, six-bay-wide (w-w-dd-w-w-w) shed roof mid-twentieth century commercial building with a bracketed shed awning. Bay 3 is a pair of 2-panel doors. Windows are wood frame and were boarded or partially boarded at the time of survey. Features include stepped parapet and 2-light 8-panel swinging automotive doors on the right (west) façade. The building has a concrete slab foundation, plywood walls, and a tar and gravel roof. A flat roof former outbuilding has been connected to the rear (south).

13. C 819 Jackson Street 1885-1893 Vernacular Hipped Bungalow/ Shotgun

1-story, frame, 4-bay-wide (ww-ww-d-dww) multi-hip roof pair of houses connected by a hyphen. Bays 1 and 2 are a vernacular residence modified to a gable-front Bungalow with a partially enclosed inset full-width porch. Bay 3 is a hyphen connecting the two former residences with a 15-light modern door, 1-light sidelights, and fanlight transom. Bay 4 is a shotgun house with an inset full-width porch. Windows are 2/2 wood or aluminum d-h-s with working shutters. The buildings have a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. [Photo 15]

14. C 831 Jackson Street 1884 Vernacular Shotgun with a Lateral Wing

1-story, frame, 4-bay-wide (ww-d-w-garage) intersecting gable vernacular Shotgun with a Lateral Wing. Bay 1 is an enclosure of the left-front reentrant. Bays 2-3 represent the original fenestration and are sheltered by an inset full-width porch supported by bracketed square posts on brick pedestals. Bay 2 is a 9-light over 4-panel door. Bay 4 is a gable roof garage attached by a hyphen. Windows are 2/2 aluminum d-h-s with faux shutters. The building has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition spans the rear.

Lameuse Street

15. PL 124 Lameuse Street 1925 Mission

Old Biloxi Public Library

Carl E. Matthes, Sr., architect

One-story, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Mission building on a raised basement reached by a graceful paired staircase with closed balustrade and coping leading to the main entrance. Bay 2 is a 6-panel replacement door with enclosed sidelights crowned by 10-light segmental arch transom. Windows are 8/8 wood d-h-s with 4-light transoms accentuated by stucco architrave leading to volutes; basement level windows were boarded at the time of survey. The building has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, and a terracotta tile roof.

16. NC 132 Lameuse Street 1970 Neo-Eclectic Neo-Colonial

Chris Risher, attributed

1-story, 3-bay-wide (w-wddw-wwd), intersecting gable Neo-Eclectic Neo-Colonial building with a shed full-width porch supported by square brick Tuscan columns. Bay 2 entry is a pair of 1-light aluminum plate glass, and Bay 3 entry is a 6-panel door with 4-light transom. Windows are 16-light fixed picture windows, and 12/12 and 6/6 wood d-h-s with working shutters. The building has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable wing extends from the rear right (southeast), and a flat roof addition fills the rear left reentrant (northeast).

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17. C 138 Lameuse Street

1953/1976

Modern/ Neo-Eclectic Neo-Mediterranean

VFW Hall

Two-story, brick, mid-twentieth century shed roof Modern building altered to a Neo-Eclectic Neo-Mediterranean façade. The porch is an inset full-width gallery supported by an arched colonnade of stucco brick columns. Entries are 1-light aluminum frame plate glass and solid doors. Windows are 6/6 and 8/1 radial wood d-h-s and 8-light fixed radial. The building has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and a tar and gravel roof with terracotta coping.

18. PL

Lameuse Street

1908

Neo-Classical

United States Post Office, Courthouse
and Custom House (Biloxi City Hall)

James Knox Taylor, architect

3-story, brick, 7-bay-wide (w-w-dd-d-dd-w-w) flat roof Neo-Classical building with a partial-width multi-galleried hexastyle portico. Bays 3-5 are 1-light single and paired doors with 20-light fanlights. Windows are wood 14/12-light d-h-s segmental arched on the 1st floor, 8/12, 16/16, 8/8 d-h-s on other floors, and 9-light fixed circular on the 3rd floor. The left (north) facade has an 18/16-light Palladian inspired segmental arch window with pilasters, sidelights, and keystone. The edifice has a continuous stone foundation, marble cladding, and a tar & gravel roof. [Photo 7]

Rue Magnolia

19. PL 116 Rue Magnolia

c.1835

French Colonial Creole Cottage

Brunet-Fourchy House

1.5-story, brick, side-gable French Colonial Creole Cottage with multiple hip, gable, and flat roof additions. The porch is an inset full-width supported by brick Doric columns enclosed with glass. Windows are 6/1 wood d-h-s and aluminum 4-light casement and 2-light plate glass. Features include gable-end parapets, paired chimneys, and a central dormer (addition). The core building is situated on a cellar and has a continuous brick and pier foundation while the addition has concrete slab. The building has brick and stucco cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. [Photo 11]

20. PL 119 Rue Magnolia

1847

French Colonial Center Hall

Magnolia Hotel

Charles H. Kaufman, builder

2.5-story, brick-between-post, five-bay-wide (dd-dd-d-dd-dd) French Colonial Center Hall hotel with a front-gable roof and a double-galleried wraparound porch supported by chamfered posts spanned by a closed balustrade. Bay 3 is a 1-light over 2-panel door with 2-light over 1-panel sidelights and a double transom of 14-lights. Other entries are French doors; those on the 1st and 3rd floors are 6-light over 1-panel with 4-light transoms, and 2-light over 1-panel on the 2nd floor. The building has a brick pier foundation, stucco cladding, and a wood shingle roof. [Photo 12]

21. C 124 Rue Magnolia

1895/ c.1975

Queen Anne

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide hip roof Queen Anne house with two storefront additions and a mostly enclosed hip wraparound porch. Bay 1 is an enclosed porch with a shed roof addition. Bay 2 is a cutaway bay. Bay 3 is the original entry sheltered by the unenclosed portion of the porch. Bay 4 is the enclosed wraparound porch with a faux mansard awning. Doors are 9-light over 2 panel and 6-light over 3-panel. Windows are 2/2 wood d-h-s and 15-light steel and 20-light wood fixed. The building has a continuous brick foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

22. C 125 Rue Magnolia

1920

Craftsman Gable-Front Bungalow

Carnovale House

1.5-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with a gable partial porch supported by tapered columns on brick pedestals. Bay 2 is a wood oval-light door with 9-light transom. Windows are wood 1/1,

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4/4, and 6/6 d-h-s, 11/1 d-h-s with lancet lights in the upper sash, and 16/1 d-h-s with radial lights in the upper sash. Features include a sunburst motif, cutaway bays, and a rear shed dormer. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A hip roof porch on the left (south) side has been enclosed. [Photo 13]

23. NC 126 Rue Magnolia 1972 Neo-Eclectic

Two-story three-bay-wide (w-dd-w) side-gable Neo-Eclectic office with an inset double-galleried porch supported by bracketed iron columns with a decorative iron balustrade and frieze on the 2nd floor. Bay 2 is a pair of 8-light over 1-panel French doors with an 8-light transom. Windows are 9/9 and 6/6 wood double-hung-sash with faux shutters. Features include gable-wall parapets and iron fencing on the 1st floor. The building has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**24. C 128 Rue Magnolia c.1902 Folk Victorian Double Shotgun
Henriques-Slay House**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (dw-wd) gable-on-hip roof Folk Victorian Double Shotgun house with an inset full-width porch supported by large scroll-sawn brackets. Doors and windows were boarded at the time of survey. Features include 2-light transoms over doors, decorative pressed metal in the gable end, and a central chimney. The house has a brick pier foundation, novelty cladding, and a pressed metal roof. A full-width shed roof addition spans the rear.

25. C 129 Rue Magnolia 1914-1925 Craftsman Gable Front Bungalow

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (ww-d) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with a gable partial porch supported by tapered columns on brick pedestals. Bay 2 is a 20-light door with 6/1 wood double-hung-sash sidelights. Other windows are 10/1 wood d-h-s. Features include exposed rafters, decorative beams, and a central chimney. The building has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A partial width hip-roof porch on the rear (west) has been enclosed, and a gable roof ell added.

26. C 131 Rue Magnolia 1910 Biloxi Cottage

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (d-wd-dw) Biloxi Cottage house. The inset wraparound porch is supported by Tuscan columns. Bay 1 is setback allowing for the porch to wraparound. Bays 1-3 entries are modern wood and lead glass panel doors with 2-light transoms. Windows are 2/2 wood double-hung-sash and 2-light casement. The house has a continuous concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**27. C 132 Rue Magnolia c.1836 Vernacular Creole Cottage
The Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (wdd-ddw) vernacular side-gable Creole Cottage with an inset full-width porch supported by chamfered posts spanned by a picketed balustrade. Entries are 3-light over 1-panel French doors with working shutters. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash with plain lintels and working shutters. Features include enclosed rear cabinet and flush boards on the porch. The building has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and a wood shingle roof. [Photo 16]

28. C 134 Rue Magnolia 1904-1909 Queen Anne

1-story, frame, 4-bay-wide (cutaway- d-ww-d) gable-on-hip roof Queen Anne house with a wraparound porch supported by Doric columns. Bay 1 cutaway bay projecting gable ell. Bay 2 is a 1-light over 3-panel wood door with a 1-light transom. Bay 4 is set back at the termination of the porch. Right (south) doors are 2-light over 2-panel wood with 2-light transoms. Windows are wood 2/2 full height and 27/2 Queen Anne square motif d-h-s. Features are pents and fish scale shingles in the gables. The building has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and a pressed metal roof. [Photo 16]

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29. C 136 Rue Magnolia 1910 Queen Anne Vernacular

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-ww) hip roof Queen Anne Vernacular house with a hip wraparound porch supported by bracketed turned posts spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 1 is a 1-light over 3-panel door with stained glass transom. North façade doors are 15-light with stained glass transoms. Windows are single and paired 1/1 wood double-hung-sash with faux shutters. Features include paired gable vents, plain shingles, and terracotta ridge tiles. The building has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. [Photo 16]

Main Street

30. C 135 Main Street 1958 Modern
United States Post Office and Federal Building James T. Canizaro and John Thomas Collins architects

Three-story, eight-bay-wide, flat roof Modern building. Bays 1 and 8 are 1-story. Bays 2-7 are 3-story core with a tower at Bay 2. An inset partial porch spans Bays 3-6 and is supported by square columns. Doors and windows are 1-light aluminum frame plate glass. Features include roughcast pebbledash panels, emphasis on horizontality, and a granite veneer on the first floor. The building has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and a tar and gravel roof. [Photo 3]

31. NC 145 Main Street 1954/ c.1995 Neo-Eclectic Mid-Twentieth Century Commercial

One-story, nine-bay-wide (w-w-w-d-w-w-d-w) flat-roof Neo-Eclectic mid-twentieth century commercial building with inset entry porches. Doors are 10-panel wood with 5-light sidelights and 6-light fanlights. Windows are 2-light fixed aluminum sash. Features include pilasters, belt cores, and segmental and triangular pediments. The building has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, and a tar and gravel roof.

Water Street

32. NC 752 Water Street 1956/2014 Modern
Former American Legion Charles L. Baudry Post No. 33

2-story, concrete block, 6-bay-wide (w-w-w-d-w-w) shed roof Modern building. Corner fully glazed doors is alteration. Replacement windows. Nonm-historic tow-story gallery on Lamuese Street elevation, the building has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and a tar and gravel roof. A one-story flat-roof addition is appended to the rear. [Photo 8]

33. NC 760 Water Street 1970-1980 Neo-Eclectic Late Twentieth Century Commercial

One-story, concrete block, two-bay-wide (ww-d) shed roof Neo-Eclectic late twentieth century commercial building with a full-width hip-roof awning sheathed in copper standing seam. Bay 2 is a 9- panel door with a lead glass light. Windows are faux 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins. Features include pilasters and parapet with cornice. The building has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and a tar and gravel roof.

34. PL 764 Water Street 1852-1854 Greek Revival Center Hall
Clemens House

One-story, frame, six-bay-wide (w-w-w-d-w-w) Greek Revival Center Hall house with an inset full-width porch supported by Tuscan posts. Bay 1 is a hip roof addition. Bay 4 is a segmental arched light over 2-panel door flanked by 3-light over 1-panel sidelights, 4-light transom, and Greek Key architrave. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-

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sash with working shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding with flush boards on the porch, and an asphalt shingle roof. [Photo 9]

35. NC 770 Water Street

1968

Neo-Eclectic

One-story, flat roof, Neo-Eclectic Mansard mid-twentieth century commercial building. Doors are oval panel lead glass over 2-panel. Windows are 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins and 4-light fanlights. Features include an architectural asphalt shingle mansard parapet and awning; and keyed window and door lintels. The building has a concrete slab foundation, brick and stucco veneer, and a tar and gravel roof.

36. NC 778 Water Street

2007-2009

Post Katrina Coastal Neo-Bungalow

1.5-story, elevated, four-bay-wide (ww-d-d-ww) front gable Post Katrina Coastal Neo-Bungalow with an inset full-width porch supported by square posts spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bays 2 and 3 are 1-light over 2-panel doors. Windows are single and paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with working shutters. Features included a pented gable with tripartite window. The house has a concrete pier foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, and a pressed metal roof.

37. PL 782 Water Street

c.1845

French Colonial

Scherer House

Two-story, brick, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) side gable French Colonial house with a double-galleried porch supported by cast-iron posts spanned by a picketed balustrade (second floor). Bays 2 and 3 are 6-light over 2-panel French doors with 4-light transoms. Windows are 6/6 wood d-h-s with working shutters and 2-light wood casement. Features include gable-end stepped parapets with corbeled chimneys, and stucco scored to represent coursed stone. The house has stucco cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. A 2-story Craftsman-inspired shed roof addition spans the rear (north).[Photo 10]

38. C 786 Water Street

c.1930

Craftsman Vernacular Center Hall

Two-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-dd-ww) hip roof Craftsman Vernacular Center Hall apartment building with a double-galleried porch supported by paneled box columns spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 2 is a pair of 1-light paneled doors with an 8-light transom. Windows are paired 9/1 and 3/1 wood double-hung-sash and 9/6 and 6/6 aluminum d-h-s. The dwelling has a brick pier foundation, aluminum siding, and an asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafters. A double-galleried porch which spanned the rear (north) has been enclosed.

39. C 792 Water Street

c.1925

Craftsman

Two-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) multi-gable roof Craftsman apartment building with an enclosed hip full-width porch. Bays 1 and 3 are bay windows. Bay 2 is a 4-light fanlight over 6-panel door. Bay 3 is a front gable wing (addition). Windows are 1/1 and 4/1 wood double-hung-sash on the original building, and 6/4 and 9/6 aluminum d-h-s on the additions. Features include exposed rafters, decorative beams, faux shutters, and brick veneer with quoins on the main façade. The building has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

40. C 812 Water Street

1925-1935

Craftsman Hip Bungalow

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-www) Craftsman hip roof Bungalow with an enclosed hip partial porch supported by tapered columns on brick pedestals. Bay 1 is a 1-light panel door surmounted by a sunburst and a barrel-vaulted arch awning supported by brackets. Bay 2 is the enclosed porch and has a 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash tripartite window. Other windows are paired 10/1 wood d-h-s. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and a pressed metal shingle roof with exposed rafters.

41. C 820 Water Street

1924

Craftsman Vernacular

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Two-story, frame, three-bay-wide (www-wddw-www) Craftsman Vernacular apartment building with a flat roof awning. Bay 2 entry is a pair of 1-light doors with 1-light transom. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash. The building has a pier foundation, stucco cladding, and a hip and a flat roof. [Photo 14]

Resources in Original Biloxi Downtown Historic District

Howard Avenue

**42. C 750 Howard Avenue 1896 Romanesque Revival
Old Peoples Bank William T. Harkness, architect**

2-story, brick, 4-bay-wide(dww-dww-ww-wdd) hip roof Romanesque Revival store with an inset entry porch supported by a round arch on squat columns with cushion capitals. Bays 1 and 2 are a flat roof addition. Bay 4 entry is on the bisected corner (southeast). Entries are 1-light over one or two panel wood. Windows are paired 1/1 wood d-h-s. Features include conical oriel tower with rinceau panels, copper roof, and weathervane; faux gable walls; rusticated arches over entries and some windows; and quoins. The building has a continuous brick foundation and an asbestos roof.

**43. C 758 Howard Avenue 1904-1909/ Late Nineteenth-Century Commercial
c.1975**

Two-story, brick, three-bay-wide (d-dwww-wwd) shed roof late nineteenth-century commercial building with a standing seam metal awning. Entries are plate glass aluminum frame doors. Windows are aluminum plate glass on the first floor, and 1/1 double-hung-sash tripartite on the second. Features include cornice with corbeled arches and soldier frieze, and decorative brickwork outlining second floor windows including stylized pilasters. The building has a continuous brick foundation, brick and stucco cladding, and a tar and gravel roof.

**44. C 759 Howard Avenue 1902/ c.1975 Italian Renaissance Early Twentieth
Standard Furniture Century Commercial
Company Building**

2-story, brick, 6-bay (ww-w-dd-w-ww-d) flat roof Italian Renaissance office with inset entry porches. Doors are 1-light aluminum. Windows are single and paired 1-light aluminum plate glass on the 1st floor, and paired aluminum 1-light fixed over 1-light casement on the 2nd floor. Features include rusticated 1st story; recessed center bay (2nd floor) with cornice and keyed arcaded pilasters accentuating windows; other bays have a cornice with corbeled dentils and three-hinged arch over windows. The building has a continuous brick foundation and stucco and brick cladding.

**45. C 760 Howard Avenue 1899/ c.1958/ Beaux Arts
Dukate Theater c.2005 Theodore Brune, architect**

Multi-story, brick, 7-bay-wide (w-dd-ww-dd-ww-w-w) flat roof Beaux Arts building with enclosed inset partial porches at Bays 1-3 and 5. The core structure, Bays 3-5, is 3-stories tall; other bays are 2-stories. Doors are modern 1-light over 1-panel wood. Windows are 1-light aluminum and 1/1 d-h-s some with 1-light transoms and others with 5-light fanlight transoms. The bank has a continuous brick foundation and a tar and gravel roof.

46. NC 763-771 Howard Avenue 1925/ c.1975 Early-Twentieth Century Commercial
One-story, brick, five-bay-wide early-twentieth century commercial building with a flat roof. Each bay is a different business which were constructed at the same time, but have been sold to different owners over time. Each bay has a unique Neo-Eclectic fenestration which include the following windows and doors. Entries are 1-light aluminum

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plate glass, 15-light, and 1-light over 1-panel. Windows are 1 and 2-light aluminum plate glass and 16 and 30-light fixed aluminum. The building has a continuous brick foundation, stucco and brick cladding, and a tar and gravel roof.

**47. C 772 Howard Avenue c.1900/ c.1975/ Neo-Eclectic Neo-French Early-
Schwan Building c.2000 Twentieth Century Commercial**

Two-story, brick, three-bay-wide (wdd-wdd-w) flat roof early twentieth century commercial building altered to have a Neo-Eclectic Neo-French style. A shed roof balcony supported by cast iron braces, posts, and picketed balustrade spans the second floor. Doors are 9-light over two panel and all windows are matching faux doors. Bays 1 and 2 doors have 5-light fanlight transoms; all other openings have single light transoms, some with stained glass. The building has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and a tar and gravel roof.

**48. NC 780-784 Howard Avenue 1893-1898/ Late Nineteenth Century Commercial
c.1998**

Two story, brick and iron frame, four-bay-wide (wd-wd-ww-ww) flat roof modified Late Nineteenth century commercial building with an inset entry porch. Bays 3 and 4 are a partial reconstruction of the original structure. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux shutters and 4-light transoms, first floor, and 3-light vinyl tripartite with cloth awnings. The building has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and a tar and gravel roof.

**49. NC 781 Howard Avenue c.1895/ c.1975 Italianate
Charles Redding Building**

On January 18, 2011, This property and most of the adjoining block burned, after it was surveyed. What remains is the first story exterior brick walls. The building was a two-story, brick, modified Italianate structure with an inset entry porch. The first floor storefront was a combination of aluminum frame plate glass windows and doors. Features included dentils, round window shutters, and lintels. The building had a concrete slab foundation and shed, tar and gravel, roof. The store originally had an elaborate cornice with modillions, but it was removed c.1975.

50. NC 785-789 Howard Avenue 1918/ c.1975 Early Twentieth Century Commercial

This property and most of the adjoining block burned, after it was surveyed, on January 18, 2011. What remains are the 1st-story exterior brick walls. The structure was a 2-story, brick, 6-bay-wide shed-roof early twentieth century commercial building divided into 2 separate business spaces. Doors were 8-panel wood and 1-light aluminum plate glass. 1st-floor windows were aluminum frame plate glass, and second floor windows were obscured by working louvered shutters. The building had a concrete slab foundation, brick and stucco cladding, and a tar and gravel roof.

**51. NC 786 Howard Avenue 1893-1898/ Neo-Eclectic Late 19th Century
c.1990 Commercial**

2-story 1-bay-wide (wdw) flat roof late 19th century commercial building that has been altered with a Neo-Eclectic façade. The entry is an aluminum frame plate glass door flanked by aluminum storefront windows. 2nd floor windows are a Palladian ribbon of 1/1 d-h-s. The center window is segmental arched with 4-light faux fanlight. Features include cloth awning, parapet with cornice and shed coping, and decorative stucco accents including scored lines imitating masonry and keystone. The building has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, and a tar and gravel roof.

**52. C 790 Howard Avenue 1894/ c.1975 Late 19th Century Commercial
Joseph W. Swetman's Drug Store**

Two-story, brick, four-bay-wide flat roof late nineteenth century commercial building with an inset entry porch. Storefront has been altered to modern façade with seven aluminum frame plate glass windows which and a pair of 1-light aluminum frame doors. The second floor retains more of its original appearance with four segmental arched 9/6

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aluminum d-h-s windows and rusticated frieze. The building has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and a tar and gravel roof.

53. C 792 Howard Avenue 1895/ c.1970 Italianate Late Nineteenth Century Commercial

Two-story, flat roof, Italianate edifice with an inset entry porch. Doors and first floor windows are 1-light aluminum frame plate glass. Second floor windows are ribbons of 12/6 aluminum d-h-s with faux muntins surmounted by 3-light fanlights with faux muntins. Features include stucco scored to resemble masonry, stilted arch windows with low profile hoods, dentils, and bracketed cornice. The building has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, and a tar and gravel roof. Two one-story flat roof additions are appended to the rear (north).

54. C 796 Howard Avenue c.1895 Queen Anne Late Nineteenth Century Commercial William T. Harkness, architect

Two-story three-bay-wide (w-dd-w) hip roof Queen Anne late nineteenth century commercial building with an inset entry porch and cloth awning. The storefront has been altered to have a colonial feel with 24-light fixed wood windows with 14-light transoms surmounting a dado. Bay 2 is a pair of 10-light doors surrounded by 16-light transom and 5-light sidelights. Second floor windows are segmental arched 1/1 wood d-h-s with elaborate arched and flat hoods. The building has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

55. NC 808 Howard Avenue 1924/ 1998 Art Deco Revival Early Twentieth Century Commercial Building JC Penny Store #514

Two-story, brick, three-bay-wide (ww-dd-ww) flat roof Art Deco Revival early twentieth century commercial building with an inset entry porch. The current embellished Art Deco inspired façade was applied to structure in the late 1990s. Doors are 1-light aluminum frame plate glass. Windows are fixed 1-light aluminum sash and narrow vertical 16-light above entries. The building has a concrete slab foundation, stucco over foam cladding, and a tar and gravel roof. A flat roof addition spans the rear (north)

56. C 814 Howard Avenue 1927 Classical Revival Early Twentieth Century Commercial S.H. Kress Store Weiss & Dreyfous, architects

Two-story, brick, two-bay-wide, gable roof, Classical Revival early twentieth century commercial building with an inset entry porch supported by a rusticated square column. Bay 1 is a bisected corner entrance. Bays 1 and 2, boarded at the time of survey, are surmounted by 10-light steel frame transoms. Windows are 1/1 wood d-h-s in pairs and ribbons. The building has a concrete slab foundation, terracotta and brick cladding, and a pressed metal roof.

57. NC 820-824 Howard Avenue c.1925/ c.1975 Neo-Eclectic Mansard Early Twentieth Century Commercial

2-story, 7-bay-wide, flat roof Neo-Eclectic faux Mansard early 20th century commercial building that was originally constructed as four buildings which were later combined into the current configuration. Each bay is comprised of a storefront composed of 1-light fixed aluminum plate glass windows and doors. The second story of Bay 7 is the least altered and contains modernistic elements including steel casement windows and geometric reliefs. The building has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, and a roof sheathed in tar and gravel and standing seam pressed metal.

Lameuse Street

58. PL 152 Lameuse Street 1914 Neo-Classical

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Peoples Bank

Two-story, brick, four-bay-wide (wddw-w-w-w) shed-roof Neo-Classical bank with an inset entry porch supported by Ionic columns on a closed balustrade. Bay 1 entry is a pair of segmental arched pedimented 1-light wood doors with flanking 1-light fixed sash windows. A flat roof awning supported by Ionic pilasters spans bays 2-4. Windows are 1/1 wood d-h-s. Features include denticulated cornice, rusticated pilasters, frieze, and rounded inset northwest corner with pilaster. The building has a continuous brick foundation, brick cladding, and a tar and gravel roof.

59. C 155 Lamouse Street 1972 Post Modern

One-story, five-bay-wide, flat-roof Post Modern office building with an inset entry porch. Bays are accentuated by pilasters and corbeled friezes. Bay 5 entry is on a chamfered corner and has a pair of 1-light aluminum frame plate glass doors. Windows are 1-light aluminum frame plate glass. The building has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and a tar and gravel roof.

Rue Magnolia

60. C 163 Rue Magnolia 1955 Mid-Twentieth Century Commercial

One-story, concrete block, one-bay-wide (wd) flat roof mid-twentieth century commercial building with a full-width hip roof awning sheathed in wood shingles. Entry is a 1-light 8-panel wood door. The window is a 2-light fixed aluminum sash. The building has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and a tar and gravel roof with terracotta coping. The rear (west) of this building abuts the Taylor Building at 808 Howard Avenue.

61. C 169 Rue Magnolia 1955 Mid-Twentieth Century Commercial

One-story, concrete block, one-bay-wide (dw) flat roof mid-twentieth century commercial building with a full-width hip roof awning sheathed in asphalt shingles. The window is a 2-light fixed aluminum sash. The building has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and a tar and gravel roof with terracotta coping. The rear (west) of this building abuts the Taylor Building at 808 Howard Avenue.

Reynoir Street

**62. PL 170 Reynoir Street 1929 Neo-Classical
Saenger Theater Roy A. Benjamin, architect**

Two-story, brick, four-bay-wide flat roof Neo-Classical theater with a flat roof awning spanning the main façade. Entries are single and paired 7-light doors with 3-and-5- light transoms. Windows are 6-light casements with sills and architraves. Features include quoins; belt course; buttresses; parapet with urns; faux window panels with vents, sills, and lintels; and Ionic pilasters supporting a cornice and frieze with rondelles. The building has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and a tar and gravel roof.

Number of Resources within Property-Original District

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures

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objects

12

7

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

- ☐ 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1835-1964

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

William T. Harkness, Architect

William T. Kaufman, Builder

Theodore Brune, Architect

James Knox Taylor, Architect

Weiss & Dreyfous, Architects

Roy A. Benjamin, Architect

Carl E. Matthes, Sr., Architect

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James T. Canizaro, Architect

John T. Collins, Architect

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Downtown Biloxi Historic District Boundary Increase And Additional Documentation is significant under Criterion A for association with Commerce and Community Planning and Development; and also under Criterion C for Architecture. The boundary increase includes resources that further explain the commercial development of the city and illustrates the growth and development of the downtown area. The commercial, residential, and governmental structures in the historic district are significant as a group of buildings characteristic of architectural styles and types in Biloxi built from the early 19th century in the French Colonial style to the mid-20th century Modern style.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Commerce and Community Planning and Development

Tourism played an important role in the commercial growth of Biloxi. The initial mode of transportation along the Mississippi Gulf Coast was by boat. The first steamboat began running a regular course between New Orleans and Mobile in 1827; it stopped at each hamlet along the Mississippi Gulf Coast including Biloxi.¹ This marked the beginning of the tourism trade for the Mississippi Gulf Coast and the concept of "watering places."² Wealthy planters, as well as those living in New Orleans, would vacation along the Mississippi Gulf Coast during the antebellum period to escape the heat of the cities and yellow fever outbreaks.³ In 1836, the first commercial street in the historic district, Lameuse Street, was laid out.⁴ Biloxi was incorporated in 1850. At that time, the town, which extended east of Dukate Street, and west of Reynoir Street, included the entire area of the Downtown Historic District as amended.⁵

There were many hotels and other visitor accommodations in the downtown area during the early and mid-19th Century. The Creole Cottage (132 Rue Magnolia, c.1836, Inv. 27[Photo 16],) was originally constructed as a tourist cottage on Lameuse Street but was repurposed as a

¹ Powell, Murella Herbert. "Biloxi, Queen City of the Gulf Coast." Marine Resources and History of the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Vol. I. 1998. 137-138.

² Powell, 138.

³ Powell, 137-138.

⁴ Powell, 138.

⁵ Powell, 139.

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library in first decade of the 20th century.⁶ One of the largest hotels in operation during this period was the Magnolia Hotel, built in 1847 (119 Rue Magnolia, Inv.20) [Photo 12].⁷

The Civil War halted tourism on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. After the war, the region gradually re-established itself as a destination for vacation seekers. The steamboat service resumed operation in October of 1865; however, few could afford to take advantage of it.⁸ The Louisville & Nashville Railroad (L&N) was completed on November 21, 1870 between New Orleans and Mobile.⁹ This railroad, which was faster and more affordable than the steamboat, eventually connected to other lines, enabling travelers from Northern and Midwestern states to have access to the Mississippi Gulf Coast and to enjoy it as vacation spot.¹⁰

By the last decade of the 19th century and continuing into the 20th century, the downtown contained several boarding houses for tourists with names like Bay View Cottage and Shady Side Cottage. At least one of the boarding houses of the era survives: the Brunet-Fourchy house at 116 Rue Magnolia (c.1837, Inv. 19), which was used to house visitors from 1893 to 1909. Before being surpassed in population by Gulfport in 1930, Biloxi was the largest city in Harrison County.¹¹

Downtown Biloxi, especially Howard Avenue, has long been the commercial center of the community. The buildings in the portion of the boundary increase bounded by Howard Street, Main Street, Jackson Street and Lameuse Street contribute to the understanding of the commercial development of Biloxi. The March 1904 Sanborn map identifies two general merchandisers, two tin shops, two bakeries, two stave makers and a livery and barber. There are three residences remaining on Howard Street.

The next Sanborn map, June 1909, shows a variety of retail shops in the area including meat markets, groceries, drug stores and confectionaries. One of the residences had been converted to commercial use. The May 1914 Sanborn map shows denser commercial use, with the introduction of a bank, a furniture store and a harness shop. By the time of the February 1925 Sanborn map, the last Howard Street residence has given way to commercial use and the block is occupied by commercial stores.

During this same period, the southern portion of the boundary increase, the area between Jackson and Water streets, had seen some changes too. In 1904, the area is occupied almost solely by single-family residences. By 1909, a few small businesses are scattered in the neighborhood. The biggest change comes after 1925, when apartment buildings begin to displace single-family homes.

The downtown was the center of government, and the boundary increase contains structures central to the operation of both local and federal agencies. The United States Post Office, Courthouse, and Custom House (140 Lameuse Street, 1908, Inv.18) [Photo 7], which was listed individually on the National Register in 1978, is an excellent example of the Neo-Classical

⁶ MDAH file 139 Lameuse Street; City of Biloxi. *The Buildings of Biloxi: An Architectural Survey*. Biloxi, Mississippi. Post Hurricane Katrina 2010 Edition. 95.
Scholte, Colleen and L.J. Scholte. *Biloxi and the Mississippi Gulf Coast, a Pictorial History*. The Donning Co. Published Norfolk: Virginia Beach. 29.

⁸ Powell, 141.

⁹ Powell, 141.

¹⁰ Sanborn 1893; Scholte, 19.

¹¹ U.S. Census of Population, 1880-1930.

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style and has continuously served as a governmental building. In 1958 the functions of the Post Office moved to the new United States Postal and Federal Building (135 Main Street, Inv. 30) [Photo 3], and the Courthouse on Lameuse Street became the Biloxi City Hall.[Photo 7]¹² Another excellent example of a public buildings in the downtown area is the Biloxi Public Library, designed by Carl E. Matthes (124 Lameuse Street, 1925, Inv.15), a Mission style edifice that was constructed by the city on donated land when the demand for library facilities overcame that provided at the Creole Cottage.¹³

Architecture

The buildings in the boundary increase date from c.1835 to c.2005, and represent a variety of nineteenth and twentieth century architectural styles. The collection of excellent architectural examples contained in the small area of the boundary increase is perhaps the finest and most varied in the city of Biloxi. The oldest buildings in the boundary increase area reflect French Colonial design principles. The Brunet-Fourchy House, 116 Rue Magnolia, (Inv. 19) (NR, 1984) [Photo 11], was constructed in c.1835 for New Orleans resident Alexander Francois Fourchy. The floor plan "represents a decided New Orleans influence...a reorientation of the standard 'Creole cottage' of New Orleans."¹⁴ The house also reflects the influence of the Greek Revival style that was widely popular in Mississippi from the 1830s into the 1870s. The Magnolia Hotel, 119 Rue Magnolia (Inv. 20) (NR, 1973) [Photo 12], also reflects the lingering influence of French Colonial design. Constructed in 1847 by builder Charles Kaufman, who "followed the 'brick-between-posts' construction employed by the French on the Gulf Coast since the early eighteenth century."¹⁵

The Greek Revival style, whether high-style or a vernacular variant, was popular in Mississippi from the 1830s to the 1870s. In addition to the Brunet-Fourchy House, another significant example is found in the boundary increase area. The Clemens House, 764 Water Street (Inv. 34) (NR, 1984) [Photo 9], was built c. 1852-1854. The primary elevation is five bays with an undercut gallery supported by five square unembellished posts and "a full entablature around the gallery with a gothic molded architrave, plain frieze, and pronounced cornice."¹⁶

The Queen Anne style was popular in Biloxi between 1880 and 1910. Two vernacular examples found in the boundary increase are located at 134 Rue Magnolia (Inv. 28) [Photo 16] and 136 Rue Magnolia (Inv. 29) [Photo 16]. Constructed as residences in the first decade of the 20th century, both houses reflect Queen Anne massing and detailing.

The Neo-classical Revival style grew out of the design program employed by the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, which many American architects attended in the 19th century. The

¹² Bellande, Ray L. "Architects and Contractors." Buildings, Architects and Contractors. Biloxi Historical Society, Web. 24 July 2012.

¹³ City of Biloxi. The Buildings of Biloxi: An Architectural Survey. Biloxi, Mississippi. Post Hurricane Katrina 2010 Edition. 95.

¹⁴ The Buildings of Biloxi, p. 98;

¹⁵ National Register of Historic Places. Magnolia Hotel, Biloxi, Harrison County, Mississippi. National Register #73001013.

¹⁶ National Register of Historic Places. Clemens House, Biloxi, Harrison County, Mississippi. National Register # 84002173.

Downtown Biloxi Historic District Boundary Increase
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program emphasized the study of Greek and Roman buildings for details, form and symmetry. Two buildings in the boundary increase, both built in 1908, are excellent local examples of the style. The United States Post Office, Courthouse and Custom House, (Inv. 18) (NR, 1978)[Photo 7] was built in 1908 and attributed to James Knox Taylor, the Supervising Architect for the United States Treasury Department. The building as described in the 1978 National Register nomination is

Of steel construction, the building is finished in gray Italian marble and conforms to the Italian classical formula with its rusticated, round-arched base and its ashlar-finished upper stories. This surface difference is most apparent in the dominant facade feature, a projecting hexastyle portico with smooth-surfaced Corinthian columns set on a rusticated loggia and linked with simple cast-iron balustrade.¹⁷

The building is now the Biloxi City Hall. Also built in 1908, the Redding House (Inv. 8) (NR, 1984) is located at 770 Jackson Street [Photo 4]. The primary elevation features a double-galleried wraparound porch supported by Corinthian columns. It is an excellent example of a Neo-classical Revival residential building.

Following the American centennial celebration in 1876, architects began to seek precedents in America's colonial architecture, reviving Georgian design principles. The resulting Colonial Revival style became very popular in the period between 1910 and 1930 and continues to influence buildings, particularly residences, into the current era. The Masonic Temple (Inv. 2), at 713 Howard Street [Photo 2] is an example of a commercial building in the Colonial Revival style built in 1911. The three-story building has retail spaces on the first floor with the Masonic Lodge Hall on the upper floors. The Colonial Revival details include the fluted Ionic column supporting the inset corner entry and the Main Street entry to the Masonic Lodge, a single-leaf partially glazed door with sidelights and a fanlight transom set into a cast-stone surround supported by Corinthian pilasters. A similar entrance on Howard Street has a replacement door and simpler pilasters. The house at 131 Rue Magnolia (Inv. 26) is a residential example. The Biloxi Cottage, built in 1910, features an L-shaped gallery supported by Tuscan columns.

With the growing popularity of the Colonial Revival style, architects looked back to colonial building traditions other than those found in the former English colonies. They mined Spanish colonial buildings, particularly the Spanish missions in California. While the earliest examples were in California, the Mission style spread throughout the United States through national builder's magazines. A fine example found in the boundary increase area is the Old Biloxi Library (Inv. 15) (NR, 1984). Designed by Biloxi architect Carl E. Matthes, Sr. in 1925, the building is

a gable-front, stucco building with decorated, capped
curvilinear parapets on the east and west elevations. Reached by a grand

¹⁷ National Register of Historic Places. United States Post Office, Courthouse and Custom House. Biloxi, Harrison County, Mississippi. National Register # 78001600.

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stairway with twin flights, the entrance is lavishly embellished with a round arch transom, twisted columns, embellished spandrels, and a full entablature surmounted by a robust cartouche and finials.¹⁸

The Craftsman style also began in California and spread throughout the United States through popular magazines. Drawing on the English Arts & Crafts movement, the Craftsman style became the most popular style for small houses in the period from 1905 to the 1930s and continued to be popular in Biloxi until 1945. Examples of Craftsman style buildings in the boundary increase area include the Carnovale House at 125 Rue Magnolia (Inv. 22) [Photo 13], built in 1920, a one-story bungalow with a gable-front partial porch supported by tapered columns on brick pedestals.

The United States Post Office and Federal Building (Inv. 30) at 135 Main Street [Photo 3] is a good local example of the Modern style. Designed by Jackson architect James T. Canizaro and John Thomas Collins in 1958, the building demonstrates Modernist design principles with an emphasis on the horizontal plane expressed by the flat roof and ribbon windows and lack of ornamentation.

The buildings in the boundary increase represent local interpretations of nationally popular architectural styles at different times during the period of significance. They demonstrate the community's awareness of national trends and a desire to see the city's architecture reflect the best accepted design principles.

(The Registration Requirements for resources in Biloxi are set out in the Historic Resources of Biloxi-Amended (MRA). Requirements for residential resources are set out on p. 65-66. Requirements for commercial resources are set out on p. 69. Requirements for civic resources are set out on p 73)

The Downtown Biloxi Historic District as amended in one of four currently-listed National Register historic districts in the city. The West Beach Historic District (NR, 1984) consists almost exclusively of residential resources constructed in the late 18th and early 19th century and,

illustrates Biloxi's prominence as a summer resort in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Most of the homes in the area, which includes some of the city's finest Eastlake-influenced, Neoclassical Revival, and Bungalowoid residences, were developed by and for summer residents.¹⁹

Hurricane Katrina damaged many resources in the West Beach Historic District and the boundaries will be re-evaluated based on survey completed by FEMA and MDAH.

¹⁸ National Register of Historic Places. Old Biloxi Library. Biloxi, Harrison County, Mississippi. National Register # 84002187.

¹⁹ National Register of Historic Places. West Beach Historic District, Biloxi, Harrison County, Mississippi, #1984

Downtown Biloxi Historic District Boundary Increase
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The West Central Historic District (NR, 1984) consists of primarily residential resources. The resources along the beach represent summer homes, the area away from the beach represents a middle- to upper-class neighborhood. Hurricane Katrina damaged many resources in the West Central Historic District and the boundaries will be re-evaluated based on survey completed by FEMA and MDAH.

The Biloxi Veterans Administration Medical Center Historic District (NR, 2002) is composed of the historic resources associated with a medical center operated by the Veterans Administration.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bellande, Ray L. "Architects and Contractors." Buildings, Architects and Contractors. Biloxi Historical Society, Web. 24 July 2012.

City of Biloxi. The Buildings of Biloxi: An Architectural Survey. Biloxi, Mississippi. Post Hurricane Katrina 2010 Edition. 95.

National Register of Historic Places. Biloxi, Downtown Historic District, Biloxi, Harrison County, Mississippi. National Register # 98001139.

National Register of Historic Places. Clemens House. Biloxi, Harrison County, Mississippi. National Register # 84002173.

National Register of Historic Places. Magnolia Hotel, Biloxi, Harrison County, Mississippi. National Register #73001013.

National Register of Historic Places. Old Biloxi Library. Biloxi, Harrison County, Mississippi. National Register # 84002187.

National Register of Historic Places. United States Post Office, Courthouse and Custom House. Biloxi, Harrison County, Mississippi. National Register # 78001600.

National Register of Historic Places. West Beach Historic District, Biloxi, Harrison County, Mississippi, #19840518.

Powell, Murella Herbert. "Biloxi, Queen City of the Gulf Coast." Marine Resources and History of the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Vol. I. 1998.

Downtown Biloxi Historic District Boundary Increase
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Harrison County, Mississippi

Name of Property

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Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1952, 1948, 1925, 1914, 1909, 1904, 1898, and 1893.

Scholte, Colleen and L.J. Scholte, Biloxi and the Mississippi Gulf Coast, a Pictorial History. The
Donning Co. Published Norfolk: Virginia Beach.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- ☐ 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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx 15 _____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude:

Longitude:

Downtown Biloxi Historic District Boundary Increase
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Harrison County, Mississippi

Name of Property

County and State

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

See Continuation Sheet

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries are shown on the attached historic district map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the highest concentration of historically and architecturally significant buildings in the Biloxi downtown.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Amanda Burke

Downtown Biloxi Historic District Boundary Increase
and Additional Documentation

Harrison County, Mississippi

Name of Property

County and State

organization: Federal Emergency Management Agency
street & number: 220 Popp's Ferry Road
city or town: Biloxi state: MS zip code: 39530
e-mail
telephone: 228-385-5402
date: July 22, 2013

Additional Text by William M. Gatlin, MDAH Architectural Historian

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Downtown Biloxi Historic District Boundary Increase

City or Vicinity: Biloxi

County: Harrison

State: Mississippi

Photographer: Justin Heskew, MDAH

Date Photographed: September 23, 2014

Downtown Biloxi Historic District Boundary Increase
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Harrison County, Mississippi

Name of Property

County and State

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

- 1 of 16. 700 block of Howard Avenue. Camera facing southeast.
- 2 of 16. 713 Howard Avenue. Masonic Temple. Camera facing southwest.
- 3 of 16. 135 Main Street. United States Post Office. Camera facing west.
- 4 of 16. 770 Jackson Street. Redding House. Camera facing north.
- 5 of 16. 700 block of Jackson Street. Camera facing southeast.
- 6 of 16. 779 Jackson Street. Camera facing south.
- 7 of 16. 140 Lameuse Street. Biloxi City Hall. Camera facing east.
- 8 of 16. 752 Water Street. Camera facing northwest.
- 9 of 16. 764 Water Street. Camera facing north.
- 10 of 16. 700 block of Water Street. Camera facing west.
- 11 of 16. 116 Rue Magnolia. Brunet-Fouchy House. Camera facing northeast.
- 12 of 16. 119 Rue Magnolia. Magnolia Hotel. Camera facing southwest.
- 13 of 16. 125 Rue Magnolia. Camera facing west.
- 14 of 16. 820 Water Street. Camera facing north.
- 15 of 16. 819 Jackson Street. Camera facing south.
- 16 of 16. 100 block of Rue Magnolia. Camera facing east.

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 100 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, 189 C. Street, NW,

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

Downtown Biloxi Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Harrison County, Mississippi

County and State

Historic Resources of Biloxi-Amended

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: WG 84

A. Latitude:	30.395556	Longitude:	-88.893611
B. Latitude:	30.395833	Longitude:	-88.887778
C. Latitude:	30.389722	Longitude:	-88.901667
D. Latitude:	30.410833	Longitude:	-88.898889
E. Latitude:	30.386111	Longitude:	-88.890000
F. Latitude:	30.401389	Longitude:	-88.910833
G. Latitude:	30.399722	Longitude:	-88.910833
H. Latitude:	30.387778	Longitude:	-88.907778

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Downtown Biloxi Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

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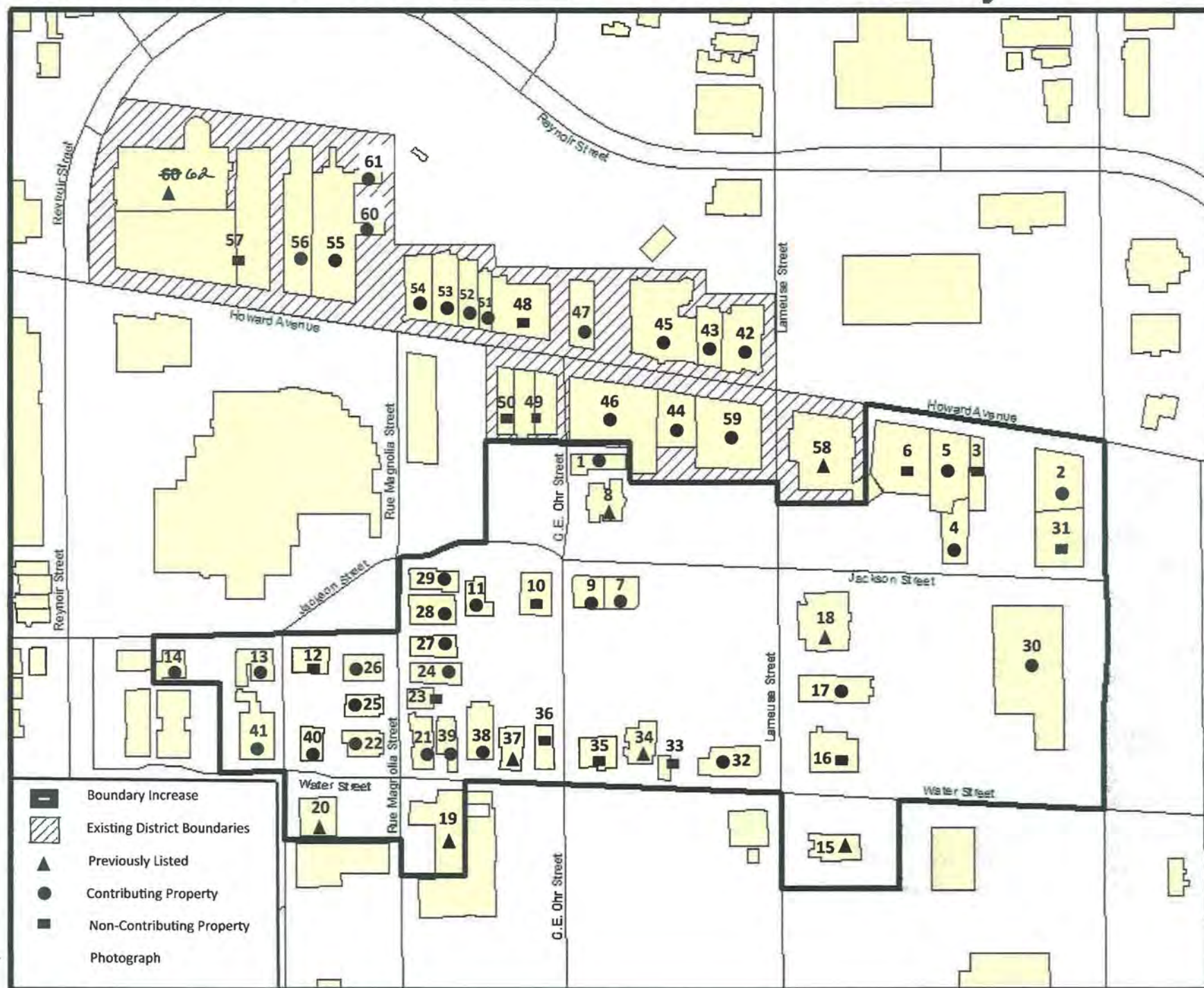
Historic Resources of Biloxi-Amended

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 2



Downtown Biloxi Historic District Boundary Increase



1 inch = 200 feet



Bigger
and Better

Premium
McMeal











GEORGE ST

SPEED
LIMIT
25

The Wedding House
WEDDINGS · BANQUETS · EVENTS

PRINGLE-BUILDING

STOP

ALL WAY



STOP

ALL WAY

779









NO
PARKING
THIS SIDE
OF STREET

STOP

Pinnacle

COAST-WIDE
REPORTERS









820 Water St.
Gated Luxury
Apartments

WATER





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Biloxi Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE NAME: Biloxi MRA

STATE & COUNTY: MISSISSIPPI, Harrison

DATE RECEIVED: 11/28/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/30/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/14/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/14/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001152

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1.13.2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Marginal District - nominated as result of FEMA mitigation

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept ATC

REVIEWER J. Gubbs 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.

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT *of* ARCHIVES AND HISTORY



HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Jim Woodrick, director
PO Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205-0571
601-576-6940 • Fax 601-576-6955
mdah.state.ms.us

October 14, 2014

Mr. Dallan C. Wordkemper
USPS Federal Preservation Officer
475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Room 6670
Washington, D.C. 20260-1862

Re: Downtown Biloxi Historic District Boundary Increase, Biloxi, Harrison County
United States Post Office, 135 Main Street, Biloxi, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Wordkemper:

We are pleased to inform you that Downtown Biloxi Historic District Boundary Increase, Biloxi, Harrison County, Mississippi will be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places by the Mississippi National Register Review Board at its meeting on Thursday, November 20, 2014. The meeting will be held at 1:00 p.m. in Jackson, Mississippi, on the second floor of the Charlotte Capers Building, 100 South State, and you are invited to attend.

The United States Post Office located at 135 Main Street, Biloxi, Mississippi, is a contributing resource in the district. The Review Board welcomes any comments you may have.

Public Meeting

An overview of the National Register and details of the district's listing will be presented at a public meeting will be held at the Biloxi Visitor Center, 1050 Beach Boulevard, Biloxi, MS on Thursday November 6, 2014 at 5:30pm. Staff from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History will be on hand to answer questions.

Should you have any questions about this nomination before the Mississippi National Register Review Board meeting, please do not hesitate to contact our National Register program coordinator, William M. Gatlin, at 601-576-6951.

Sincerely,

H. T. Holmes
State Historic Preservation Officer

By: William M. Gatlin
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures



HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Jim Woodrick, director

PO Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205-0571

601-576-6940 • Fax 601-576-6955

mdah.state.ms.us



November 25, 2014

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:

Biloxi Downtown Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation,
Biloxi, Harrison County

The property was approved for nomination by the Mississippi National Register Review Board at its meeting on November 20, 2014.

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 black ink that reads "H. T. Holmes".

H.T. Holmes
State Historic Preservation Officer

By: William M. Gatlin

National Register Coordinator