

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

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

For NPS use only
received **MAR** 7 1983
date entered

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

1. Name

historic White-Alford House

and/or common same as above

2. Location

street & number 845 White Blvd. Boulevard N/A not for publication

city, town McComb N/A vicinity of

state Mississippi code 28 county Pike code 113

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Carlos

street & number Route 1, Box 8-A

city, town McComb N/A vicinity of state Mississippi

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Chancery Clerk

street & number Pike County Courthouse

city, town McComb state Mississippi

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Mississippi Department of Archives and History

city, town Jackson state Mississippi

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The White-Alford House is located in an old suburban area known as Whitestown situated southeast of the central business district of McComb. This one-story, frame Colonial Revival house is set upon a brick foundation raised to full basement height at the rear. The hipped roof is adorned with varying dormers and projections. On the southerly facade, a central dormer with a hipped roof and paired, leaded-glass windows is located between two projections which are dissimilar in style, but still succeed in giving the facade a symmetrical appearance. The easternmost projection is gabled with corner returns and is lighted by a tripartite window with leaded glass. The westernmost projection is polygonal and contains a hipped-roof dormer with a fixed, stained-glass window. On the westerly elevation is a gabled projection with a tripartite window similar to the easternmost projection of the facade. A low, one-story, gabled-roof ell, designated on the 1926 "as-found" drawings as a sleeping porch, projects from the rear of the westerly elevation. On the easterly elevation, a hexagonal bay is topped with a gabled dormer, and a plain, hipped-roof dormer adds additional light to the unfinished attic story. Two stuccoed-brick chimneys with flared caps pierce the main hipped roof.

The facade of the house is fronted by a gallery which originally wrapped around both side elevations of the house. The eastern elevation gallery section was enclosed as a solarium in the 1926 remodeling of the house. The gallery is supported by Ionic columns which are clustered in groups of three at each corner of the facade. The columns support a full, molded entablature. The gallery entablature is broken at the center of the facade where a single-bay, shed-roof porch portal projects to define the main entrance to the house. The portal columns unite with paired, gallery columns to echo the clustering of Ionic columns at the gallery corners. An unusual decorative panel of painted, paired swans adorns the portal entablature. A porte-cochere with a gabled roof supported by Ionic columns is located on the eastern elevation. Most of the windows of the house are nine-over-one, double-hung sash units except for the casement-type windows of the 1926 solarium and the sleeping porch, and the fixed, stained-glass window of the dining room.

The entrance frontispiece consists of a full, molded entablature with a dentiled cornice supported by a pair of attached, molded and paneled box columns. The doorway is recessed behind the frontispiece and consists of a single-leaf door with a leaded-glass panel that is surrounded by sidelights and an oversized transom of leaded glass. An additional entry consisting of a double-leaf, glazed door with a transom was created with the 1926 solarium enclosure.

The interior floor plan of the house is irregular. The entrance opens into a main hallway, one room deep. The enclosed stairway to the unfinished attic is located in the narrow rear service hallway. The easterly side of the house contains the formal area and kitchen, and the westerly side houses the three bedrooms and sleeping porch.

Although some of the original interior millwork was replaced in the 1926 remodeling, the elaborate, original dining room paneling survives. The lighting devices and mantelpieces of the 1926 remodeling are significant in their own right, although it is regrettable that some of the originals were replaced.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Ca. 1905; 1926 **Builder/Architect** C. H. Lindsey, architect for 1926 remodeling

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Built by John James White, a man credited with making substantial contributions to the industrial growth of the area, the White-Alford House was occupied initially by his son, Hugh White, forty-fifth governor of the state, and then by his daughter, Mrs. James B. Alford. Erected ca. 1905, the White-Alford House, the only extant residence in McComb associated with the White family, is one of the most outstanding Queen Anne/Colonial Revival residences in the municipality. Its Late Victorian exuberance, particularly evident above the first story, is held in check by the Classical formality of the front elevation.

The White-Alford House is situated in an area of McComb known as Whitestown. Whitestown, an industrial suburb, was established by John James White, and revolved around a sawmill business of which he was owner. The county's first electrical plant, telephone system and tram railroad were products of White's industrial expansion. White served as president of the Southern Lumber Manufacturing Association and vice-president of the National Bankers Association. Around 1905, he built the residence on the nominated property for his son Hugh White.

After leaving the University of Mississippi, Hugh White entered the lumber business with his father. In 1905 Hugh and his bride, Judith Sugg, received the Whitestown residence as a wedding gift from J. J. White. In 1909 while still living in the house, Hugh ascended the corporate ladder and became president of the J. J. White Lumber Company. The J. J. White Lumber Company expanded under Hugh White's leadership to include four sawmills, a veneer plant, a box factory and lumber yards in Yazoo City and Jackson. Prior to World War I there were more than one thousand people employed by the White interests.

The operations center of the lumber company was moved in 1912 from Whitestown to Columbia, a community in Marion County. White moved from the residence at that time.

Governor White's political career began in 1926, when he was elected mayor of Columbia. Ten years later, January 21, 1936, he was inaugurated as the forty-fifth governor of Mississippi. Highlights of his first administration included the state's first major highway construction program and the BAWI program, a plan to bring new industry into the state to provide employment. However, he is best known for the passage of the Homestead Exemption Act which exempted from state and local property taxes those homesteads with assessed valuation of not more than \$5,000 and not exceeding 160 acres. Under his first administration, the state began to recover from the depression and industrial development had begun. In 1940 White was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate. From 1944-1948, he served in the state House of Representatives. In 1952 he became the fifty-first governor of Mississippi.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bagley, Clinton I., consultant. Inspection of White-Alford House, July 30, 1980.

Hafters, Mrs. Jerome, Greenville, Miss. Interviewed by Clinton I. Bagley, consultant, at Greenville, Miss., August 15, 22, 1980.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.7

Quadrangle name McComb South, Miss.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	5	7	4	14	0	12	10	3	4	5	7	8	7	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

A parcel of land containing 1.70 acres, more or less, in the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 3 North, Range 8 East; beginning at a point

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Clinton I. Bagley, consultant

organization N/A

date September 8, 1980

street & number P. O. Box 1332

telephone (601) 332-7956

city or town Greenville

state Mississippi

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Robert J. Baly

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date February 25, 1983

For NPS use only

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

Jm/ Anna M. Clelland
Keeper of the National Register

date 4-21-83

Attest: *Patrick Andrews*
Chief of Registration

date 4/21/83

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7, 8, 9

Page 1

7 - DESCRIPTION

A swimming pool is located near the southeast corner of the house and a low, hipped-roof addition with a shed-roof porch was added onto the rear of the house to service the pool area. A picket fence defines the property at its southern and eastern boundaries. The house is enhanced by a lawn consisting of thirty-five large azaleas and forty-five camellias which were planted prior to the 1926 remodeling. There are no outbuildings associated with the house.

8 - SIGNIFICANCE

In 1912 after White moved to Columbia, his sister, Mrs. James B. Alford, took possession of the house. The name White-Alford House has been applied to the structure inasmuch as Mrs. Alford was a long-term resident: it remained her residence until her death in 1961.

Architecturally significant in the context of McComb, the White-Alford House is essentially a picturesque Queen Anne form tempered by Colonial Revival elements. Of particular interest is the formal, wrap-around gallery with attenuated Ionic columns, the portal of which is surmounted by an unusual panel adorned with paired swans. This panel marks the location of the equally distinctive, primary entrance which is richly embellished with leaded-glass elements. Rather than highlight the entrance, the patterned sidelights and transom with prismatic, beveled-glass components dominate the entire unit. This is not easily detected from the street as the doorway is recessed behind an aperture defined by a Classical enframingent. These highly formal features contrast sharply with but do not vanquish the Queen Anne elements which manifest themselves above the first level. A variety of roof forms and dormers dilutes, to a certain extent, the effect that Colonial/Classical architecture has had on this structure. However, it is evident that this residence is the incarnation of a thoughtful juxtaposition of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival modes.

Alterations, designed by architect C. H. Lindsey, were made to the rear and interior of the structure. However, they did not substantially alter the earlier design, and it remains today one of the most significant Queen Anne/Colonial Revival residences in McComb, Mississippi.

9 - MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

McComb (Miss.) Serial. Mardi Gras Edition. 1899

Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson. Subject file. J. J. and Hugh White.

Pike County, Miss. Chancery Clerk. Deed books 31, 38.

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 2

10 - GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (Verbal boundary description and justification)

where the west boundary of Alford Street intersects the south boundary of Highway 98; south 1 degree 15" east along the west boundary of Alford Street 397.2' to the north boundary of White Boulevard; northwest along the north boundary of White Boulevard 220', more or less; north 1 degree 15" west 327.85' to the south boundary of Highway 98; east along the south boundary of Highway 98 208' to the point of beginning (Section 18, Township 3 North, Range 8 East).