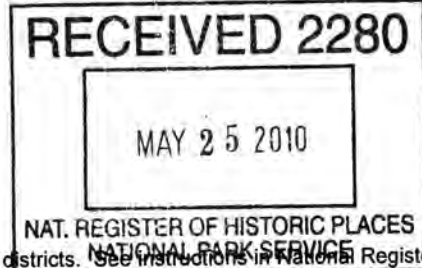


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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# 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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Old Bay St. Louis Historic District  
other names/site number Beach Boulevard Historic District; Washington Street Historic District; Sycamore Street Historic District

## 2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Beach Boulevard Third Street on the east; Breath Lane and Hwy 90 on the north; Seminary Drive, St. Francis Street, and Old Spanish Trail on the west; and, Carre Court, Washington Street and Bookter Street on the south.  not for publication  
city or town Bay St. Louis  vicinity  
state Mississippi code MS county Hancock code 045 zip code \_\_\_\_\_

## 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

*H. T. ...*  
Signature of certifying official/Title

*May 24, 2010*  
Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Old Bay St. Louis Historic District  
 Name of Property

Hancock, Mississippi  
 County and State

**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:)

*for E. John H. Beall*  
 Signature of the Keeper

*7-8-10*  
 Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
 (Check only one box.)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private  
 public - Local  
 public - State  
 public - Federal

- building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
675	258	buildings
		district
4		site
		structure
2		object
681	258	<b>Total</b>

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

Historic Resources of Bay St. Louis

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

1

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)



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DOMESTIC/single family; DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling; DOMESTIC/hotel;  
COMMERCE/TRADE/business;  
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional;  
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution;  
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store;  
COMMERCE/TRADE/department store;  
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant; SOCIAL/meeting hall; GOVERNMENT/city hall;  
GOVERNMENT/correctional facility;  
GOVERNMENT/Post Office;  
GOVERNMENT/courthouse; EDUCATION/school;  
RELIGION/religious facility; RELIGION/church school; RELIGION/church-related residence;  
FUNERARY/cemetery; FUNERARY/mortuary;  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater;  
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/manufacturing; TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

DOMESTIC/single family; DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling; COMMERCE/TRADE/business;  
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional;  
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution;  
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store;  
COMMERCE/TRADE/department store;  
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant; SOCIAL/meeting hall; GOVERNMENT/city hall;  
GOVERNMENT/courthouse; EDUCATION/school;  
RELIGION/religious facility; RELIGION/church school; RELIGION/church-related residence;  
FUNERARY/cemetery; FUNERARY/mortuary;  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater;

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

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MID-19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY/Greek Revival; LATE  
VICTORIAN/Second Gothic Revival; LATE  
VICTORIAN/Queen Anne; LATE  
VICTORIAN/Romanesque; LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY  
20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/ Colonial Revival; LATE  
19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Spanish  
Colonial Revival; LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup>  
CENTURY AMERICAN  
MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman; MODERN  
MOVEMENT/Moderne; MODERN MOVEMENT/Art  
Deco; OTHER

foundation: STONE; CONCRETE  
walls: WOOD/weatherboard; BRICK; STUCCO;  
SYNTHETICS  
roof: ASPHALT; ASBESTOS; METAL  
other:

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

**Summary Paragraph**

Please see Continuation Sheets

**Narrative Description**

Please see Continuation Sheets

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**DESCRIPTION**

**The Post-Katrina Cultural Landscape:**

The Old Bay St. Louis Historic District represents the rigorous reassessment of the city's historic resources by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the aftermath of one of the nation's worst natural disasters. On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina struck the Mississippi Gulf Coast, destroying many of the cultural resources that lay in its path. The eye passed over the small coastal town of Bay St. Louis, which experienced a storm surge of over twenty-five feet. As a part of its responsibilities under Section 106, FEMA reevaluated the historic district boundaries of the four National Register districts described in the pre-storm thematic nomination, *Historic Resources of Bay St. Louis (Partial Inventory Historic and Architectural Sites)*, which was certified by the National Park Service in 1980. These districts included Beach Boulevard Historic District, Washington Street Historic District, Sycamore Street Historic District, and Main Street Historic District. The largest of these districts, Beach Boulevard, encompassed 690 buildings and 362.5 acres, including a nearly two-mile strip of Beach Boulevard as well as most of the old central business core and surrounding residential neighborhood. The Washington Street Historic District was a 2.18-acre, twelve-building district located primarily on the south side of Washington. The Sycamore Street district was composed of ten buildings on the north side of Sycamore to the east and west of Old Spanish Trail. The ten-acre, six building Main Street Historic District was located on the south side of Main near U.S. Highway 90. The period of significance for this thematic nomination was 1787 through the 1940s.

Beach Boulevard, the city's largest district, experienced the heaviest loss. Over thirty percent of the buildings were destroyed, with the worst damage occurring on Beach Boulevard, the first blocks to the west of the Bay of St. Louis in the area south of Main Street, and in the northern section of the district. On Beach Boulevard, fifty-three houses and businesses were destroyed; only seventeen still stand today. The storm swept away buildings on the northern and southern sections of the boulevard from north of Bay View Court (just south of Highway 90) to the northern boundary of the district and from Bookter Street to the southern boundary. On those parts of Ballentine, Sycamore, Washington and St. Charles streets located in the district (east-west streets in the southern part), the damage was equally devastating. On Ballentine Street, only four of the twenty-nine buildings survive, while on St. Charles one of the fifteen buildings still stands. On Washington Street, only seventeen of the forty-one pre-storm resources included in the Beach Boulevard district remain, while Sycamore Street has retained twenty-four of its forty-nine buildings.

The proposed Old Bay St. Louis Historic District includes the extant sections of the Beach Boulevard Historic District, as well as a large residential area to the west of the old district boundaries. This western expansion absorbs the Washington Street Historic District as well as other buildings previously excluded from historic district designation. The impact of Hurricane Katrina coupled with the age of the nomination (thirty years) made it necessary to reevaluate Bay St. Louis's cultural resources, taking into account the large number of buildings that had become eligible since the thematic nomination was completed and new historic perspectives on those resources that survived the storm.

The Sycamore Street Historic District will be de-listed due to the loss of historic resources over the thirty-year period since the district was listed. FEMA will also submit a Determination of Eligibility recommending a small expansion of the Main Street Historic District. Although FEMA considered incorporating this small district into the proposed Old Bay St. Louis Historic District, the lack of integrity of that part of Main Street located between the two areas was too great to allow for its integration into the new district.

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**Old Bay St. Louis Historic District:**

The Old Bay St. Louis Historic District is located on a peninsular plateau bounded by the Mississippi Sound, the Bay of St. Louis and the Jourdan River, a large, deep stream that separates the town from the mainland on the north. The land is part of the Coastal Pine Meadows, a wide, flat belt ten to fifteen miles wide that begins to rise gently as it moves away from the shoreline of the Mississippi Sound. Its sandy soils support a wide variety of lush, semi-tropical vegetation, including live oaks, southern magnolias, and saw-palmettos. Sitting at ten to twenty feet above sea level, the Bay St. Louis sits at the highest elevation on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. The bay, a broad expanse of water two miles wide at its mouth, is the town's most important natural feature. Throughout much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, it attracted large numbers of visitors who made it a favorite coastal resort. It was also home to a small group of permanent residents who derived a livelihood from the resort trade or the rich marine life of the bay and the Mississippi Sound.

The proposed district is composed of 503.5 acres and contains 939 resources, including 681 contributing resources and 258 non-contributing resources (approximately 28 percent). The area includes 933 buildings, four cemeteries, and two religious shrines. One building, the house at 242 St. Charles Street, is individually listed on the National Register.<sup>1</sup> The district includes much of the eastern part of the city located south of U.S. Highway 90 and east of Old Spanish Trail, excluding those blocks near the bay that were destroyed by Hurricane Katrina. Beach Boulevard, which parallels the Bay of St. Louis, forms the primary eastern boundary of the district. On the west the line is more irregular; on State Street the district extends beyond Old Spanish Trail/Dunbar Street, almost to U. S. Highway 90, while at other points it falls short of that thoroughfare. Tucked away from the disjointed, modern commercial development that has grown up along the four-lane U. S. Highway 90 and separated from other coastal communities by a wide expanse of water, Old Bay St. Louis has retained a sense of timelessness and cohesiveness that has been lost in most of the communities on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

The Beach Boulevard streetscape, clearly visible from the eastern shore of the Bay of St. Louis, has long been the town's showpiece, a long, winding drive that featured spacious homes, hotels, and businesses. Many of these historic buildings were lost in Hurricane Camille in 1969, while others were swept away by Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Those houses that survive, located on North Beach Boulevard between State Street and Bay View Court, form one of the few seaside clusters of grand historic homes remaining on the Mississippi coast. Built mostly between 1860 and 1960, they include Center Hall<sup>2</sup> plan houses, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Spanish Revival, and Craftsman style houses. These homes have experienced numerous severe weather events. As a result, their present stylistic appearance frequently reflects the date of the particular storm that required extensive repairs and also documents the remarkable sturdiness of these historic buildings. Examples include the Center Hall house at 224 North Beach Boulevard built between 1885 and 1893 (#74, Photo 0011); the Colonial Revival Center Hall house at 408 North Beach Boulevard built circa 1900 (#80, Photo 0009); the Queen Anne style house at 506 North Beach Boulevard built between 1895 and 1905 (#83, Photo 0007); the Craftsman Bungalow at 606 North Beach Boulevard built between 1904 and 1909 (#87, Photo 0005); and the Spanish

<sup>1</sup> As instructed in the National Park Service Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, the individually-listed building is not included in the total resource count for the district.

<sup>2</sup> Center Hall houses generally have a symmetrical façade, featuring a wide center hall with flanking rooms. These houses may be either one- or two-rooms deep.



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Revival style house at 216 North Beach Boulevard built in 1945 (#71, Photo 0012). The two-story, brick Spanish Revival style Weston Hotel (#78, Photo 0010), located at 400 North Beach, is the only remaining resort hotel building on the boulevard.<sup>3</sup>

On South Beach Boulevard, located south of the rail line that traverses Bay St. Louis from southwest to northeast, are two of the city's most prominent Catholic institutions. The brick, Romanesque Revival Our Lady of the Gulf Catholic Church (#92, Photo 0016), located at 228 South Beach Boulevard, was opened in 1908 and completed in 1926. Just to the south of the church is St. Stanislaus College, a Catholic day and residency school for boys in grades seven through twelve. Much of this campus was destroyed or heavily damaged by Hurricane Katrina. The remaining historic buildings include the St. Stanislaus Old Gymnasium Building (106 Union Street, #863, Photo 0017) built in 1923 and designed by Diboll & Owens, and the St. Stanislaus School Library and Chapel (107 Bookter Street, #107, Photo 0018) built in 1930 and designed by New Orleans architect A. S. Montz. Although these buildings are not addressed on South Beach Boulevard, they contribute heavily to the Beach Boulevard historic streetscape.

The Beach Boulevard properties were built on long lots called "arpents," a system of land division favored by the early French settlers. As the population grew, property owners began to subdivide the land at the rear of their holdings and the town began a gradual expansion to the west. The 100 blocks of Carroll and Ulman Avenues continued the Beach Boulevard parade of elegant homes. These blocks are composed of a wide variety of house styles and types dating from the mid-1890s to the present. On Carroll Avenue, examples include the circa 1895, two-story, frame house with Eastlake porch at 109 Carroll Avenue (#157, Photo 0051); the Colonial Revival Double-Shotgun at 112 Carroll Avenue built circa 1900-1910 (#159, Photo 0053); the Colonial Revival Center Hall house at 134 Carroll Avenue built circa 1895 (#173, Photo 0059); the Craftsman Bungalow house at 106 Carroll Avenue built between 1904-1909 (#154, Photo 0050); and the Minimal Traditional house at 102 Carroll Avenue constructed between 1945 and 1955 (#151, Photo 0050). On Ulman Avenue, examples include the Colonial Revival Center Hall house at 123 Ulman Avenue built circa 1895-1900 (#840, Photo 0034) and the Queen Anne Center Hall house with Eastlake porch at 127 Ulman Avenue built circa 1895-1905 (#843, Photo 0035).

For many years, Ulman Avenue was the main east-west thoroughfare, serving as the route of U. S. Highway 90 until the four-lane was completed in the late 1950s. Porter's Gas Station (109B Ulman Avenue, #835, Photo 0031), built between 1930 and 1944, with its quaint classical detailing, is one of three remaining gas station buildings on Ulman and is the only one to retain its architectural integrity. The other two buildings (126 and 201 Ulman Avenue, #842 and #844) have been converted into residences. Several commercial buildings also document the street's function as a major roadway; these include the Art Moderne style buildings at 317 Ulman Avenue (1948, #859, Photo 0042) and at 347 Ulman Avenue (c1950, #861).

The district includes two commercial areas. The oldest and largest, referred to as "downtown Bay St. Louis," is centered at Beach Boulevard and Main Street, extending north on Beach Boulevard to State Street and south to the railroad. On Main Street, the business district extends west to Toulme Street. The downtown also includes Court Street, which parallels Main Street on the south, Cue and Gex streets, and Second Street to just south of Court Street and north to State Street. Like many small town commercial districts, it is composed of a

<sup>3</sup> Dates of construction are derived from the Hancock Deed and Tax Assessors Records, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and other primary and secondary resources.



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broad mix of commercial, residential, governmental, and religious buildings. Over time, many of the houses have been converted to small businesses and professional offices. There are also a number of empty lots – several the result of Hurricane Katrina – that are being transformed into parking lots and community spaces. On Beach Boulevard and on the first blocks of Main Street, a strong core of commercial buildings survives. The Beach Boulevard buildings include the Classical Revival Hancock Bank Building (100 South Beach Boulevard, #89, Photo 0015) built in 1900; the Spanish Revival style A&G Theater (150 North Beach, #69, Photo 0014) completed in 1927, and the Sea Coast Echo Building (200 North Beach Boulevard, #70, Photo 0014) built in 1902-1903. Examples of Main Street commercial buildings include the one-story, frame, vernacular commercial building with diagonal entrance at 201 Main Street built between 1880 and 1893 (#455, Photo 0119) and the Art Moderne building at 220 Main Street constructed between 1930 and 1944 (#465, Photo 0126).

Early favored as a coastal resort, the town's pattern of growth reflected its emphasis on bayside views and cool Gulf breezes. Perhaps as a result, it lacked the courthouse square typical of so many Southern county seats. Instead, the courthouse was located on a wide lot on Main Street, a block west of the bay. The two-story, brick, Neo-Classical style Hancock County Courthouse (152 Main Street, #450, Photo 0117) was built in 1910-1911. A large, two-story, brick addition was added to the rear of the building in 2006-2008. Near the courthouse is the modestly styled, brick Art Deco Old Post Office (137 Main Street, #446, Photo 0114), built in 1935-1936. A third governmental building, the raised, classically-styled brick City Hall (#672, Photo 0173), was constructed on the southern edge of the downtown at 300 South Second Street in 1905-1906.

The 100 block of Main Street includes several Creole Cottages.<sup>4</sup> Examples are located at 146 Main Street (c1865-1890, #449, Photo 0116) and 136 Main Street (c1865-1890, #445, Photo 0113). The 200 block of Main Street is composed mostly of residences that now house a wide variety of restaurants and other small businesses. They include a row of small Craftsman Bungalows (207, 209 and 211 Main Street, #457, #458, #460, Photo 0124) built in the 1920s and 1930s, as well as several Shotgun houses constructed between 1880 and 1930 (206 and 215 Main Street, #456 and #464) and Queen Anne style houses (210 and 212 Main Street, #459 and #461, Photos 0123 and 0125) built between 1880 and 1910.

The downtown commercial district also includes two churches. The frame Gothic Revival Main Street United Methodist Church (162 Main Street, #452, Photo 0120) was built in 1895-1897. The First Baptist Church of Bay St. Louis (141 Main Street, #447, Photo 0115) was built in 2007-2008 to replace an earlier building destroyed by Hurricane Katrina. Fraternal halls are also an important part of the historic downtown. The brick, three-story Classical Revival style Masonic Temple (125 Main Street, #443, Photo 0112) was built in 1925-1926. The imposing, two-story, frame Woodmen of the World Hall (#669, Photo 0121), located at 112 South Second Street, was built in 1909. Just to the west of the downtown at 315 Main Street is the Knights of Columbus Hall (#473, Photo 0127), a former garage and repair shop that was remodeled into a fraternal hall between 1917 and 1924.

The second commercial district is a linear group of small-scale, connected buildings (122-136 Blaize Avenue, #98, Photo 0183) built between 1925 and 1944. This district is located to the southwest of the downtown commercial area, on the opposite side of the railroad that forms an approximate diagonal border on the

<sup>4</sup> Creole Cottages on the Mississippi Gulf Coast are defined as four-bay-wide houses with doorways on the center two bays, side-gable roofs, and full-width inset porches.

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south of the downtown district. Since Hurricane Katrina, a two-story brick section has been added on the southwest side (138-146 Blaize Avenue, #99). This tiny commercial area is located across a wide green space that separates it from the two-story, brick Spanish Revival style Louisville & Nashville Railroad Depot (1928 Depot Way, #352, Photo 0182) constructed in 1929. Just to the southwest of this tiny business area is the Bay St. Louis Ice, Light & Bottling Works Building (398 Blaize Avenue, #100, Photo 0184), a two-story, rusticated concrete block structure erected circa 1900. This building is currently being restored for use as a community theater.

The Old Bay St. Louis Historic District includes five historic schools. The oldest is Webb School (300 Third Street, #796, Photo 0236), a raised Craftsman style building constructed as the town's first neighborhood primary school in 1913. The two-story, brick, Second Street School (400 North Second Street, #649, Photo 0039), built as Bay High School, was constructed in the Spanish Revival style in 1926-1927. A large addition was made to the rear of the building in the 1930s. The Ingram Building (213 Ulman Avenue, #847) is a small, Contemporary elementary school building constructed in 1954. St. Rose de Lima Catholic School (301 South Necaize Avenue, #527, Photo 0170) was built between 1955-1959 to offer a Catholic education to the community's African American children. The Valena C. Jones School (#534, Photo 0194), a one-story, brick building constructed in 1947 at 310 Old Spanish Trail, was the last school in Bay St. Louis to be built for African Americans. At some time, the flat roof was replaced with a gable roof. Recently, this roof has been removed and a flat roof is being installed.

There are three historic churches located outside of the downtown commercial district. The Valena C. Jones Memorial United Methodist Church (248 Sycamore Street, #780, Photo 0219) was built by African Americans in 1926 to replace an earlier building on Washington Street. It is a brick, Gothic Revival style building, with a large addition built onto the left side to serve as educational and social space. The second historic church is St. Rose de Lima Catholic Church (301 South Necaize Avenue, #526, Photo 0168) erected in 1926. This church is located on the north side of South Necaize across from St. Rose de Lima Catholic School just a block away from the 100 Men Hall (303 Union Street, #878, Photo 0172), a one-story, frame Craftsman style building built in 1922 that is the only African American fraternal hall building remaining in Bay St. Louis.

St. Augustine's Divine Word Chapel (199 Seminary Drive, #679, Photo 0045), which is located on the northern edge of the district, was completed in 1936. This brick Renaissance Revival chapel is a part of the former St. Augustine's Seminary (now a retreat center), which was established by the Catholic Society of the Divine Word to train African American priests. Only two of the other historic seminary buildings survive: (1) a one-story, rusticated concrete block building built between 1930 and 1944 (#683, Photo 0047) and, (2) a brick Colonial Revival building (#681), erected between 1930-1944, that is attached to a later building constructed in 1967. Other important features of the seminary complex include The Agony Grotto (#678, Photo 0046) and The Sacred Heart Shrine (#940, Photo 0049). The Agony Grotto, built circa 1935, is a one-story load-bearing, random rubble grotto with a cement dome ceiling. The Sacred Heart Shrine, built facing U. S. Highway 90 in 1954, has a central statue of Jesus and a semicircle of concrete pedestals supporting tablets depicting the fourteen Stations of the Cross. The shrine was constructed of concrete and broken pieces of road and seawall collected by the Brothers and students of St. Augustine's Seminary.

The Old Bay St. Louis Historic District includes four cemeteries; three of the four are connected with the Catholic Church, historically a dominant cultural influence in the community. The public burying ground is Cedar Rest Cemetery (#677, Photo 0122), located on South Second Street adjacent to the Woodmen of the World



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Hall. The first land was donated for the cemetery circa 1860, with additions made in 1888 and 1891. Some burials are said to predate the official circa 1860 date. St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery (#533, Photo 0169) was dedicated in 1872, and is located on South Necaize Avenue adjacent to St. Rose de Lima Church. Brothers of the Sacred Heart Cemetery (#417, Photo 0185) is located on Hancock Street at the rear of the St. Stanislaus College campus, and is the burying ground for departed members of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart that served at St. Stanislaus College. St. Augustine's Seminary Cemetery (#684, Photo 0048), located on the west side of Seminary Drive, was founded by the Society of the Divine Word in 1929 to provide a resting place for those who had served the seminary.

The town plan seemed to develop somewhat whimsically as it grew west from the bay. Like most small towns, it grew as a community mosaic, with pieces added by property owners who acquired land and built year-round or seasonal homes or those who purchased multiple lots and built rental properties. On the east-west streets, block sizes are long. Most streets, with the exception of Main and Ulman, are narrow, and a few, like State Street, have retained their alley-like appearance. The north-south streets frequently curve gently, end abruptly, or jog slightly, sometimes taking on a different name. Lot size varies for no discernible reason. Despite the heavy damage caused by Hurricane Katrina, many houses are heavily landscaped. The dense vegetation, combined with the narrow streets, made it difficult to photograph streetscapes for this nomination, but also contributes to the town's particular look and distinctive charm. Since Hurricane Katrina, the streets have been under construction, as water and sewer lines are replaced and streets are repaved. On Beach Boulevard, land lost on the bay side has been built up, the street rebuilt, and sidewalks installed. Main Street and parts of DeMontluzin, Carroll and Ulman avenues also have new sidewalks, but sidewalks are absent in much of Bay St. Louis. Pedestrians walk either on the street or on the unpaved public right-of-way that abuts the pavement.

The opening of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in 1872 also influenced patterns of growth. Cutting a wide diagonal swath from southwest to northeast through the town, it encouraged the development of neighborhoods and small businesses away from the waterfront. The rail line also interrupted the basically rectangular, although somewhat irregular grid pattern, as a few streets were cut parallel to the railroad to take advantage of proximity to the primary source of transportation.

One-story, frame houses dominate the landscape; there are few brick or two-story homes in Bay St. Louis. The majority of the two-story houses are located on Beach Boulevard and on the first blocks of Carroll and Ulman avenues. The use of brick on residential buildings is limited to brick veneer on post-World War II houses or, in a few instances, to the later "bricking" of earlier frame houses. Moving away from the bay, house sizes tend to be smaller and more modest, although there are numerous exceptions to this pattern, with large and elegant homes appearing here and there throughout the historic district. The more modest houses, particularly those built before World War II, tend to sit on smaller lots close to the street, creating a unity of rhythm that repetitiveness of size and features brings to the landscape.

The historic streetscapes to the west of the bay are composed of a broad mix of house types and styles, the most prominent being Creole Cottages, Shotgun, Center Hall, Craftsman Bungalows, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional and Ranch style houses. A few nineteenth century vernacular houses and Greek Revival style homes reference an earlier period of architecture that has mostly disappeared from the landscape.

One of the oldest house types is the Creole Cottage, a four-bay-wide house with doors on the second and third bays, a side-gable roof, and a full-width, inset front porch. This type appeared sometime after the Civil War and continued to be built into the early twentieth century. Some Creole Cottages, such as those located at 217 St. Charles Street (c1890-1910, #550, Photo 0268) and 146 Main Street (c1865-1880, #449, Photo 0116), have

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French doors on the primary elevation. Others exhibit front porches with scroll sawn work and turned posts, while many have Craftsman porches with tapered columns set on square, rusticated concrete block or brick pedestals. These Craftsman features are sometimes original to the house but, in many instances, represent stylistic updates to an earlier house, such as appear on the Creole Cottage located at 235 Washington Street (1880, #905, Photo 0226).

The Shotgun house, another important type, is a narrow, one-room-wide house with a front gable, gable-on-hip, or hip roof. It frequently features a full-width inset front porch. This type appeared in the 1880s and continued to be built into the 1930s. Examples of Shotgun houses are located at 247 Ballentine Street (c1890-1910, #1, Photo 0249) and at 204 Union Street (1917-1924, #869, Photo 0176). Many Shotguns have Craftsman elements such as knee brackets or porches with tapered columns on square pedestals. Like the Creole Cottage, some Shotguns were built in the Craftsman style while others were modernized by the later application of Craftsman elements. Examples of Craftsman style Shotguns are located at 304 North Toulme Street (c1895-1905, #821, Photo 0064) and 437 Ballentine Street (c1920, #39, Photo 0261).

Larger versions of this house type include the L-Galleried Shotgun, the Shotgun with a Lateral Wing, and the Double-Shotgun. The L-Galleried Shotgun features an inset porch that extends across the primary elevation, wraps around one side, and extends across the front of a shallow wing. Examples of this type are located at 440 Washington Street (c1890-1910, #939, Photo 0234), 121 Sycamore Street (1898-1904, #753, Photo 0202), and 525 Citizen Street (c1890-1900, #257, Photo 0247). A Shotgun with a Lateral Wing has a wing extending from the left or right elevation. Examples are located at 108 Third Street (c1890-1910, #787, Photo 0231) and 306 St. George Street (1924-1930, #579, Photo 0075). The Double-Shotgun, built to accommodate two families, is four-bays-wide (w-d-d-w), is sheltered by a gable or hip roof, and often has a full-width inset front porch. This type, which appears in Bay St. Louis in the late nineteenth century and continues to be built into the twentieth century, changes proportion as time passes; the earlier houses are taller than the later Double Shotguns, which take on the proportion and stylistic characteristics of the Craftsman Bungalow as the twentieth century advances. An example of an earlier Double Shotgun is located at 304 South Second Street (c1900, #675, Photo 0174). An example of a Double-Shotgun Craftsman Bungalow is at 241 Washington Street (1925, #907, Photo 0227).

The Center Hall house appeared in Bay St. Louis by the mid-nineteenth century and continued to be built in the Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles throughout the nineteenth and into the early years of the twentieth century. Examples of Center Hall houses built in the Greek Revival style are located at 416 Citizen Street (c1875, #246, Photo 0242) and 206 Union Street (c1860-1870, #870, Photo 0180). An example of a Queen Anne Center Hall house is at 242 St. Charles Street (1890, #564, Photo 0271). Colonial Revival Center Hall houses are at 123 Ulman Avenue (c1895-1900, #840, Photo 0034) and 134 Carroll Avenue (1895, #173, Photo 0059). The Queen Anne and Colonial Revival are not dominant styles, but there are numerous excellent examples that contribute heavily to the streetscape, including the Queen Anne houses at 212 Carroll Avenue (c1895-1900, #177, Photo 0062) and 127 North Railroad Avenue (1893, #539, Photo 0151), and the Colonial Revival style house at 600 North Beach Boulevard (1925-1929, #85, Photo 0006).

The Biloxi Cottage is four-bays-wide with two front entrances. It often features a front-gable or gable-on-hip roof and has a full-width, inset front porch. A once common house type on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, it is now becoming relatively rare. Its particular look and proportion gives this type a certain distinctiveness that contributes significantly to the town's historic landscape. Examples are located at 298-300 South Second Street (1890-1910, #670, Photo 0152) and 313 Carroll Avenue (c1905, #186, Photo 0067).



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The Bungalow is the most common house type. It appears in full Craftsman style and in a basic, unornamented, vernacular form, but most often Craftsman elements are added to otherwise vernacular houses. The Craftsman Bungalow can be sub-typed by roof type. The side-gable Craftsman house features a low-pitched roof with shed or gable dormers, Craftsman window sash arrangements, and an inset porch with tapered columns on pedestals. Examples are located at 211 Main Street (1924-1930, #460, Photo 0124) and 126 Carroll Avenue (1917-1924, #167, Photo 0058). There are also a few hipped-roof Craftsman houses such as that located at 601 North Second Street (c1920-1930, #666, Photo 0021). The most common Craftsman Bungalow is the front-gable or gable-on-hip roof variety. Excellent examples of high style gable-front Craftsman Bungalows are at 346 Main Street (1924-1930, #491, Photo 0135) and 436 Ballentine Street (1920, #38, Photo 0260). An example of a gable-on-hip roof house with Craftsman stylistic elements is located at 325 Citizen Street (1930, #236, Photo 0240).

The gable-front Bungalow, both with Craftsman elements and in an unornamented form, continued to be built into the 1950s in Bay St. Louis, contributing significantly to the rhythm and look of the streetscape. It was the favored type for those building both private homes and those building small groups of houses for sale or rent. Examples of this house type are found at 232 Sycamore Street (1950, #771, Photo 0215) and 526 State Street (1939-1944, #744, Photo 0110). Today, new Bungalows, frequently displaying a myriad of Craftsman elements, are being built to replace homes lost in Hurricane Katrina. A few homeowners have adopted the Shotgun or Creole Cottage house type. This fortunate application of historic forms to new houses has minimized the adverse effect of post-storm construction on the historic district.

Less common in the town's residential streetscape are the Tudor Revival and Spanish Revival styles. The Tudor Revival house at 103 Carroll Avenue (c1935, #152, Photo 0051) is one of the few pre-World War II brick houses in Bay St. Louis. An example of a Spanish Revival house is at 216 North Beach Boulevard (1945, #71, Photo 0012).

The post-World War II era saw the introduction of Rectangular Cottages<sup>5</sup>, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch style houses, which occur singly or in clusters. Most of these homes were built in empty lots or were built to replace earlier dwellings. One-story buildings and usually modest in scale, the new houses blended well with the earlier landscape. The use of low-pitched roofs, common in the earlier houses, and the continued application of Craftsman features, such as 3/1 double-hung sash windows and exposed rafters, provided a continuity of rhythm and stylistic detail that allowed for the graceful development of the residential landscape. Examples of Rectangular Cottages are 502 Hancock Street (1950-1960, #412, Photo 0209) and 304 DeMontluzin Avenue (1950, #292, Photo 0088). Excellent examples of Minimal Traditional houses, an important house style in Bay St. Louis, includes 352 DeMontluzin Avenue (1957, #325, Photo 0093) and 114 Bay View Court (c1935-1950, #61, Photo 0025). Examples of modest mid-century Ranch houses are located at 523 Citizen Street (1952, #256, Photo 0245) and 423 Ballentine Street (1951, #33, Photo 0257). A few Cape Cod houses, such as the house at 111 Bay View Court (c1940-1950, #59, Photo 0023), also contributes to the historic landscape. A lone example of the International style, located at 113 Bay View Court (c1955-1960, #60, Photo 0024), documents at least one property owner's fascination with the more avant garde styles of architecture.

<sup>5</sup> The term "Rectangular Cottage" applies to vernacular, one-story frame houses, frequently square or nearly square in shape. It generally has a low-pitched hip roof, although a few examples have side-gable roofs. This term was created by FEMA during the seven-county survey of Southern Mississippi, and was defined in consultation with the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office.



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**Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, MS**

**Inventory of Resources**

**C=Contributing Element; NC=Non-Contributing Element  
PL=Previously Listed on the National Register**

The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name in ascending numerical order. Buildings are classified as "contributing" (C) or "non-contributing" (NC) to the historic character of the district. Properties that have already been listed on the National Register are designated as "previously listed" (PL).

**Ballentine Street**

**1. (C) 247 Ballentine Street c.1890-1910 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) Shotgun dwelling with a gable-front roof that shelters a full-width porch supported by replacement wood posts. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. The house is supported by a brick pier foundation, is clad with clapboards, and has a pressed metal panel roof. A one-story shed-roofed addition is appended to the rear of the building.

**2. (C) 301 Ballentine Street 1946 Ranch**

One-story, L-plan, frame Ranch style dwelling supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad with aluminum siding and asbestos shakes, and sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Other character defining elements include plain eaves and 2/2 wood double-hung-sash windows. A carport forms a breezeway between the north elevation and a one-story, wood frame utility room.

**3. (NC) 303 Ballentine Street 1975 Vernacular**

One-story, five-bay-wide (w-d-w-d-w), frame, side-gable duplex clad with vinyl siding. Windows are paired 1/1 double-hung-sash with faux louvered shutters.

**4. (NC) 305 Ballentine Street 1950 No Style**

One-story, frame dwelling clad with stucco and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Extensive alterations (particularly to the roof) have compromised the integrity of this building making it a non-contributing building.

**5. (NC) 306 Ballentine Street 1987 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular plan, frame Ranch supported by a poured concrete slab foundation, clad with brick veneer, and sheltered by a hip roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.

**6. (C) 307 Ballentine Street c.1910-1924 Vernacular/L-plan**

One-story, L-plan, frame, vernacular dwelling supported by a concrete block pier foundation, clad with vinyl

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siding, and sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Character defining elements include plain eaves and a shed-roofed porch that fills the re-entrant angle of the "L" on the primary elevation. Windows are single and paired 6/6 double-hung-sash.

**7. (NC) 309 Ballentine Street c.2000-2005 No Style**

Two-story, front-gable, rectangular, wood frame apartment building clad with vinyl siding and sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.

**8. (C) 313 Ballentine Street 1936 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular, wood frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a full-width, gable porch (screened) supported by wood posts that rest on a clapboard balustrade. The windows are single and paired 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad with wood novelty siding, and has a corrugated metal roof.

**9. (C) 315 Ballentine Street 1950 Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow. The door is located offset right on the primary gable-front façade, and is flanked by 8/8 double-hung-sash windows. The house sets on a concrete block pier foundation, is clad with wood novelty siding, and has exposed rafters and a corrugated metal roof.

**10. (C) 317 Ballentine Street 1948 Vernacular/Gable-front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) gable-front dwelling supported by both a concrete slab and concrete block pier foundation, clad with composite siding, and sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Character defining elements include shallow boxed eaves.

**11. (NC) 319 Ballentine Street 1945-1955 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, Ranch house supported by a concrete slab foundation. It currently lacks cladding and is sheltered by a hip roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Character defining elements include 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux 6/6 muntins. This structure lacks sufficient integrity to be a contributing building.

**12. (C) 321 Ballentine Street 1911 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch supported by turned posts which extends across the left two bays. The door is located offset right. Windows are replacement 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house sets on rusticated concrete block piers with brick infill, is clad with vinyl siding, and has boxed eaves and an asphalt shingle roof.

**13. (C) 321 ½ Ballentine Street 1950 Vernacular  
Rectangular Cottage**

One-story, wood frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) vernacular Rectangular Cottage supported by a concrete block pier foundation, clad with novelty siding, and sheltered by a hip roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include single and paired 3/1 wood double-hung-sash windows.

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**14. (C) 323 Ballentine Street 1890 Shotgun/ L-galleried Queen Anne Vernacular**

One-story, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Queen Anne Vernacular style Shotgun dwelling with a gable-on-hip roof (pented) and an inset porch that extends across the gable-front façade and wraps around the right side. Doors on the primary gable-front façade and on the front of the shallow right wing are single doors with two-light transoms. Windows are 6/6 double-hung-sash with louvered shutters. The house is supported by brick piers, is clad with wood clapboard, and has a pressed metal panel roof.

**15. (C) 325 Ballentine Street c.1910-1924 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) gable-front Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with a full-width gable porch. Windows are single and paired 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows with shutters. The house is clad with wooden novelty siding, and has exposed rafters and a pressed metal panel roof.

**16. (NC) 348 Ballentine Street 1900 Vernacular**

One-story, wood frame, vernacular dwelling with vinyl siding and sheltered by a hip roof sheathed with pressed metal panels. This structure has been radically changed between 1955 and 2005 and no longer has the integrity to be a contributing building in the district.

**17. (C) 352 Ballentine Street 1958 Vernacular**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, vernacular dwelling supported by a concrete block pier foundation, clad with vinyl siding, and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with pressed metal panels. A one-story, shed-roofed addition is appended to two-thirds of the primary elevation.

**18. (C) 354 Ballentine Street 1963 Ranch**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (carport-w-d-w) Ranch house with a side-gable roof. The windows are 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows with faux 4/4 muntins, brick header window sills, and aluminum faux shutters. Other features include wide boxed eaves, a plain board frieze, and a standing brick stretcher frieze.

**19. (C) 356 Ballentine Street 1940 Vernacular Bungalow**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof. The door is located offset right on the primary gable façade. The left bay advances forming a shallow gable wing; an inset porch extends across the right two bays. Windows are 3/1 double-hung-sash wood windows and 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows with faux 6/6 muntins. The house is clad with vinyl siding, and has exposed rafters and a corrugated metal roof.

**20. (C) 358 Ballentine Street 1961 Vernacular**

One-story, side-gable, rectangular plan, wood frame, vernacular dwelling supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad with scalloped asbestos shingles, and sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Character defining elements include a projecting gable porch and wood 3/1 double-hung-sash windows.

**21. (NC) 401 Ballentine Street 1965 Ranch**

One-story, wood frame, Ranch house clad with vinyl siding and sheltered by a hipped roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.

**22. (C) 402 Ballentine Street 1907 Shotgun with a Lateral Wing**

One-story, wood frame, vernacular Shotgun with a Lateral Wing dwelling supported by rusticated concrete block



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piers, clad with clapboards, and sheltered by a gable-on-hip roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels. Character defining features include an inset full-width porch and a porch that extends across the front of the left lateral wing. A shed roof addition extends from the right side towards the rear.

**23. (C) 404 Ballentine Street 1880-1900 Vernacular Shotgun/  
L-Galleried**

One-story, wood frame, vernacular Shotgun with a Lateral Wing house supported by concrete block piers, clad with clapboards, and sheltered by a gable-on-hip roof sheathed with pressed metal panels. Character defining features include a side gallery (left side) with square wooden posts and scrolled brackets, a Queen Anne window in the front gable end, French doors with two-light transoms, and a doorway between the gallery and each interior pen. Windows are 6/6 double-hung-sash.

**24. (NC) 405 Ballentine Street 1992 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular plan, Ranch house clad with brick veneer and sheltered by an asphalt shingle sheathed hip roof.

**25. (C) 407 Ballentine Street 1951 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, wood frame, Minimal Traditional dwelling supported by concrete block piers, clad with aluminum siding, and sheltered by a multiple gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Other features include an outside brick chimney on the left gable wing, paired 6/6 double-hung aluminum sash windows with aluminum louvered faux shutters, and an enclosed shed-roofed entry vestibule located in the left front re-entrant angle.

**26. (C) 408 Ballentine Street c.1945-1950 Ranch**

One-story, side-gable, rectangular plan, wood frame, modest Ranch house supported by concrete piers, clad with vinyl siding, and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Features include a gable-roofed entry porch, single and paired 1/1 double-hung-sash windows, and a shed-roofed rear addition. A corner porch on the left front corner has been enclosed with particle board.

**27. (NC) 409 Ballentine Street 1997 Neo-Eclectic**

One-story, rectangular plan, Neo-Eclectic duplex supported by a concrete slab foundation. Walls are composed of brick veneer. A hipped roof sheathed with asphalt shingles shelters the structure.

**28. (C) 411 Ballentine Street 1926 Craftsman Bungalow/Gable-  
Front/Double-Shotgun form**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) gable-front Craftsman Bungalow (Double Shotgun form) with a full-width, gable porch supported by tapered columns on square brick pedestals. Windows are 6/1 double-hung wood sash windows. Paired six-light windows are located in the front gable end. Other features include exposed rafters and brackets. The house rests on brick piers, is clad with clapboards, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**29. (NC) 413 Ballentine Street 1970 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular plan, five-bay-wide Ranch house supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad with brick, and sheltered by a hipped roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.

**30. (NC) 414 Ballentine Street 1970 Ranch**

One-story, L-plan, Ranch house supported by a concrete slab foundation. The house has brick veneer and is

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sheltered by a cross-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A two-car garage is inset on the left side.

- 31. (C) 416 Ballentine Street 1936 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with a full-width gable porch supported by tapered wood columns on brick pedestals. The door is located offset right. The windows are single and paired 4/4 wood double-hung-sash and 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash windows. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad with aluminum siding, and has exposed rafters and a corrugated metal roof.
- 32. (NC) 422 Ballentine Street 2007 Neo-Bungalow**  
One-story, rectangular plan, Neo-Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof and a full-width inset porch supported with square wood columns and balustrade. The house has Hardy Plank cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 33. (C) 423 Ballentine Street 1951 Ranch**  
One-story, wood frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) Ranch house supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad with novelty siding, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle, hipped roof with wide eaves. The left bay advances forming a shallow wing; an inset entry porch is located on the right side of the wing. Windows are single and paired 2/2 wood double-hung-sash with louvered faux shutters.
- 34. (C) 424 Ballentine Street 1960 Ranch**  
One-story, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) Ranch House clad with brick veneer and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. An inset porch extends across the left three bays. The house has paired aluminum windows with faux shutters.
- 35. (C) 429 Ballentine Street 1962 Ranch**  
One-story, rectangular plan, Ranch house, clad with brick veneer, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle, hip roof with wide eaves. An inset garage is set back on the left side.
- 36. (NC) 435 Ballentine Street 1969 Ranch**  
One-story, rectangular plan, six-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w-carport) Ranch house sitting on a concrete slab foundation, clad with brick veneer, and sheltered by a low-pitched hip roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The main entrance has double doors located on the third bay. A carport is inset on the right bay.
- 37. (C) 434 Ballentine Street 1960 Ranch**  
One-story, wood frame, five-bay-wide (carport-w-w-d-w) Ranch house supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad with brick veneer, and sheltered by a multi-hipped roof with wide eaves. The right bay advances forming a shallow wing; an inset entry porch supported by a round, wood column is located on the left side of the wing. Windows include large picture windows and paired 1/1 double-hung-sash windows with decorative shutters. An inset carport is located on the left bay.
- 38. (C) 436 Ballentine Street 1920 Craftsman Bungalow  
Double Shotgun form**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), gable-front Craftsman Bungalow (Double Shotgun form) with a full-width, inset porch with tapered columns on square pedestals and a closed balustrade. Windows are double-hung-sash with faux shutters. A paired six-light window is located in the front gable end. Other Craftsman features include decorative brackets and exposed rafters. The house is supported by a rusticated



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concrete block pier foundation, is clad with clapboards, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**39. (C) 437 Ballentine Street c.1920 Craftsman Vern. Shotgun**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame Craftsman Vernacular Shotgun dwelling with a full-width, inset porch with tapered columns on square pedestals and a clapboard balustrade. Other features include decorative beams and exposed rafters. The house sets on rusticated concrete block piers, is clad with clapboards, and has a corrugated metal roof.

**40. (C) 438 Ballentine Street c.1920-1930 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, rectangular plan, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) gable-front Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with a full-width inset porch with tapered columns on rusticated concrete pedestals and new square-cut balustrade and spindlework. A door with sidelights is located on the left bay; the right bay is a paired 6/6 double-hung-sash window with faux shutters. A square, single-light window is located in the front gable end. The house is supported by concrete block piers, is clad with wood novelty siding, and has exposed rafters and an asphalt shingle roof.

**41. (C) 439 Ballentine Street c.1920-1930 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) gable-front Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with a full-width inset screened porch with tapered columns resting on rusticated concrete block pedestals and a closed balustrade. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad with artificial siding, and has boxed eaves and a corrugated metal roof.

**42. (NC) 440 Ballentine Street c1965-1975 No Style**

One-story, rectangular plan, Minimal Traditional dwelling supported by concrete block piers. It is clad with vinyl siding and sheltered by a cross-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. All fenestration bays were covered with plywood sheets at the time of survey. The structure does not possess the qualities of integrity to be a contributing building in the historic district.

**43. (C) 441 Ballentine Street 1920-1930 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, hip-roof Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with a full-width inset screened porch with tapered columns on brick pedestals and closed brick balustrade. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. The house is supported by brick piers, is clad with composite wood siding, and has boxed eaves and a corrugated metal roof.

**44. (C) 444 Ballentine Street c.1925-1935 Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, gable-front vernacular Bungalow supported by a concrete block pier foundation, clad with novelty siding on the primary elevation and scalloped asbestos shingles on the other elevations. It is sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The building has exposed rafter tails and an enclosed gabled porch.

**45. (C) 445 Ballentine Street 1955 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Minimal Traditional dwelling. The right bay advances forming a shallow wing; a shed-roofed porch fills the left front re-entrant angle formed by the wing. The first bay is a picture window with large single light flanked by narrow, 2/2 sash windows. The right bay on the front-gable wing are paired, aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash windows. The house sets on a concrete slab foundation, is clad with brick veneer, and has an asphalt shingle gable roof.

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- 46. (C) 446 Ballentine Street 1962 Minimal Traditional**  
One-story, L-plan, wood frame Minimal Traditional dwelling supported by a continuous concrete foundation, clad with scalloped asbestos shingles and vinyl siding, and sheltered by a multi-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Features include a partial inset porch, an inset entry porch, and 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows with faux 6/6 muntins.
- 47. (C) 447 Ballentine Street 1955 Rectangular Cottage**  
One-story, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Rectangular Cottage with a low-pitched hip roof and an inset screened porch on the right side. The gabled entry is located on the second bay; the flanking bays are paired, 2/2 double-hung aluminum sash windows. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad with asbestos shingles, and has an asphalt shingle roof.
- 48. (NC) 449 Ballentine Street 1990 Neo-Bungalow/Gable-Front**  
One-story, rectangular plan, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Neo-Bungalow with a full-width inset porch supported by round wood columns. Windows are 1/1 double-hung-sash with louvered shutters. The house rests on a concrete block pier foundation, and is clad with vinyl siding.
- 49. (C) 450 Ballentine Street 1920 (1955) Vernacular**  
One-story, wood frame vernacular dwelling supported by a concrete block pier foundation, clad with Hardy Plank panels, and sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Features include a full-width screened porch with a pressed metal shed roof, boxed eaves with gable returns, and infill episodes. Probably constructed as a gable-front Bungalow; the wide front porch was probably added circa 1955.
- 50. (NC) 452 Ballentine Street c.2007 Neo-Bungalow/Gable-Front**  
One-story, rectangular plan, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) gable-front Neo-Bungalow with a full-width inset front porch. The door is located offset right. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows. The house is supported by a concrete block pier foundation, and is clad with vinyl siding.
- 51. (C) 453 Ballentine Street 1942 Vernacular/Gable-Front**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) gable-front vernacular dwelling resting on a rusticated concrete block pier foundation, clad with novelty siding, and sheltered by a front gable roof sheathed with pressed metal panels. The inset partial porch, located on the left bay, has been in filled with particle board. Partially exposed rafter tails are the only distinctive stylistic feature.
- 52. (C) 454 Ballentine Street c.1915-1925 Bungalow/Colonial Revival with Craftsman elements**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Colonial Revival Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch extending across the right two bays. The porch is supported by paired wood columns on square pedestals and has a closed balustrade. The entrance is located offset right and has sidelights and a fanlight. Windows are single and paired 3/2 double-hung-sash wood windows. A two-light window is located in the porch gable end. Other stylistic features include decorative beams and exposed rafters. The house sets on a concrete block pier foundation, is clad with vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

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**Bay View Court**

**53. (C) 100-102 Bay View Court c.1960 Modern**

Two-story, frame, apartment building with a hip roof, hip-partial porch on the right side, and a hip roof addition on the left side. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick and composite wood cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**54. (C) 103 Bay View Court c.1950 Ranch**

One-story, frame, Ranch house with a low-pitched hip roof. The left bay advances forming a shallow, three-bay-wide wing; the main entrance is inset on the right side of the wing. An inset screened porch is located on the right side. Windows are single and paired double-hung-sash windows. The house has continuous concrete foundation, is clad with clapboards, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**55. (NC) 104 Bay View Court 1905-1917 Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an enclosed full-width hip roof porch, shed roof addition on the right side, and an attached carport. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, 1/1 aluminum double-hung windows, single light aluminum casement windows, and an asphalt shingle roof. The house has been altered with enclosures and additions; therefore it no longer possesses the integrity to be a contributing building in the district.

**56. (C) 106 Bay View Court c.1935-1945 Tudor Revival**

One-story, frame, Tudor Revival residence with a side-gable roof and a steeply-pitched center wall gable which accentuates the round-arched main entrance. Windows are paired 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. An inset porch is located on the left front corner. The house rests on a concrete foundation, is clad with clapboards, and has a pressed metal roof. Alterations include an attached carport and a rear gable roof addition with aluminum 1/1 double-hung windows.

**57. (C) 109 Bay View Court c.1945-1955 Ranch**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-d-w-w-w) Ranch house with a multiple hip roof, recessed entry, and large picture window with sidelights (third bay). It has a concrete slab foundation, composite wood siding, wooden 1/1 double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**58. (C) 110 Bay View Court c.1935-1945 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, frame Craftsman Vernacular bungalow with an intersecting gable roof, inset partial porch, and new turned posts. Craftsman features include exposed rafters, decorative beams, and brackets. It has a concrete block pier foundation, clapboard siding, wooden 6/6 and aluminum 1/1 double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**59. (C) 111 Bay View Court c.1940-1950 Cape Cod/Colonial Revival**

1.5-story, frame, Colonial Revival style, Cape Cod house. The house is three-bays-wide (w-d-w) with a one-bay wing on the right side. The center door entry is bracketed and is flanked by paired 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. The right wing has a single 6/6 wood double-hung-sash window on the main façade. Gabled dormers are located over the first and third bays. The house sets on a concrete block pier foundation, is clad with wood novelty siding, and has exposed rafters and an asphalt shingle roof.



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- 60. (C) 113 Bay View Court c.1955-1960 International**  
Two-story, reinforced concrete, International style duplex with a low-pitched hip roof, two hip roof porches located on the left and right sides, and hoods over the windows and entries. It has a concrete slab foundation, concrete cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 61. (C) 114 Bay View Court c.1935-1950 Minimal Traditional**  
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Minimal Traditional dwelling with a multi-gable roof. The right bay advances forming a shallow gable-front wing; the entrance (second bay) is located on an inset entry porch on the left side of the wing. Windows are single and paired 6/6 and 8/8 wood double-hung-sash windows with louvered shutters. The house has a concrete pier foundation, wood novelty siding, exposed rafters, and a pressed metal roof. A small shed-roof addition extends from the right side.
- 62. (C) 116 Bay View Court c.1920-1930 Bungalow/Gable-Front**  
One-story, frame, vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an inset full-width porch, exposed rafters, rear (hip) and left (shed) side additions, and new brackets. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, clapboard cladding, wooden 6/6 double-hung windows, and a pressed metal roof. The new shed roof addition on the left side increased the square footage by approximately one-half, and features exposed rafters and a French door.
- 63. (C) 117 Bay View Court c.1920-1930 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**  
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with an inset full-width porch supported by paired wood columns set on square brick pedestals and square-cut balustrade. The center entrance door has a transom, and it is flanked by paired 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. A four-light window is located in the front-gable end. The house has a brick pier foundation, wood clapboard siding, exposed rafters, decorative beams, and a pressed metal roof.
- 64. (C) 118 Bay View Court 1930-1944 Minimal Traditional**  
One-story, frame Minimal Traditional residence with a multiple gable roof. The left bay advances forming a shallow gable-front wing; a partial-width, shed-roof porch is located in the right front re-entrant angle. Windows are single and paired vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows and have faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. There are multiple gable additions on the right side and to the rear.
- 65. (C) 120 Bay View Court 1945-1955 Minimal Traditional**  
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-wdw-w) Minimal Traditional residence with a side-gable roof. A partial-width gable porch supported by decorative ironwork extends across the center bay. The center bay consists of a single door flanked by 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The left bay is a set of four, 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The right bay is a three-sided bay window. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad with asbestos shingle siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.
- 66. (C) 145 Bay View Court c.1945-1955 Minimal Traditional**  
One-story, frame Minimal Traditional dwelling with a multi-gable roof, an enclosed, partial-width gable porch, and a shed-roof rear addition. It has a continuous concrete foundation, asbestos shingle siding, wooden 6/6 double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 67. (NC) 147 Bay View Court c.1980-1990 Neo-Eclectic**  
1.5-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Neo-Eclectic dwelling with a side-gable roof, and an inset full-width

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porch supported by square wood columns. The center entrance has sidelights. Windows are single and paired aluminum 6/6 double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. A wide gable dormer with triple-windows with louvered shutters is located at center on the main façade. The house has a concrete slab foundation, plywood paneling siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**68. (C) 149 Bay View Court c.1930-1940 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front vernacular Bungalow with a full-width inset front porch supported by tapered columns. The door is located offset left. Windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash with louvered shutters. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, decorative beams, and a pressed metal roof.

**Beach Boulevard (North)**

**69. (C) 150 North Beach Boulevard 1927 Spanish Colonial Revival  
A&G Theater**

Two-story, three-bay-wide, brick theater building with a shaped parapet and flat roof. The main theater entrance is a double-door deeply inset on the street façade. The first and third bay has inset round-arched inset panels with cartouches and diamond-shaped tile decorations. The center bay advances slightly and has a small window with iron balconet. It is topped by a curvilinear Spanish Revival parapet. The building has stucco cladding with a decorative brick belt course at the roof line on the façade. The building was heavily damaged during Hurricane Katrina but is undergoing restoration. It is one of the few surviving commercial buildings on Beach Boulevard.

**70. (C) 200 North Beach Boulevard 1902-1903 Commercial  
The Sea Coast Echo Building**

Brick, two-story building with a flat roof and a canted corner entrance. Dentils run along the roofline on two sides. The main portion of the building is clad in stucco while the rear addition has composite wood and metal siding. The continuous brick foundation was built to support a three-story building, but only two stories were ever completed. A part of the two-story iron gallery, heavily damaged by Hurricane Katrina, remains. The building is one of the few surviving commercial buildings on Beach Boulevard.

**71. (C) 216 North Beach Boulevard 1945 Spanish Revival**

Two-story, three-bay-wide, stucco-clad Spanish Revival style house with complex hip tile roof. The original front hipped porch with round-arched openings, that extends across the right two bays, has been glassed in and integrated into the living area. The present entrance is located on a small entrance porch that sets in the left front reentrant angle formed by a large rear wing that extends out from the left rear of the house. The left bay is a multi-sided, two-story corner bay with hip roof. The house has both casement and 2/2 double-hung-sash windows. The house has multiple large wings and additions. A large wing extending from the left side of the rear wing has an inset colonnaded porch extending across the front elevation.

**72. (C) 218 North Beach Boulevard 1860/1922 Vernacular with  
Craftsman alterations**

1.5-story, five-bay-wide (w-d-w-d-w), frame house with side-gable roof. The entrances, located on the second and fourth bays, are French doors with four-light transoms. A full-width inset porch with square wood columns and square cut wood balustrade extends across the primary elevation. A wide inset shed dormer on the main façade has two French doors that open onto an inset balcony sheltered by a porch supported by square wood



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columns and square cut balustrade. The windows are casements. The house has clapboard siding, exposed rafters, and knee braces.

**73. (C) 222 North Beach Boulevard 1880 Center Hall/  
Greek Revival Influenced**

1.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-d-d-d-w) vernacular Center Hall residence with a side-gable roof and an inset full-width porch with replacement square wood columns and square-cut balustrade. The main entrance is a Greek Revival double-door entrance with sidelights and transom. The second and third bays are French doors. Windows are 6/6 double-hung windows with louvered shutters. It has a brick pier foundation, is clad with clapboard siding, and has a pressed metal roof. Two gable dormers with 6/6 double-hung-sash windows are located on the main façade.

**74. (C) 224 North Beach Boulevard c. 1850 Center Hall/Greek Revival**

1.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-d-d-d-w) Greek Revival Center Hall house with a hip roof and a full-width inset porch supported by wood posts. The center bay is a door with sidelights. The second and fourth bays are French doors. Windows are 6/6 and 1/1 wood double-hung-sash ; some have louvered shutters. Two center dormers with 6/6 double-hung-sash windows replace an earlier, large central dormer. Gable and hip-roof additions are located on the right side.

**75. (NC) 226 North Beach Boulevard c.2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

1.5-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) post-Katrina dwelling with a broken-slope, side-gable roof and an inset, full-width front porch supported by square wood columns. Windows are 9/6 and 12/8 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux mullions. The house sets on a brick foundation, is clad in Hardy Plank siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**76. (NC) 300 North Beach Boulevard 1930-1944 Eclectic**

Two-story, frame, Eclectic residence with a front-gable roof, arched window openings, and parapet. Historically, the house had a single-story, shed-roof porch which has since been enclosed, and a two-story flat-roof projection on the right front façade which has now been converted to a double-galleried porch with Palladian motif. It has stucco cladding, multi-light vinyl windows, and a pressed metal roof. Its extensive non-historic changes have made it a non-contributing building.

**77. (NC) 304 North Beach Boulevard c.2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

1.5-story, frame, four-bay-wide residence with a sharply-pitched front gable roof. It has a concrete slab foundation, Hardy Plank and brick cladding, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**78. (C) 400 North Beach Boulevard 1924 Mission Revival  
Weston Hotel**

Two-story, L-shaped, brick-clad, flat-roofed Mission style hotel. An inset porch with arcading brick arches extends across the first floor of the main façade; the entrances are French doors. A curvilinear Mission style parapet extends across bays 2, 3 and 4, meeting the seven-bay-deep wing that extends forward on the right (north) side of the building. Windows are paired 12/2 wood double-hung-sash and 9/9 vinyl double-hung windows. At an unknown date, a flat roof addition was added to the right rear, and exterior staircases with brick screening were added to the existing structure. Mission influences include the scalloped parapet, decorative belt course, and shield motif.

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**79. (C) 406 North Beach Boulevard 1880-1890 Vernacular/  
La Marin Cottage Craftsman alterations**

1.5-story, frame, seven-bay-wide (w-d-w-d-w-d-w) vernacular side-gable house with Craftsman alterations. An inset full-width porch supported by wood columns extends across the main façade. Single doors are located on the second, fifth and seventh bays. The house has three entry doors. Craftsman updates were completed in 1924 and include exposed rafters, decorative beams, and squared wood columns. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, 6/6 wooden double-hung windows, and a pressed metal roof, punctuated by two gable dormers.

**80. (C) 408 North Beach Boulevard c.1904 Center Hall/Colonial Revival  
Elements**

1.5-story, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) Center Hall house with Colonial Revival stylistic elements. The house has a gable-on-hip roof which shelters a full-width, inset screened porch supported by paneled wood columns. The center entrance has sidelights and a transom. The windows on the primary façade are floor-length, 6/9 wood double-hung-sash with louvered shutters. The half-story on the primary façade has a door with sidelights and multi-light fanlight that opens onto a porch with wood balustrade. Shed dormers are located on the left and right elevations. The house has a brick pier foundation with brick infill between the piers, wood novelty siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**81. (C) 410 North Beach Boulevard 1909-1917 Colonial Revival Bungalow**

1.5-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) Colonial Revival Bungalow with a side-gable roof and symmetrical facade. A partial-width shed roofed porch is located on the center bay, and is supported by paneled wood columns. The center bay is composed of a single door flanked by double-hung-sash windows. The first and third bays are triple, 6/1 wood double-hung-sash windows with faux shutters. The gable dormer located at center on the main façade has triple, 6/1 double-hung-sash windows. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**82. (C) 504 North Beach Boulevard c.1960 Modern**

Two-story, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Modern brick-clad dwelling with a low-pitched hip roof and wide eaves. The main entrance is composed of double doors flanked by large single lights and transom. The full-width, inset second-story porch has decorative wrought iron supports and balustrade. Sliding glass doors are located on the third bay, first story, and on the first bay, second story. Other windows on the main façade are picture windows with large, single lights flanked by narrow sidelights. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A porte-cochere is set back on the left side.

**83. (C) 506 North Beach Boulevard 1895-1905 Queen Anne**

1.5-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Queen Anne style house with a gable-on-hip roof and an inset, full-width front porch with wood columns, turned balustrade, spindlework, and brackets. A door is located offset left on the primary façade. The first and third bays are paired 2 $\frac{5}{2}$  and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  wood double-hung-sash windows with louvered shutters. A balcony is on the half-story on the primary elevation with double-doors and wood balustrade. A wing extends from the left side and has 2 $\frac{5}{2}$  wood double-hung-sash window with louvered shutters. Cross gables on the side elevations expand the upstairs living space. The house rests on a brick pier foundation, is clad with clapboard siding, and has a pressed metal roof.

**84. (C) 510 North Beach Boulevard 1944-1960 Colonial Revival**

Two-story Colonial Revival residence with an intersecting gable roof with returns. The right bay advances forming a shallow gable-front wing. A second-story porch fills the left front re-entrant angle created by the wing;

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two single doors open onto the porch. Windows are single and paired 6/6 and 1/1 wood and 6/6 aluminum double-hung windows. The left bay, first-story is a picture window. The house has stucco cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**85. (C) 600 North Beach Boulevard 1925-1929 Colonial Revival**

Two-story, Colonial Revival house with a side-gable roof and double-galleried porch. The first-story porch is supported by square wood columns. The second-story porch has a decorative wrought iron balustrade. The door is located at center on the main façade. Windows are wood casements. The house has stucco cladding, a single chimney on the left side, and an asphalt shingle roof. A one-story, sun-room with casement windows extends from the right side.

**86. (C) 604 North Beach Boulevard 1917-1924 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

Two-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) gable-front Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with full-width, hip-roof front porch supported by wood columns. The porch has been enclosed with glass panels across the gable-front façade, but extends out from the left side of the house forming a porte-cochere. Windows are 12/12 and 20/1 wood double-hung-sash windows with louvered shutters. A sixteen-light wooden window is located on the center bay of the second-story on the primary elevation. Craftsman elements include brackets and exposed rafters, now covered by fascia. The house sets on a brick pier foundation, is clad in clapboard siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**87. (C) 606 North Beach Boulevard 1904-1909 Craftsman Bungalow**

1.5-story Craftsman Bungalow with a multi-gable roof and irregular floor plan. The wraparound porch (screened) has large, square stuccoed posts seamlessly integrated into the arched porch openings and the closed balustrade. The three-bay-wide porch is gabled on the right bay and has three, four-light windows in the front-gable end. The main entrance is a fifteen-light door with sidelights and transom. Windows include 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. A gable dormer with a modest Palladian window is located at center on the main façade. Craftsman features include decorative beams and exposed rafters covered by fascia. The house has clapboard and stucco cladding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A porte-cochere was added at the left rear in 1928.

**88. (C) 610 North Beach Boulevard 1904-1909 Colonial Revival Vernacular**

Elevated, one-story, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Colonial Revival Vernacular frame house with a side-gable roof and an inset full-width porch. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, 6/6 double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**Beach Boulevard (South)**

**89. (C) 100 South Beach Boulevard 1900 Classical Revival**  
**Hancock Bank**

Brick, two-story, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Classical Revival bank building. The door is located at center and is flanked by 2/2 double-hung windows. The building has stucco cladding scored to replicate stone. A molded belt course divides the first and second stories. A full entablature is located at the flat roof line. The original windows have been replaced with 2/2 and 4/4 vinyl double-hung windows. A one-story building, built as a post office, is located on the rear of the building.



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90. (NC) **220 South Beach Boulevard 1995 Neo-Eclectic**  
**Our Lady of the Gulf Parish Center**

1-story building with multiple-gable roof, full-width inset gabled porch, and a colonnade across the left (east) façade. The building is clad in vinyl siding and brick. It rests on a concrete slab foundation.

91. (NC) **222 South Beach Boulevard 2001 No Style**  
**Our Lady Academy Catherine McCauley Hall**

One-story structure with a side-gable roof, a gabled entry porch, and brick cladding. The roof is clad in pressed metal and the building rests on a concrete slab foundation.

92. (C) **228 South Beach Boulevard 1908/1926 Romanesque Revival**  
**Our Lady of the Gulf Catholic Church**

Brick Romanesque Revival church featuring square towers, of unequal height, on the left and right front corners. The taller, left tower is a bell and clock tower and has an entrance on the left (south) side. The towers are topped by paneled parapets with large finials, and are connected at the roofline by a concrete balustrade. The main entrance to the church is located at center and is a double-door with round-arched transom flanked by narrow round-arched windows. A portico with pedimented entablature is supported by Ionic columns arranged in groups of three. Round-arched art glass windows with drip molds are located on the fronts and sides of the towers and along the sides of the nave; they are connected by a continuous sill/molded belt course. Clerestory windows on the primary elevation are small round-arched windows; paired round-arched clerestory windows are on the side elevation. All side windows are set into brick panels. Construction of this building began in 1908, but was not completed until 1926.

93. (NC) **228B South Beach Boulevard 2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**  
**Our Lady of the Gulf Rectory**

One-story buildings with a hip roofs and brick cladding. These structures have a faux stone belt course and religious iconography on the exterior. The buildings rest on a concrete slab. A covered breezeway connects the two buildings.

94. (NC) **304 South Beach Boulevard 1970 Post Modern**  
**St. Stanislaus School Class & Administration Building**

Two-story building that is supported by a concrete slab foundation. The east quarter of the building is elevated on reinforced concrete piers. The western three-quarters of the structure incorporates a brick and concrete block core of communal space and classrooms that is surrounded by classrooms elevated on concrete piers. Pebble-coated concrete panels clad the second floor. A flat roof shelters the structure. Windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash units.

**Blaize Avenue**

95. (NC) **100 Blaize Avenue 1950 Commercial/No Style**

One-story mid-twentieth century commercial concrete block structure. The shed roof is clad in pressed metal. The only stylistic details are exposed rafters. The building has a concrete slab foundation. Only the shell remains; the building does not possess significant integrity to be a contributing building.

96. (C) **102 Blaize Avenue 1950 Commercial/Vernacular**

One-story frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular mid-twentieth century commercial building with a front-

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gable roof and shed partial porch. The center bay has replacement Craftsman-style double-doors. The left and right bays are single-light display windows. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad in wood novelty siding, and has exposed rafters and a corrugated metal roof.

**97. (C) 120 Blaize Avenue 1945-1954 Vernacular Bungalow**

One-story, wood frame, vernacular Bungalow. The left bay advances forming a gable-front wing which may represent an early addition. An inset porch is located on the right bay of the primary gable-front core of the house which sets behind the wing/addition. The house rests on rusticated concrete block piers, is clad with vinyl siding, and has boxed eaves and an asphalt shingle roof.

**98. (C) 122-136 Blaize Avenue 1925-1944 Commercial**

One and two-story brick and tile row of commercial buildings composed of seven storefronts. The division of these storefronts is demarcated by simple pilasters. Most storefronts have been altered, although at least one maintains its inset entrance with flanking diagonal plate glass windows and band of horizontal, eight-light windows that extend across the storefront. This row of connected commercial buildings is topped by simple parapets of uneven height. 134-136 Blaize was constructed in 1925; 130-132 was constructed in 1930. A large brick, two-story addition was added on the southwest side after 2005.

**99. (NC) 138-146 Blaize Avenue 2006-2008 No Style**

Two-story, metal frame, commercial structure that rests upon a concrete slab foundation, is clad with decorative bricks and stucco, and is sheltered by a shed roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels. The structure is divided into five commercial spaces.

**100. (C) 398 Blaize Avenue 1917 Classical Revival influence**  
**Bay St. Louis Ice, Light and Bottling Works**

2.5-story, rusticated concrete block building. Most windows are single or paired 6/6 double-hung-sash; some have concrete lintels. Doors are located on the third, fourth, and sixth bays, of the first-story, main façade. On the second-story, main façade, doors are located on the second and fifth bays; these are single doors with four-light transoms flanked by partial height, six-light sidelights. These second-story doors open out onto porches topped by gables with returns. A wall gable stretches across the left three bays on the main façade. A gable dormer with returns and paired six-light window is located offset right on the main façade. A gabled wing extends from the left elevation; a second-story door on the front of the wing duplicates those second-story doors on the main façade.

**101. (C) 400 Blaize Avenue c.1910-1917 Vernacular**

One-story, rhombus plan, wood frame, vernacular commercial building that is supported by a poured concrete foundation, is clad with clapboards and aluminum siding, and is sheltered by gable and shed roofs. An inset porch with diagonal entry is on the rectangular rear section; an entry and banded windows are on the shed roof section which forms the front part of the building.

**102. (C) 406 Blaize Avenue c.1955-1960 Contemporary**

One-story, rectangular plan, masonry Contemporary style commercial building with concrete slab foundation, concrete block walls, and a flat roof. Character defining features include single-light fixed picture windows and eaves that curve around the building corners instead of turning sharply with the corners.

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**Breath Lane**

**103. (C) 3 Breath Lane c.1925-1940 Craftsman Vernacular**

One-story, frame, Craftsman Vernacular residence with a side-gable roof, Craftsman door on the left side, and fascia over the rafter tails. It has a concrete block pier foundation, wood novelty siding, wooden 6/6 double-hung windows, and a pressed metal roof.

**104. (C) 4 Breath Lane c.1935-1940 Craftsman Vernacular**

1.5-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Craftsman Vernacular residence with a side-gable roof. The gabled entry projects on the right bay; a four-light window is in the front-gable end. The second bay are paired 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. A small 4/4 wood double-hung window is on the left bay. Two gable dormers are located on the main façade. The house sets on a concrete block pier foundation, is clad in wood novelty siding, and has exposed rafters and a pressed metal roof.

**105. (C) 5 Breath Lane c.1915-1925 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Side-Gable**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (d-w-d), side-gable Craftsman Bungalow. The main double-door entrance is located on the right bay and is set in the partial-width, inset front porch. The porch is supported by replacement paired and triple wood columns and has a replacement wood balustrade. French doors are located on the first bay. The second bay has short, triple 3/1 wood double-hung-sash windows. The house sets on a rusticated concrete block foundation, is clad with wood clapboard and composite wood siding, and has exposed rafters and a pressed metal roof.

**106. (C) 6 Breath Lane c.1880-1900 Queen Anne Vernacular**

1.5-story, frame, Queen Anne Vernacular residence with a front-gable roof and a porch that extends across the front-gable façade and wraps around the left and right sides. The porch is screened and has plain wood posts, an "X" pattern balustrade, and exposed rafters. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows; a six-light casement window is located in the front-gable end. The house sets on brick piers, is clad in asbestos, clapboard and Hardy Plank, and has a pressed metal roof.

**Bookter Street**

**107. (C) 107 Bookter Street 1930 Eclectic  
St. Stanislaus School Library and Chapel**

Two-story, American bond brick, Eclectically-styled building with a concrete foundation. The main (north) façade faces away from Bookter Street. It is eight-bays-wide with brick segmentally-arched windows and doors (currently boarded). On the second floor, the first four bays are large windows with round brick arches. The last four bays are mostly single and paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows; this section has a mezzanine and at one time was used to provide living quarters for the brothers working at the school. The living quarters are located behind the chapel, which occupied the east half of the second story and is marked by the round-arched windows on the north, south and east sides. A two-story arcaded gallery extends across the main façade. On the south elevation, there is a ground level basement entrance. The first-story bays on the south façade have brick segmental arches. On the second story, the first four bays are round-arched windows with hold molds that duplicate the second-story windows on the east façade. The last four bays on the south elevation duplicates the multi-story bay arrangement on the main façade. Concrete belt courses divide the stories. The building has a molded entablature and a simple parapet.



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**108. (NC) 121 Bookter Street 2001 No Style**  
**St. Stanislaus School Fitness Center**

Two-story, rectangular plan, fitness center resting on a concrete slab foundation, clad with brick veneer, and sheltered by a gable roof. Character defining features include decorative brickwork at ground level, and one-light over one-light aluminum sash windows with louvered metal awnings which are arranged in sets of four and divided by plain brick pilasters.

**109. (NC) 131 Bookter Street 1975 No Style**  
**St. Stanislaus School Brother Peter Gym**

Two-story, rectangular plan, gymnasium that rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad with brick veneer and pressed metal panels, and is sheltered by a flat roof.

**110. (C) 204 Bookter Street 1904-1909 Center Hall/Colonial Revival**

1.5-story, wood frame Colonial Revival hotel that is supported by a foundation of brick piers, is clad in clapboards, and sheltered by intersecting hipped and gabled roofs sheathed with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include a full-width hipped roof porch with paired tapered columns supported by stuccoed pedestals, a center hall plan, and gable returns.

**111. (NC) 210 Bookter Street 2001 Neo-Colonial**

Two-story, rectangular plan, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) frame dwelling. A porch with simple wood columns and roof balustrade extends across the center three bays. The door, located on the center bay, has sidelights and a transom. Symmetrical one-story wings are set back on the left and right sides. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad with vinyl siding, and has a pressed metal roof.

**112. (C) 214 Bookter Street 1885-1895 Shotgun/L-Galleried**  
**Alice Mosely Folk Art & Antique Museum Queen Anne Vernacular**

One-story, wood frame Queen Anne Vernacular, L-galleried Shotgun house with an inset porch that extends across the gable-front façade and wraps around the left side of the house meeting the left wing. The porch has wood columns, scroll sawn brackets, and a wood balustrade. Decorative shingles fill the front-gable end. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash with wood louvered shutters. The house is clad with clapboard, and has a front-gable corrugated metal roof.

**113. (C) 218 Bookter Street 1910-1920 Bungalow/Gable-Front**  
**Center Hall**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), vernacular Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof and a full-width inset porch with square wood columns. The door is located at center on the primary elevation. Windows are single 1/1 double-hung-sash on the gable-front façade and paired on the side facades. The house rests on concrete piers. It is clad in clapboard siding on the primary façade and with asbestos shingles on the side and rear elevations. The house rests on concrete piers, and has exposed rafters and a pressed metal roof.

**114. (NC) 220 Bookter Street 2000 Vernacular**

1.5-story, frame, vernacular structure supported by concrete block piers, clad in clapboards, and sheltered by a side-gable roof with a sharply pitched center gable. Character defining features include a full-width shed porch, two entries in the primary elevation, 20-light picture windows in the primary elevation and four-light casement windows throughout the rest of the building and in the gable ends.

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**115. (NC) 300 Bookter Street 1990-2000 No Style**

One-story, rectangular, commercial building that rests on a concrete slab, is clad in brick veneer, and sheltered by a hip roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.

**116. (NC) 300A Bookter Street 2006-2008 No Style**

One-story, rectangular, concrete block maintenance building that rests on a concrete slab foundation, and is sheltered by a hipped roof sheathed with pressed metal panels.

**117. (C) 404 Bookter Street 1875-1900 Vernacular**

One-story, wood frame, side-gable vernacular dwelling. This house may have originally been a Creole Cottage, but the right side of the porch was enclosed at an early date to provide additional living space. An inset porch with wood posts extends across the main façade filling the re-entrant angle created by the enclosure. The single door is located on the second bay. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in clapboards, and has a corrugated metal roof.

**118. (NC) 408 Bookter Street 1999 Neo-Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular plan, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) front-gable Neo-Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch which extends across the right two bays. Windows are single and paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows. The house rests on a concrete block pier foundation, is clad with composite wood boards, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**119. (C) 413 Bookter Street 1930-1960 No Style**

**St. Stanislaus School Athletic Complex**

Multi-use stadium designed to accommodate football, soccer, and track and field competitions; a baseball field; and associated outbuildings. Both fields incorporate bleachers, press boxes and scoreboards. Buildings include a ticket booth, field house, and concession stand. The barrier surrounding the complex is comprised of decorative concrete blocks and a chain-link fence.

**120. (C) 414 Bookter Street c.1890-1900 Vernacular Creole Cottage**

One-story, wood frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) vernacular Creole Cottage with a full-width inset front porch supported by wood posts and balustrade. The doors with paired, round-arched upper lights are located on the second and third bays. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. The house is supported by a foundation of brick piers, is clad in clapboard siding, and is sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with pressed metal panels. Side-gable additions are set back on the left and right sides.

**121. (C) 418 Bookter Street 1890-1910 Shotgun with a Lateral Wing**

One-story, wood frame, vernacular Shotgun with a Lateral Wing. A porch extends across the gable-front façade and wraps around the left side meeting the left wing. The entrances are single doors with transoms. Windows are 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows. The house rests on brick piers, is clad with clapboards, and has a multi-gable pressed metal panel roof. A small addition is on the rear.

**122. (NC) 428 Bookter Street 1910-1920 No Style**

Two-story, wood frame, multi-gable, dwelling. The cladding is in disrepair, consisting of plywood panels over the majority of the structure, with vinyl siding remaining in some parts. The building lacks the integrity to be

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considered a contributing element in the district.

**123. (C) 500 Bookter Street 1962 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular plan, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), side-gable Ranch house clad with a brick veneer skirt and wood novelty siding. The right bay is a three-part picture window. The house has boxed eaves and an asphalt shingle roof.

**124. (C) 506 Bookter Street c.1900-1925 Vernacular Bungalow**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, vernacular Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof and an enclosed full-width inset front porch. The house sets on brick piers, and has a corrugated metal roof.

**125. (NC) 514 Bookter Street 1965 No Style**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (d-w-w) gable-front house that is supported by a concrete slab foundation, is clad in novelty siding, and is sheltered roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Character defining features include a gable entry porch and applied PermaStone on the lower half of the primary elevation.

**126. (C) 516 Bookter Street 1949 Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width gable screened porch on the left front bay. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, boxed eaves, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**127. (C) 518 Bookter Street c.1960 Vernacular**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) dwelling supported by concrete block piers, clad in novelty siding, and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Windows are paired 1/1 double-hung-sash with faux muntins.

**128. (C) 520 Bookter Street 1924-1930 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) gable-front Bungalow that is supported by decorative concrete block piers, is clad in Hardy Plank, and sheltered by a front-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include a scrolled verge board, a partial shed porch, and a shed-roofed addition on the building's rear elevation.

**129. (C) 522 Bookter Street 1926 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, gable-front Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with an inset porch supported by a tapered column on a pedestal located on the left front. Other Craftsman features include exposed brackets, knee brackets, and exposed rafters. The house rests on rusticated concrete block piers, is clad in clapboard, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed-roofed addition was added to the west (right) elevation of the building sometime after 1944.

**130. (C) 526 Bookter Street 1924-1930 Shotgun with Lateral Wing**

One-story, wood frame, Shotgun with a Lateral Wing that is supported by a combination foundation of stucco-clad concrete piers and poured concrete. It is clad in vinyl siding, and sheltered by a gable and hip intersecting roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Other features include a shed entry stoop, a broken slop partial porch in the lateral wing, and wide boxed eaves.



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**131. (C) 610 Bookter Street 1915 Biloxi Cottage**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), vernacular Biloxi Cottage with a gable-on-hip roof and an inset full-width porch supported by bracketed wood posts. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad with stucco, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**132. (NC) 612 Bookter Street 1940 Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame front-gable Bungalow supported by concrete block piers. It lacked cladding at the time of the survey, and the interior had been completely removed. It lacks sufficient integrity to be a contributing element in the district.

**133. (NC) 614 Bookter Street 1950 No Style**

One-story, irregular plan, frame dwelling supported by a concrete block pier foundation and a partial concrete slab. It has a multi-gable roof and is clad with vinyl siding. It has undergone alterations as a result the historic features are no longer identifiable; it is considered a non-contributing building in the district.

**Boudin Lane**

**134. (C) 104 Boudin Lane 1905 Queen Anne Vern/Shotgun**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) Queen Anne Vernacular Shotgun dwelling with a full-width, inset porch, turned columns, and sunburst brackets. A rectangular window is located in the front-gable end. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, wood novelty siding, exposed rafters, and a front-gable corrugated metal roof. The building was reportedly moved to its current site between 1930 and 1944, and is one of three similar houses moved to Boudin Lane.

**135. (C) 105 Boudin Lane 1905 Queen Anne Vern/ Shotgun**

One-story, wood frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) Queen Anne Vernacular Shotgun dwelling with a full-width inset front porch, turned posts, and sunburst brackets. The main entrance door on the left bay has a transom; the right bay is a round-arched window. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. The house has concrete piers, wood novelty siding, exposed rafters, and a front-gable corrugated metal roof. The building was reportedly moved to its current site between 1930 and 1944, and is one of three similar houses moved to Boudin Lane.

**136. (C) 106 Boudin Lane 1905 Queen Anne Vern/ Shotgun**

One-story, two-bay-wide (d-w), wood frame, Queen Anne Vernacular Shotgun dwelling with a full-width, inset front porch supported by round wood columns (added in 2005) and accentuated by sunburst brackets. A two-light rectangular window is located in the front-gable end. The left bay is a single door with transom; the right bay is a round-arched, 6/6 double-hung-sash window. The house has concrete block pier foundation, wood novelty siding, exposed rafters, and a corrugated metal roof. The building was reportedly moved to its current site between 1930 and 1944, and was one of three similar houses moved to Boudin Lane.

**Carre Court**

**137. (NC) 222 Carre Court c.1980-2000 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, rectangular plan, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), frame dwelling that is supported by a continuous concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and sheltered by a gable-on-hip roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. An inset full-width porch extends across the primary elevation.

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- 138. (C) 224 Carre Court 1950 Bungalow/Gable-front**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, vernacular front-gable Bungalow clad in clapboards and sheltered by a roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include an inset full-width porch and exposed rafter tails.
- 139. (C) 230 Carre Court 1955 Rectangular Cottage**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, vernacular Rectangular Cottage supported by a concrete block pier foundation, clad in vinyl siding, and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Features include wide eaves and paired 2/2 double-hung aluminum windows.
- 140. (C) 232 Carre Court c.1920-1945 Bungalow/Hip Roof**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular hip roof Bungalow supported by a concrete pier foundation, clad in vinyl siding, and sheltered roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Features include an inset full-width porch and a projecting center gable on the primary elevation.
- 141. (C) 233 Carre Court 1945 Vernacular**  
One-story, rectangular plan, vernacular dwelling supported by a concrete slab foundation and load-bearing concrete block walls. It is sheltered by a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Features include an inset partial porch, brick-header window sills, and a brick chimney.
- 142. (C) 235 Carre Court 1935-1937 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Side-Gable**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, side-gable Craftsman Bungalow supported by a concrete sill, clad in clapboards, and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal. Character defining features include a partial inset front porch, a shed-roofed side entry, and 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows.
- 143. (NC) 237 Carre Court 1969 Ranch**  
One-story, rectangular plan, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), Ranch house supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad with brick veneer, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. A bowed picture window is on the left bay; the entrance is an inset door located on the center bay.
- 144. (NC) 238 Carre Court 1970 Neo-Bungalow**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) hip-roofed Neo-Bungalow that rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and is sheltered by a roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A full-width gabled porch extends across the primary elevation.
- 145. (C) 239 Carre Court 1950 Rectangular Cottage/  
Vernacular**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame dwelling clad in novelty siding and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Features include exposed rafter tails and an enclosed gable porch composed of a small gable-roof addition and an earlier inset porch.
- 146. (NC) 240 Carre Court c.1975-1985 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-front**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with

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concrete block walls resting on a concrete slab foundation, and sheltered by a front-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A full-width shed porch extends across the primary elevation.

**147. (C) 242 Carre Court 1925-1935 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, vernacular gable-front Bungalow clad with novelty siding and brick skirting. It is sheltered by a roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include an inset partial porch, yellow brick skirt, and paired 3/1 double-hung wood sash windows.

**148. (C) 243 Carre Court c.1920-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Side-Gable**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) Craftsman Bungalow clad with stucco and sheltered by a broken-slope side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include an inset full-width porch with square wood columns, Colonial Revival sidelights and transom on the left bay entry, 3/1 double-hung wood sash windows, and a shed roof dormer with triple, 3/1 wood sash windows. A chimney is inside left.

**149. (C) 244 Carre Court c.1960 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame Ranch house clad in brick veneer and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include an enclosed gable partial porch, brick header window sills, a decorative brick pattern in the porch gable, and wide eaves.

**150. (C) 246 Carre Court c.1950 Bungalow/Side-Gable**

One-story, wood frame, three-bay-wide vernacular side-gable Bungalow that rests on concrete block piers, is clad in novelty siding, and is sheltered by a broken slope roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels. Character defining features include wide eaves and an inset partial porch (left bay).

**Carroll Avenue**

**151. (C) 102 Carroll Avenue c.1945-1955 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, symmetrical Minimal Traditional residence with multiple side-gable roofs, Palladian influenced windows, and pilasters at the center bay door. The first and fifth window bays are on wings that extend from the left and right sides of the house. It has a concrete slab foundation, clapboard cladding, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**152. (C) 103 Carroll Avenue c.1935 Tudor Revival**

One-story, frame, brick veneer Tudor Revival dwelling that has a side-gable roof with multiple wall gables on the main façade. The gabled entry door has a four-light fanlight; the window to the right of the door is a large picture window with fanlight and brick arch. Distinctive features include decorative beams, exposed rafters covered by fascia, lead glass windows, and brick accents over the doors, windows and on the chimney. The chimney is located offset left on the main façade; it is stepped and has a round-arched brick tapestry panel that references the door and picture window. Windows are a combination of 12/2 wooden double-hung windows, faux ten-light vinyl casement windows, and fixed-light diamond-pattern windows. The house has a terracotta tile roof.

**153. (C) 105 Carroll Avenue 1927 Craftsman**

One-story, frame, Craftsman residence with an inset full-width screened front porch supported by massive tapered columns resting on square pedestals and a closed balustrade. The house is clad in stucco. Windows are



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4/1 wooden double-hung and 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash windows. The roof materials and type are obscured by a plain parapet with a simple molded cornice.

**154. (C) 106 Carroll Avenue 1904-1909 Craftsman Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Craftsman Bungalow with a front-gable roof and inset full-width front porch supported by tapered columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals. Columns are capped with a wooden cross-piece projecting on either side giving the column a "T" shape. The entrance is a double-door with an eight-light transom located offset left on the second bay. The house has a brick pier foundation; clapboard siding; 4/1, 4/2 and 2/2 wooden double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof. Other Craftsman features include exposed rafters and decorative beams.

**155. (C) 107 Carroll Avenue 1924-1930 Craftsman Vernacular**

One-story, frame, Craftsman Vernacular H-plan residence with a multiple hip roof. The center bays have a hip partial porch supported by massive tapered columns resting on large square pedestals. The house has a pier foundation, stucco cladding, paired 2/2 wooden double-hung windows, 1/1 aluminum double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**156. (C) 108 Carroll Avenue 1909-1917 Colonial Revival Vernacular**

One-story, frame, Colonial Revival Vernacular Bungalow with an intersecting gable roof; a partially enclosed inset front porch supported by square wood columns with simple capitals, extends across the front-gable façade. The house sets on a brick pier foundation, is clad in clapboard, and has a combination of 6/6, 9/2 and 15/2 wooden double-hung windows and 6-light wood casement windows. It is sheltered by a slate gable roof.

**157. (C) 109 Carroll Avenue c.1895 Eastlake**

Two-story, frame, Eastlake residence with an intersecting jerkinhead roof, shed full-width front porch, central chimney accentuated by a decorative chimney cap, and multiple rear gable additions. Eastlake features include decorative brackets, scrollwork, turned posts and balustrade on the front porch; stained glass transoms; hexagonal shingles in the gable ends; and saw-tooth rafter tails. The house has a brick pier foundation, wood novelty siding, 2/2 and 2/4 wooden double-hung windows, and an asbestos shingle roof.

**158. (C) 111 Carroll Avenue c.1900-1910 Queen Anne Vernacular**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Queen Anne Vernacular residence with a gable-on-hip roof, inset full-width porch, shed roof rear addition, and attached carport (left side). Distinctive features include a square stained glass window in the front gable end; entrance door with sidelights and transom located offset left on the main façade; and an inset full-width front porch supported by tapered columns resting on decorative concrete block pedestals. The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding, and 12/1, 3/1, and 2/1 double-hung wood windows.

**159. (C) 112 Carroll Avenue c.1900-1910 Colonial Revival Vernacular  
Double Shotgun**

1.5-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Colonial Revival Vernacular Double-Shotgun with a hip roof and an inset full-width front porch supported by square wood columns. A wide hip dormer with triple multi-light windows and scroll-sawn balustrade is located center on the main facade. Doors with two-light transoms are located on the second and third bays. The first bay is a floor-length window; the fourth bay is a small, square window. The house has a brick pier foundation, shiplap siding, 2/4, 20/2, and 2/2 wooden double-hung windows, decorative stained glass, exposed rafters, and a pressed metal roof.

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**160. (C) 114 Carroll Avenue 1905-1915 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front/Double Shotgun**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), gable-front Double Shotgun Craftsman Bungalow with a full-width, inset front porch supported by tapered wood columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals. Doors with multi-light transoms are located on the second and third bays. It has a concrete block pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, 5/1 wooden double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof. Other features are decorative beams, stickwork, and two vertical, five-light, milk glass windows, which are located in the stuccoed front gable end.

**161. (C) 115 Carroll Avenue c.1895-1910 Colonial Revival Vernacular**

One-story, frame, Queen Anne Vernacular residence with a side-gable roof, wraparound porch supported by wood columns, and two front doors with transoms. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, single and paired 2/2 wooden double-hung windows with wood louvered shutters, and a pressed metal roof.

**162. (NC) 116 Carroll Avenue c.1980-1990 Neo-Eclectic**

One-story, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) Neo-Eclectic residence with an inset full-width porch and a hip roof. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows, and a pressed metal roof.

**163. (C) 120 Carroll Avenue c.1900 Queen Anne**

One-story, frame, Queen Anne dwelling with an intersecting gable roof; the right bay advances forming a front-gable wing that has diagonal corners and overhanging eaves with scroll-sawn brackets. A porch fills the right front reentrant angle formed by the intersection of the two wings; the porch has turned posts and spindlework and a replacement square-cut wood balustrade. The house has a brick pier foundation, novelty siding, 6/6 wooden double-hung windows, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof. A decorative bargeboard with turned spindles and cutwork decorates the front-gable end.

**164. (C) 121 Carroll Avenue 1924 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Side-Gable**

1.5-story, frame, side-gable Craftsman Bungalow with a shed dormer at center on the main facade and an inset full-width front porch. The porch is supported by paired tapered columns resting on brick pedestals and has a closed brick balustrade. Other Craftsman features include exposed rafters, brackets, and decorative beams. The house has a pier foundation, clapboard siding, 8/2 wooden double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**165. (NC) 124 Carroll Avenue 1970-1980 Neo-Eclectic**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) Neo-Eclectic residence with a side-gable roof and an inset full-width front porch supported by turned posts. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick and composite wood cladding, 9/6 and 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**166. (C) 125 Carroll Avenue 1895-1910 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) vernacular dwelling with a side-gable roof, inset full-width front porch, and a rear gable-roof addition. Distinctive features include a front door with transom and sidelights and a three-sided bay with windows on the diagonal faces (second bay). The house has a brick pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and a pressed metal roof.

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**167. (C) 126 Carroll Avenue 1917-1924 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Side-Gable**

1.5-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) side-gable Craftsman Bungalow with an inset full-width front porch, a shed dormer with four 12-light windows, and a shed roof rear addition. Craftsman features include tapered columns on brick pedestals and brick balustrade, decorative beams, and brackets. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, 6/6 wooden double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**168. (C) 127 Carroll Avenue 1948 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Minimal Traditional dwelling with a side-gable roof, gable entry porch, and a screened-in porch set back on the right elevation. It has a continuous concrete foundation, vinyl siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**169. (NC) 128 Carroll Avenue 1965-1975 Ranch**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) Ranch house with a side-gable roof, inset entry porch, attached carport (right side), and an outbuilding connected to the house by a breezeway. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding, 6/6 aluminum double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**170. (C) 130 Carroll Avenue c.1895-1900 Creole Cottage**

1.5-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) vernacular Creole Cottage with a side gable roof, two hip dormers, an inset full-width front porch, and a shed roof rear addition. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, new brick veneer on the main façade, 9/6 and 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and a pressed metal roof.

**171. (C) 131 Carroll Avenue 1903 Colonial Revival/  
Craftsman elements**

Two-story, frame, Colonial Revival Vernacular dwelling with Craftsman elements. It has a multi-gable-front roof, gable partial porch, and a gabled addition on the right side. Distinctive features include Craftsman doors and brackets. The house has a brick pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, 16/2 wooden double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**172. (C) 133 Carroll Avenue 1930-1944 Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a shed entry porch (offset left on the second bay), brackets, exposed rafters, and a shed roof rear addition. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, single and paired 6/6 wooden double-hung windows, 6/6 and 4/4 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asbestos shingle roof.

**173. (C) 134 Carroll Avenue c.1895 Center Hall/Colonial Revival**

1.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) Colonial Revival Center Hall dwelling with an inset porch. Square wood columns extend across the main façade and wrap around the right side. The main door with sidelights and transom is located on the center bay. A Palladian window is located in the large center gable on the main facade. It has a bay window with cutaway bays on the right elevation, and a gabled addition in the rear. The house has a brick pier foundation, wood novelty siding, 6/6 wooden double-hung windows, 2/2 and 4/4 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and a multi-gable asphalt shingle roof.

**174. (C) 200 Carroll Avenue 1895-1900 Shotgun/L-galleried**

One-story, frame, vernacular L-galleried Shotgun with a gable-on-hip roof and an inset wraparound porch that



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extends across the primary elevation wrapping around the left reentrant angle. The porch is supported by replacement square columns and brick pedestals. Multiple doors with arched transoms open onto the porch. Small stained glass windows are in the gable ends. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, 6/6 wooden double-hung windows, brick skirting (a later addition), and a pressed metal roof.

**175. (C) 204 Carroll Avenue c.1895-1900 Queen Anne**

One-story, frame, Queen Anne residence with an intersecting gable roof, a shed partial porch with turned posts in the left front reentrant angle and two rear gable additions. Queen Anne features include cutaway bays with turned and cutwork brackets, pendants, and shingle work in the gable-ends. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, entrance door with transom, 2/2 wooden double-hung windows with louvered shutters, and a pressed metal roof.

**176. (C) 208 Carroll Avenue c.1900-1910 Center Hall/Vernacular**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular Center Hall house with a hip roof, a wide center gable with returns, and a center inset entry porch with a circular, scalloped awning and a door with transom. First and third bays are triple aluminum double-hung windows. The house has clapboard siding and a pressed metal roof.

**177. (C) 212 Carroll Avenue c.1895-1900 Queen Anne/L-Plan**

One-story, frame, L-plan Queen Anne residence with an intersecting gable roof and a shed porch in the left front reentrant angle featuring turned posts, spindlework, brackets and balustrade. The right gable-front wing has diagonal corners with overhanging eaves, vertical stickwork above and below the windows, decorative shingles in the gable end, and 1/1 wood double-hung windows with louvered shutters. The main entrance has a two-light over three-panel door. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, 1/1 and 2/2 double-hung wood windows, and a corrugated metal roof.

**178. (C) 302 Carroll Avenue 1895-1900 Shotgun/L-galleried**

One-story, frame, vernacular L-galleried Shotgun house with a gable-on-hip roof. The wraparound porch is currently undergoing restoration. It has a concrete block pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, 2/2 double-hung windows with faux mullions and louvered shutters, and a corrugated metal roof.

**179. (C) 304 Carroll Avenue c.1895-1900 Center Hall/Vernacular**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular Center Hall residence with a gable-on-hip roof, inset full-width porch supported by square wood columns, and a cutaway bay with a diamond shaped stained glass window (right bay). A diamond window is also in the front gable end. The center bay entrance has sidelights and a stained glass transom. The dwelling has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, 2/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and a corrugated metal roof.

**180. (NC) 307 Carroll Avenue 2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (d-w-w) post-Katrina dwelling with a side-gable roof, a partially recessed gable porch, brackets, and exposed rafters. It has a continuous concrete foundation, composite wood siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**181. (C) 308 Carroll Avenue c.1900 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) vernacular residence with an intersecting gable roof. On the primary elevation, the roof extends into a broken slope which shelters an inset porch on the left bay. The door has a two-light transom. The right bay is a triple 6/6 double-hung wood sash window. Other windows are 6/6 and 2/2

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wooden double-hung-sash. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, a corrugated metal roof, and multiple shed roof additions.

**182. (NC) 308B Carroll Avenue c.1965-1975 Ranch**

One-story, frame, Ranch house with an asphalt shingle hip roof, brick veneer siding, and a concrete slab foundation.

**183. (NC) 310 Carroll Avenue c.2006-2008 Neo-Bungalow/Post Katrina**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Post-Katrina Neo-Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof, a full-width inset porch supported by square wood posts, and a segmentally arched center door. Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins. The house sits on a concrete block pier foundation, has vinyl siding, and a pressed metal roof.

**184. (NC) 311 Carroll Avenue c.1970 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Neo-Bungalow with a front-gable roof, a smaller projecting front gable (left bay) and a hip partial porch that extends across the second and third bays. It has a concrete slab foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**185. (C) 312 Carroll Avenue c.1915 Biloxi Cottage/  
Craftsman Vernacular**

1.5-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Craftsman Vernacular Biloxi Cottage that has two front doors with transoms flanked by 4/4 wood double-hung windows. The house has a dual-pitch, flared hip roof, inset full-width porch supported by tapered columns on square pedestals, and a central gable dormer with paired 2/2 windows. It sits on a brick pier foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has a corrugated metal roof.

**186. (C) 313 Carroll Avenue c.1905 Biloxi Cottage/Vernacular**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) vernacular Biloxi Cottage with a pented front-gable roof; inset full-width porch with wood posts and new decorative spindlework; and an oval vent in the gable end. The doors on the second and third bays have two-light transoms. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, a pressed metal roof, and a shed roof rear addition.

**187. (C) 314 Carroll Avenue 1924-1930 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Craftsman Vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partially enclosed full-width gable porch on the second and third bays, exposed rafters, and decorative beams. It has a pier foundation, vinyl siding, 6/2 wooden double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**188. (C) 316 Carroll Avenue c.1895 Queen Anne/T-Front**

One-story, frame, Queen Anne T-front house with an intersecting gable roof. The house features a wraparound porch with beveled posts, brackets and spindlework; and cutaway bays. Doors with transoms are located on the front gable end and in the left and right reentrant angles. The Victorian front door has two round arches over blind panels. The house is clad in clapboard siding, and has 4/4 wooden double-hung windows with louvered shutters, a pressed metal roof, and two rear gable additions.

**189. (C) 317 Carroll Avenue c.1900 Shotgun/L-Galleried**

One-story, frame, vernacular L-Galleried Shotgun house with a gable-on-hip roof and wraparound porch supported by triple wood posts on rusticated concrete block pedestals and a closed balustrade. It has a brick pier

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foundation, clapboard cladding, 6/6 wooden double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**190. (C) 318 Carroll Avenue c.1915 Shotgun/L-galleried/  
Craftsman**

One-story, frame, Craftsman Vernacular L-galleried Shotgun. The front section of the house has a gable-on-hip roof; a gable section with returns is at the rear. The house has an inset wraparound porch supported by paired wood columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals. The doors have transoms and windows are 2/2 wooden double-hung-sash. The house has a brick pier foundation, asbestos shingle cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**191. (C) 319 Carroll Avenue c.1895-1900 Creole Cottage/Vernacular**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) vernacular Creole Cottage. The two front doors (paneled doors with two upper lights and transoms) are flanked by 6/6 wooden double-hung windows with louvered shutters. The full-width inset porch is supported by paired and single wood columns on square rusticated concrete block pedestals which represent a later, but historic, alteration. The dwelling sits on brick piers, is clad with Hardy Plank, and has a side-gable asphalt shingle roof.

**192. (C) 320 Carroll Avenue c.1900 T-Front/Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular T-front residence with intersecting gables and a wraparound porch supported by replacement square posts and balustrade. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and a corrugated metal roof.

**193. (C) 321 Carroll Avenue c.1900 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular dwelling with a pented side-gable roof and partially enclosed shed partial front porch supported by replacement wood columns and balustrade. The enclosure on the left bays has two six-light windows. The center door with transom is flanked by 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. Other windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**194. (NC) 323 Carroll Avenue 2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) post-Katrina residence with a hip roof and a rectangular cupola with a hip roof. It has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**195. (C) 325 Carroll Avenue c.1905 Queen Anne Vernacular**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Queen Anne Vernacular dwelling. The left bay is gabled and has cutaway corners and a 2/2 double-hung-sash window. The center bay entrance is a French door with multi-light sidelights and transom, and the right bay is a floor-length window. The gabled front porch extends across the right two bays, and is supported by square wood columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals. Other features include decorative beams and decorative shingles in the gable ends. The porch gable has a rectangular louvered vent, and the front gable ends have decorative shingles. The house is supported by brick piers, is clad in clapboard, and has a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof.

**196. (C) 326 Carroll Avenue c.1895 Shotgun with Lateral Wing/  
Queen Anne Vernacular**

One-story, frame, Shotgun with a wide Lateral Wing exhibiting Queen Anne Vernacular stylistic elements. It has



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an intersecting gable roof with a full-width inset porch on the gable façade and a hip porch extending across the left lateral wing. Doors with two-light transoms are located on the gable façade and on the lateral wing; the lateral wing has diagonal corners. Decorative shingle work and verge boards are in the gable ends. The house is supported by brick piers, is clad in clapboard, and has 6/6 and 1/1 wooden and 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows.

**197. (C) 327 Carroll Avenue 1955 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) Minimal Traditional house which is composed of three side-gable segments (with the middle segment advancing) and an attached carport. It has a continuous concrete foundation, vinyl siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**198. (C) 330 Carroll Avenue 1930-1944 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Side-Gable**

One-story, frame, vernacular, side-gable Bungalow with an enclosed gable partial porch, a large side-gable addition on the left side, and a shed roofed screen porch addition on the right side. The house has 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows. It sits on a pier foundation, is clad in vinyl, and has a faux slate roof.

**199. (C) 331 Carroll Avenue c.1955-1960 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular residence with a side-gable roof, shed partial porch, and attached carport. It has a continuous concrete foundation, vinyl siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and a pressed metal roof.

**200. (NC) 333 Carroll Avenue 2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

1.5-story post-Katrina residence with a hip roof, gable half-story, shed wing on the left side, and an inset full-width porch. It has a concrete block pier foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, 3/1 vinyl double-hung windows, and a pressed metal roof.

**201. (NC) 334 Carroll Avenue c.2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

1.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) post-Katrina residence with a side-gable roof, inset full-width porch, and three gable dormers. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**202. (C) 336 Carroll Avenue 1910 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular residence with a gable roof, replacement hip full-width porch, and shed roof additions on the left and rear sides. It has a replacement continuous concrete foundation, brick and asbestos cladding, 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof. Decorative elements include verge board.

**203. (C) 338 Carroll Avenue c.1950-1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) side-gabled Ranch house that has a shed porch with replacement columns and balustrade, composite wood siding and brick skirting, and paired 2/2 aluminum windows. The left window bay is slightly recessed from the central section of the house.

**204. (C) 340 Carroll Avenue 1957 Ranch**

One-story Ranch house with a hip roof, inset carport, and attached carport addition. It has a concrete slab foundation, painted concrete block cladding, 3-light sliding aluminum windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

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- 205. (C) 342 Carroll Avenue 1955 Contemporary**  
One-story Contemporary residence with a hip roof, wide eaves, decorative brick screening at the entrance, and an attached carport. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding, single-pane aluminum sliding windows, and a pressed metal roof.
- 206. (NC) 345 Carroll Avenue 1980 Ranch**  
One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) brick veneered Ranch house; bays are asymmetrically arranged. The dwelling has a hip roof, single and paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows, a concrete slab foundation, and a rear addition clad in Hardy Plank.
- 207. (C) 401 Carroll Avenue c.1920-1930 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**  
One-story, gable-front Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with an intersecting left side-gable which flanks the enclosed inset partial porch and attached porte-cochere. The frame structure rests on brick piers, is sheathed in composite wood siding, has Craftsman style wooden double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof. Attached at right is a recently constructed side-gabled, Neo-Bungalow in-law cottage with a full-width front-gable porch.
- 208. (C) 403 Carroll Avenue 1949 Ranch**  
One-story, brick-veneer Ranch house arranged in three side-gable segments. The center section creates the primary living space, and is set forward from the other two sections. The left segment houses two garage bays, one of which has been enclosed for increased living space. The building has a concrete slab foundation, an inset partial porch, and new 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows.
- 209. (C) 404 Carroll Avenue 1904 Vernacular**  
One and two-story complex gable house, clad with clapboard. The one-story section with gable-on-hip roof is the primary street façade. It has an inset porch on the left side supported by turned wood posts; the entrance door has a transom. A second-story addition was added to the east-west axis circa 1996. The gable-on-hipped roof street elevation has 4/4 wooden double-hung windows. The two-story addition has 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, a shed-roofed double-galleried porch, square wood windows, and pents in the gable ends.
- 210. (C) 406 Carroll Avenue 1950 Minimal Traditional**  
One-story, frame, Minimal Traditional side-gable house with a central front projecting gable accentuated by a smaller projecting gable that highlights the entrance. Window types include 2/2 wooden double-hung-sash, 2/2 aluminum double-hung, and two single-pane picture windows with sidelights. The house sits on a continuous concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl, and has an asphalt shingle roof and two shed roof additions.
- 211. (NC) 408 Carroll Avenue c.1995-2005 Neo-Eclectic/Neo-Colonial**  
1.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) Neo-Eclectic residence with an inset full-width porch, side-gable-on-hip roof, and three pedimented gable dormers.
- 212. (C) 409 Carroll Avenue c.1900-1910 Queen Anne Vernacular with Craftsman alterations**  
One-story, side-gable, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-d) Queen Anne Vernacular house. Bays are asymmetrically arranged. The house is clad with novelty siding, and features cutaway bays, an inset full-width porch (created from the former wraparound porch), and two front doors with two-light transoms. The fourth bay door is a four-

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panel wood door with frosted glass panes. The house also has Craftsman alterations in the form of tapered columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals and faux exposed rafters. The house is supported by brick piers, and has a pressed metal roof. Additions are at the rear.

**213. (C) 410 Carroll Avenue c.1895-1910 Queen Anne Vernacular with Craftsman alterations**

Two-story, frame, Queen Anne Vernacular residence with an intersecting gable-on-hip roof, hip-roofed wraparound porch with turned posts and balustrade, irregular floor plan, and cutaway bays. The house has vinyl siding, 2/2 wooden double-hung windows (floor-length on the first story) with louvered shutters, and an asphalt shingle roof. It is supported by brick piers. The two wood doors have segmentally-arched upper lights with segmentally-arched transoms; a third door on the second floor is accessed by a flight of stairs.

**214. (C) 411 Carroll Avenue 1947 Craftsman Vernacular**

One-story, Craftsman Vernacular, side-gable, frame house with pier foundation, clapboard siding, and a gable entry porch accentuated by brick columns and a round-arched wooden door. The east half (right) of the primary elevation has been in-filled to meet the edge of the entry porch. Windows are 6/1 and 2/2 wooden double-hung-sash, three-light louvered aluminum, and 1/1 aluminum double-hung windows. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Two additions extend from the west (left) side.

**215. (C) 412 Carroll Avenue c.1940 Vernacular Bungalow/ Side-Gable**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular, side-gable Bungalow. A gabled partial-width front porch extends across the center entrance bay; it is supported by replacement turned posts. The house has recently installed, paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows. The house rests on a pier foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has a pressed metal roof. A large addition extends from the rear of the building.

**216. (C) 414 Carroll Avenue 1941 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular dwelling with a gable-on-hip roof. On the right side of the main façade is a three-bay clipped-gable shallow projection with a stuccoed, inset, round-arched entry porch capped with a gable. At center are triple windows with round-arched transoms. The left bay (paired windows) advances. The house rests on a pier foundation, has new vinyl siding, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows, an asphalt shingle roof, and a rear shed addition.

**217. (C) 415 Carroll Avenue 1920 Craftsman Vern/ Shotgun with a Lateral Wing**

One-story, frame, Craftsman Vernacular Shotgun with a Lateral Wing, multi-gabled roof, and an inset full-width porch on the gable-front façade. The porch is supported by tapered columns resting on rusticated concrete block piers. Windows are 6/6 and 6/2 wooden double-hung-sash windows with faux louvered shutters. The doors are one-light over three-panel doors. The house is clad in vinyl siding, and has a stuccoed brick pier foundation.

**Central Avenue**

**218. (NC) 100 Central Avenue c.1990-1995 No Style**

One-story, rectangular, concrete block commercial building supported by a concrete slab foundation, and sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with pressed metal panels.



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- 219. (C) 111 Central Avenue 1930-1944 Bungalow/Gable-Front**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-w-d), vernacular front-gable Bungalow supported by concrete block piers, clad in novelty siding, and sheltered by a roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels. Features include exposed rafters, 1/1 double-hung-sash windows, and a later carport addition.
- 220. (NC) 113 Central Avenue c.2005-2008 Neo-Bungalow/Gable-Front**  
One-story, rectangular plan, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) front-gable Post-Katrina Neo-Bungalow which rests on a concrete block pier foundation, has novelty siding, and a roof sheathed in pressed metal panels. The full-width inset porch has square wood posts and balustrade.
- 221. (C) 203 Central Avenue 1930-1944 Vernacular**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, gable-front vernacular dwelling, clad with composite wood boards and sheltered by a corrugated metal roof. Features include a shed-roofed full-width porch on the primary (west) elevation and a shed-roofed porch abutting the length of the north elevation.
- 222. (NC) 209 Central Avenue 1970-1980 No Style**  
One-story, rectangular, wood frame building supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad in vinyl siding, and sheltered by a gable-roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.
- 223. (NC) 211 Central Avenue c.1960-1970 No Style**  
One-story, rectangular commercial building with a concrete slab foundation, concrete block walls, and a flat roof. Other features include brick veneer on the façade and vertical board infill of the structure's picture windows.
- 224. (C) 309 Central Avenue c.1910-1930 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Hip Roof**  
One-story, rectangular, wood frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) vernacular hipped-roof Bungalow with a full-width screened porch that has a clapboard balustrade, exposed rafter tails, and two doors in the primary elevation. The house is supported by concrete block piers and clad in aluminum siding. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles.
- 225. (C) 311 Central Avenue 1920-1930 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Hip Roof**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame vernacular Bungalow with a hipped roof and a full-width inset porch supported by square wood posts resting on a clapboard balustrade. The building is supported by piers and is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is sheathed with corrugated metal panels.

**Citizen Street**

- 226. (C) 201 Citizen Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow**  
Two-story, two-bay-wide (d-w) hip roof Craftsman Bungalow with a projecting gable partial front porch supported by tapered paired wooden columns on brick pedestals. Alterations include cutaway bays, a gable dormer, and a rear hip roof addition. Although the structure appears to have been raised, the 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance map reveals it was constructed with two stories. It has a concrete slab foundation and vinyl siding. Windows include single-pane vinyl replacement windows on the first floor, and 6/1 double-hung windows on the second floor.

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- 227. (NC) 303 Citizen Street 1978 Minimal Traditional**  
One-story, L-shaped, wood frame Minimal Traditional dwelling supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad in vinyl siding, and sheltered by an intersecting gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.
- 228. (C) 305 Citizen Street 1910-1924 Craftsman Bungalow**  
One-story, wood frame, gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with a wraparound porch supported by single and paired tapered columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals and exposed rafter tails. The building sits on a foundation of brick piers, is clad in asbestos shingles, and sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels.
- 229. (C) 306 Citizen Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with a partial gable porch supported by paired tapered wood columns set on battered brick pedestals. Other character defining features include decorative beams and exposed rafters. The building is clad in vinyl siding; the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles.
- 230. (C) 309 Citizen Street 1930 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a gable partial front porch and exposed rafters. The dwelling is supported by a concrete block pier foundation, clad in novelty siding, and the roof is sheathed with corrugated metal panels.
- 231. (C) 311 Citizen Street 1924-1930 Vernacular/L-plan**  
One-story, L-plan, wood frame, vernacular dwelling supported by a foundation of concrete piers, clad in vinyl siding, and sheltered by a multi-gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels. Character defining features include an inset partial porch in the right front reentrant angle, which is sheltered by a combination of the front gable and the extension of the side-gable roof.
- 232. (NC) 315 Citizen Street 1985 Ranch**  
One-story, brick veneer Ranch house supported by a concrete slab foundation and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.
- 233. (C) 316 Citizen Street 1910 Vernacular**  
One-story, wood frame vernacular dwelling with a gable-on-hip roof that shelters an inset front porch. The porch was a full wraparound porch when constructed, but the appending of a shed-roofed side addition some time after 1944 engulfed most of the side porch. The house is supported by a foundation of brick piers, is clad in novelty siding and the roof is sheathed with pressed metal panels.
- 234 (C) 318 Citizen Street c.1920-1940 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a full-width inset porch, six-light window in the front gable end, center door with transom, and boxed eaves covering previously exposed rafter tails. Windows are 6/6 double-hung-sash. The house sits on concrete block piers; the roof is sheathed with corrugated metal panels.

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- 235. (C) 321 Citizen Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow featuring a gable-on-hip roof with an inset partial front porch, 6/6 and 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows, clapboard siding, and exposed rafters.
- 236. (C) 325 Citizen Street 1930 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof, inset partial front porch (right bay), 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows, clapboard siding, and exposed rafters. The roof is sheathed with pressed metal panels.
- 237. (C) 326 Citizen Street 1946 Craftsman**  
Two-story, wood frame, Craftsman dwelling supported by a brick pier foundation, clad with stucco, and sheltered by a hipped roof over the two-story core and gable roofs over one-story sections. The roof is asphalt shingle. Character defining features include multiple porches, 3/1 double-hung wood sash windows, and exposed rafter tails.
- 238. (C) 331 Citizen Street 1924-1930 Vernacular/T-Plan**  
One-story, T-plan, wood frame, vernacular dwelling supported by a foundation of concrete block piers, clad in vinyl, and sheltered by a cross-gable roof sheathed with pressed metal panels. Character defining features include a shed-roofed partial porch and exposed rafter tails.
- 239. (NC) 401 Citizen Street 1913 Vernacular**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame vernacular dwelling supported by a foundation of rusticated concrete block piers, clad in vinyl siding, and sheltered by a hipped roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A porch wraps around three sides of the structure. This building was completely remodeled in 1993; its original form is no longer apparent, classifying it as a non-contributing building.
- 240. (NC) 402 Citizen Street 1981 Ranch**  
One-story, L-plan, brick veneered Ranch house supported by a concrete slab and sheltered by an intersecting gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.
- 241. (NC) 403 Citizen Street 1969 Ranch**  
One-story, rectangular plan, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), frame Ranch house supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad in brick veneer, and sheltered by a hipped roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The house features a recessed entry located under a center gable.
- 242. (NC) 404 Citizen Street 1983 Ranch**  
One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame Ranch house resting on a concrete slab foundation, clad with brick veneer, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle hipped roof.
- 243. (NC) 405 Citizen Street 1999 Neo-Eclectic**  
One-story, rectangular plan, frame, six-bay-wide (w-w-d-d-w-w) Neo-Eclectic duplex that rests on a concrete slab foundation, and is clad with vinyl siding. The building has a steeply pitched, side-gable roof that shelters a full-width inset front porch.
- 244. (NC) 407 Citizen Street 2000 Neo-Eclectic**  
1.5-story, rectangular, frame, six-bay-wide (w-w-d-d-w-w) Neo-Eclectic duplex that rests on a concrete slab



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foundation, is clad with vinyl siding, and is sheltered by a steep, side-gable roof that covers a full-width inset front porch.

**245. (NC) 412 Citizen Street 1982 Ranch**

One-story, frame, brick-veneered Ranch house that rests on a concrete slab and is sheltered by a side-gable asphalt shingle roof. The main façade has a projecting front gable with a centrally located exterior chimney. A two-car garage is set back on the right side.

**246. (C) 416 Citizen Street c.1875 Greek Revival/Center Hall**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, raised Greek Revival Center Hall dwelling. It is supported by an elevated foundation of concrete piers, has clapboard siding, and a hip roof. The house is five-bays-wide and has a center double-door entrance with a four-light transom. A large, pedimented porch extends across the three center bays; it is supported by tapered columns on square pedestals (a later Craftsman alteration), and has a paneled frieze.

**247. (C) 417 Citizen Street 1905 Vernacular**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, side-gable vernacular dwelling featuring a partial shed-roofed front porch with lattice columns, decorative beams, and exposed rafters. The house is supported by decorative concrete brick piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**248. (C) 418 Citizen Street 1960 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, L-plan, wood frame Minimal Traditional house supported by a continuous concrete foundation, clad with novelty siding, and sheltered by a hip and gable asphalt shingle roof. Windows are paired 2/2 sash. The right two window bays advance to form a shallow gabled wing. A carport is inset left.

**249. (C) 500 Citizen Street 1920-1930 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular front-gable Bungalow supported by a brick pier foundation, clad in vinyl siding, and sheltered by a roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels. Character defining features include a gable partial front porch on the right two bays and wide boxed eaves.

**250. (NC) 501 Citizen Street 1968 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular, wood frame Ranch house supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad in brick veneer, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle hipped-roof with wide eaves. A double carport is located inset right.

**251. (NC) 503 Citizen Street 1970-1990 Neo-Eclectic**

One-story, wood frame Neo-eclectic dwelling supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad with vinyl siding, and sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.

**252. (C) 508 Citizen Street c.1890 Shotgun/L-galleried**

One-story, wood frame, vernacular L-galleried Shotgun with a gable-on-hip roof sheathed in corrugated metal panels. The house features a cutaway bay as well as an inset wraparound porch supported by wood columns, which extends across the front and wraps around the left side. The entrance door has a segmentally-arched upper light and is capped with a rectangular transom. The dwelling is supported by a foundation of brick piers and clad in clapboard siding.

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**253. (NC) 516 Citizen Street c.1990 Neo-Colonial Revival**

1.5-story, rectangular plan, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Neo-Colonial dwelling that rests on a continuous brick foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and sheltered by a broken-slope side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The center bay entrance is a door with sidelights; the first and third bays are paired 4/4 double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Two gable dormers are on the main façade. A full-width inset porch extends across the main façade.

**254. (C) 520 Citizen Street c.1944-1946 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) vernacular front-gable Bungalow supported by a foundation of brick piers, clad with clapboard siding, and sheltered by a roof sheathed with pressed metal panels. Character defining features include an inset partial front porch on the right two bays, a decorative front door with transom, and fish scale shingles and a stained glass window in the gable end. Windows are single and paired windows with faux muntins.

**255. (C) 521 Citizen Street c.1925 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, vernacular gable-front Bungalow that is supported by concrete piers, is clad in novelty siding, and sheltered by a roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels. Character defining features include boxed eaves and a partially-inset gabled front porch that covers the right bay.

**256. (C) 523 Citizen Street 1952 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular, wood frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) Ranch house supported by a continuous brick foundation, clad in brick veneer, and sheltered by a hipped roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include wide eaves, 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows with brick header sills, and a fixed wooden-sash picture window flanked by 1/1 double-hung wood sash sidelights (third bay).

**257. (C) 525 Citizen Street c.1890-1900 Shotgun/L-galleried**

One-story, wood frame, vernacular L-galleried Shotgun supported by a foundation of brick piers, clad in clapboards, and sheltered by a hip roof sheathed with pressed metal panels. Character defining features include an inset wraparound porch, scroll-sawn balusters, decorative brackets, and 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows.

**258. (C) 526 Citizen Street 1860-1880 Vernacular**

One-story, wood frame building supported by a foundation composed of concrete block piers with brick infill between the piers. It is clad with clapboard siding, and is sheltered by two roofs: a gable roof over one section of the structure, and a hipped roof over another section. Both roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles. Character defining features include an enclosed porch, 6/6 double-hung-sash wood windows and louvered wooden shutters. The house appears to have been built in stages, and is one the city's oldest buildings.

**City Park Avenue**

**259. (C) 206 City Park Avenue 1917-1924 Shotgun/L-galleried**

One-story, wood frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), vernacular L-galleried Shotgun with a gable-on-hip roof which shelters a wraparound porch, supported by square wood columns, that extends across the primary elevation and wraps around the left side. The house is clad in clapboard. Windows include original 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows and modern 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins to replicate the 6/6 windows. A

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large addition extends from the left side.

**260. (C) 208 City Park Avenue 1945-1950 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, vernacular, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) gable-front Bungalow with a gable partial front porch on the right two bays. The first and third bays are picture windows with large single lights flanked by multi-pane sidelights. The west elevation aluminum windows include 2/2 double-hung, one 20-light casement, and one 9-light casement windows. The windows on the east elevation are 2/2 double-hung and one 6-light casement windows. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, and is clad in stucco.

**Court Street**

**261. (NC) 109 Court Street 1917-1924 No Style**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) dwelling with a side-gable roof and no porch; the original full-width porch was enclosed after 1944. The structure is clad in brick while the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. There is decorative woodwork on the fascia of the side gables. The extensive alterations to this building have greatly diminished its integrity making it a non-contributing building in the district.

**262. (C) 111 Court Street 1963 New Formalism**

Two-story government building with a low-pitched hip roof and brick cladding built in the New Formalism style. Distinctive features include modillions, a stucco arcaded portico, and concrete quoins. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation.

**263. (NC) 112 Court Street 1995-2005 Neo-Eclectic/Neo-Colonial**

1.5-story commercial building with an inset full-width front porch and Neo-Colonial styling. It has a side-gable asphalt shingle roof and composite wood siding. Windows are 9/6 double-hung-sash. There are two dormers on the half story.

**264. (C) 122 Court Street 1917-1924 Vernacular**

One-story, four-bay-wide (d-w-d-w) vernacular dwelling with a gable and clipped-gable roof and a partial-width shed porch in the left front reentrant angle. The right bay advances forming a clipped-gable wing. Windows are paired 9/1 and 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. The cladding is wood clapboard on the façade and board-and-batten on the sides. The first and third bays are new 9-light doors.

**265. (C) 123 Court Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Vernacular**

One-story, frame, eight-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w-d-w) Craftsman Vernacular dwelling with a side-gable roof, partial gable porch, exposed rafters, and decorative beams. Doors with multi-light transoms are located on the third and seventh bays. Windows are single and paired 6/6 double-hung-sash. The house is clad in clapboard and rests on brick piers. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

**266. (C) 124 Court Street c.1950-1960 Art Moderne**

One-story Art Moderne style building with a flat roof and rounded façade corners. It is clad in brick, metal, and concrete, and rests on a concrete slab foundation. It was built as a car dealership, but now houses *The Sea Coast Echo*.



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**267. (C) 125 Court Street 1924-1930 Colonial Revival Vernacular/  
Center Hall**

Two-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), Colonial Revival Vernacular Center Hall dwelling with a hip roof and an inset full-width double-gallery that extends across the main façade. A porte-cochere and sun room extends from the left side. The main entrance, located on the third bay, consists of multi-pane double doors with multi-pane sidelights and transom. The first and third bays are 10/10 double-hung-sash windows, flanked on each side by narrow 4/4 windows. The columns on the first-story open porch and second-story sun porch are paired wood columns; these paired columns divide the bays. The side elevations have a mixture of 4/4 and 8/8 wood double-hung windows. The building has exposed rafters.

**268. (C) 126 Court Street c.1970-1980 Ranch**

One-story, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) building with a hip roof and double-door center entrance. It is supported by a concrete slab foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and brick, and has an asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves.

**Cue Street**

**269. (C) 108 Cue Street c.1900 Vernacular Shotgun/  
Kate Lobrano House/  
Hancock County Historical Society L-Galleried**

One-story, frame, vernacular, L-galleried Shotgun with a corrugated metal gable-on-hip roof and inset wraparound porch, which extends across the primary façade and wraps around the left side and wing. The building has decorative shingle work in the front gable end. Bays are a combination of 6/6 wood double-hung windows and wood French doors. The building is clad in clapboard. It is supported by a foundation of brick and concrete block piers.

**Demontluzin Avenue**

**270. (NC) 105 Demontluzin Avenue c.1980-1990 Neo-Eclectic**

Two-story, Neo-Eclectic apartment building with a concrete slab foundation, stucco and brick cladding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Features include inset double galleries, cast iron entry gates, and parapets at the gable ends.

**271. (NC) 110 Demontluzin Avenue c.2006-2008 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, frame Neo-Bungalow with a hip roof, inset wraparound porch, and a center hip dormer. It has a brick pier foundation, composite wood siding, 4/4, 6/6 and 9/9 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, a stationary 8-light vinyl picture window with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**272. (C) 112 Demontluzin Avenue c.1955 Ranch**

One-story, frame Ranch house with a multiple gable roof, a screened gable partial porch, and an attached carport. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**273. (C) 115 Demontluzin Avenue 1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) hip-roofed Ranch house with inset partial porch; clapboard and composite wood siding; and single and paired 1/1 wooden double-hung and 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions. It is supported by a concrete slab foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof. A small hip roof

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addition is at right rear.

**274. (C) 116 Demontluzin Avenue c.1960 Ranch**

One-story, brick veneered, multi-gable Ranch house with inset entry porch and attached carport. The right two bays advance, forming a shallow gable-front wing. It has a concrete slab foundation, 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**275. (C) 117 Demontluzin Avenue c.1840 Vernacular**

2.5-story, frame, vernacular dwelling with a side-gable roof, three gabled dormers, and two hip roof wings that were added when the building was converted into an apartment building in 1964. The house has a wraparound porch that has been partially enclosed to create a double-galleried porch. The building now has a combination of brick veneer and cypress clapboard siding, 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows, French doors, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**276. (NC) 119 Demontluzin Avenue 1950 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular dwelling with a gable and hip roof, inset front porch, and exposed rafters. The house was originally a Minimal Traditional house, but later it was expanded to include front and rear porches, a steep gable roof, and a carport was added to the left side of the structure. It has novelty wood siding, original 3/1 double-hung wooden windows, and an asphalt shingle roof. The house does not possess the integrity required to be a contributing building in the district.

**277. (C) 120 Demontluzin Avenue 1959 Contemporary**

One-story, frame, brick veneered, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) Contemporary residence with an intersecting gable roof, an attached garage, and a flat-roofed entry porch in the left front reentrant angle formed by the two wings. The windows are paired and quad 4/4 vinyl double-hung windows. It has a concrete slab foundation and an asphalt shingle roof.

**278. (C) 121 Demontluzin Avenue 1940/1980 Bungalow**

One-story, frame, vernacular Bungalow with a front-gable roof and an enclosed projecting gable porch. It has a decorative concrete pier foundation; vinyl, brick and clapboard siding; a combination of vinyl and aluminum double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**279. (C) 122 Demontluzin Avenue 1930-1944 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular residence with a side-gable roof and pedimented gable entry stoop. This house appears to have originally been two structures connected by a breezeway that was later enclosed. It has a brick pier and continuous concrete foundation; vinyl, board-and-batten, and novelty wood siding; 6/6 wooden double-hung and 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions; and an asphalt shingle roof. Decorative features include exposed rafters, brackets, and a three-light over two-panel door.

**280. (NC) 124 Demontluzin Avenue c.1975-1985 Ranch**

One-story, frame, L-shaped Ranch house with an intersecting gable roof, inset entry porch, brick and vinyl cladding, and an attached garage. It has a concrete slab foundation, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**281. (NC) 126 Demontluzin Avenue c.2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

One-story, frame residence with a side-gable roof, two-front doors with transoms, and a full-width inset front

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porch with brackets. It has a concrete block pier foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and a pressed metal roof.

**282. (C) 135 Demontluzin Avenue c.1950-1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Ranch house with a side-gable roof. The right bay is a picture window with a large center light, flanked by aluminum double-hung windows. Other windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash windows. The house has a continuous concrete foundation, wood novelty siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**283. (C) 140 Demontluzin Avenue 1950 No Style**

One-story, frame residence with a front-gable roof, hip entry porch, and brick veneer siding. It has a pier foundation, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof. This structure appears to have been a church that was converted into a residence.

**284. (NC) 204 Demontluzin Avenue 2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) residence with a gable-on-hip roof and inset front porch supported by replacement wood posts. The dwelling has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**285. (NC) 206 Demontluzin Avenue c.2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

One-story, frame, L-shaped post-Katrina residence with an intersecting gable roof and an inset partial front porch. The dwelling has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**286. (C) 209 Demontluzin Avenue c.1955 Rectangular Cottage**

One-story, frame, Rectangular Cottage with a hip roof, screened inset partial front porch that extends across the right bays, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**287. (C) 211 Demontluzin Avenue c.1945-1960 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, Minimal Traditional residence with a hip roof and a center projecting bay that forms a shallow gabled wing. An inset partial-width screened front porch extends across the right bays, filling the reentrant angle formed by the gabled wing. A shed roof screened porch has been added to the left side of the house. The house has vinyl siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**288. (C) 213 Demontluzin Avenue 1920-1930 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow. A shallow gabled wing is located on the right two bays; an inset entry porch is on the left side of this wing. The first and third bays on the gable-front façade are paired 3/1 wooden double-hung-sash windows. Hexagonal vents are located in the gable ends. The house rests on a brick pier foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**289. (C) 301 Demontluzin Avenue 1947 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Side-Gable**

One-story, frame, vernacular, Bungalow with a side-gable-on-hip roof, a gabled entry stoop, and a screened inset partial porch on the left side. The dwelling has a pier foundation, stucco cladding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof.



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**290. (C) 302 Demontluzin Avenue c.1950-1960 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, L-shaped, multi-gabled, vernacular house with an in-law cottage attached by a side-gable carport on the right side. An enclosed shed partial porch fills the right front reentrant angle formed by the intersecting gables. The house is clad in wood novelty siding and has triple 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows. The in-law cottage has a front-gable roof with decorative shingles in the gable end, a shed partial porch supported by decorative iron columns, wood novelty siding, and 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions.

**291. (NC) 303 Demontluzin Avenue c.2006-2008 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Neo-Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof and inset partial porch on the right two bays. The left bay advances forming a shallow gabled wing. The dwelling has a concrete pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, 6/6 double-hung windows, decorative shingles in the gable ends, and a pressed metal roof.

**292. (C) 304 Demontluzin Avenue 1950 Vernacular/  
Rectangular Cottage**

One-story, frame, vernacular Rectangular Cottage with a hip roof, gabled entry porch flanked by paired 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and a screened inset partial porch on the left side. The dwelling has a concrete block pier foundation, wood novelty siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof with terracotta ridge tiles.

**293. (C) 306 Demontluzin Avenue 1947 Bungalow/Side-Gable**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable Bungalow with a two-bay linear addition on the left side. The entrance, located on the third bay, is a single door with a hexagonal awning and cast iron trim capped by a wall gable. The house has paired 6/6 and 6/2 wooden double-hung-sash windows on the older portion and 9/9 vinyl double-hung windows on the left addition. A polygonal bay is on the first bay of the original portion of the house. The residence has a concrete block foundation, stucco cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**294. (C) 307 Demontluzin Avenue c.1946 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular, gable-front Bungalow with a projecting gable partial porch, and a shed roof rear addition. The residence has a concrete pier foundation, composite siding over wood novelty siding, paired 3/1 wooden double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**295. (C) 308 Demontluzin Avenue c.1945-1955 Vernacular/  
Rectangular Cottage**

One-story, frame, vernacular Rectangular Cottage with a primary side-gable that creates the main living space, and a smaller side-gable wing on the left side. The residence has a concrete slab foundation, inset partial porch, vinyl siding, 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**296. (NC) 309 Demontluzin Avenue 1970 Ranch**

One-story, frame, Ranch house with a new side-gable roof which was enlarged to encompass a large rear addition. The residence has a gabled entry porch, an attached carport (left side), rusticated brick veneer cladding, and new vinyl paired double-hung windows.

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- 297. (NC) 310 Demontluzin Avenue 2008 Neo-Bungalow**  
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (d-d-d) Neo-Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof, an inset full-width front porch, three front doors with transoms (French doors on the first and third bays), and exposed rafters.
- 298. (NC) 311 Demontluzin Avenue 1990-2005 Neo-Eclectic**  
One-story, frame, Neo-Eclectic residence with a hip roof, inset full-width front porch, and attached carport (right side). It has a concrete slab foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 299. (C) 312 Demontluzin Avenue 1960 Vernacular/  
Rectangular Cottage**  
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (d-w-w) vernacular side-gable Rectangular Cottage with an irregular floor plan, enclosed inset partial porch on the left bay, and attached carport (left rear). The second bay is a picture window with large center light flanked by 1/1 sash windows. Other windows are wooden double-hung windows. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, an asphalt shingle roof, and three types of cladding; wood novelty, hardy plank, and board and batten.
- 300. (C) 313 Demontluzin Avenue 1955 Ranch**  
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) Ranch house with a hip roof, wide eaves, wood novelty siding, single and triple 2/2 wooden double-hung windows, a large central picture window, and a shed roof rear addition.
- 301. (C) 314 Demontluzin Avenue 1948 Minimal Traditional**  
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Minimal Traditional Rectangular Cottage with a side-gable roof. A projecting gabled entry porch is located offset right on the main facade. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, stucco cladding, paired 6/6 wooden double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 302. (C) 315 Demontluzin Avenue 1950 Rectangular Cottage/  
Minimal Traditional**  
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Minimal Traditional Rectangular Cottage with a side-gable roof. A gabled entry porch is located offset left on the main facade. It is flanked by paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash windows. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and a shed roof rear addition.
- 303. (NC) 316 Demontluzin Avenue c.2005-2008 Neo-Bungalow**  
One-story, frame, post-Katrina Neo-Bungalow with an attached carport on the right side. It has a concrete block pier foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows, and a pressed metal gable roof.
- 304. (NC) 317 Demontluzin Avenue 1980-1990 No Style**  
One and two-story, frame, gable-front house with an inset full-width front porch. It has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl and brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 305. (C) 319 Demontluzin Avenue 1950-1960 Minimal Traditional**  
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Minimal Traditional residence with a side-gable roof, a gabled front entry at center, paired vinyl windows with faux mullions and shutters, wood novelty siding, and a large rear addition.

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**306. (C) 320 Demontluzin Avenue 1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a projecting front-gable partial porch supported by triple wood posts on the left two bays. The house sets on a concrete block pier foundation, has stucco cladding, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows, exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**307. (C) 321 Demontluzin Avenue 1946-1950 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Craftsman Vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a gabled inset partial-width front porch on the left two bays. Features include exposed rafters, corner brackets, wood novelty cladding, single and paired 6/6 and 3/1 wooden double-hung-sash windows, and an asphalt shingle roof. A small rectangular window is in the front gable end.

**308. (C) 323 Demontluzin Avenue c.1945-1955 Vernacular/  
Rectangular Cottage**

One-story, frame, vernacular Rectangular Cottage with a primary gable that creates the main living space and a smaller side gable that expands it. It has concrete slab foundation, wood novelty siding, lead glass door, and an asphalt shingle roof. The residence has three types of windows: 6/6 wooden double-hung, 1/1 aluminum double-hung, and 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows.

**309. (C) 324 Demontluzin Avenue 1945 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Side-Gable**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), vernacular side-gable Bungalow with a projecting center gable accented by triple double-hung-sash windows. It has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof. Decorative features include exposed rafters, scalloped wood panels in the gable ends, and decorative shutters. This residence is very similar to 329 Demontluzin Avenue.

**310. (NC) 325 Demontluzin Avenue c.1990-2000 Ranch**

One-story, frame, Ranch house with an irregular floor plan, intersecting hip roofs, shed partial porch and attached carport. It has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with false mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**311. (C) 326 Demontluzin Avenue 1940 Vernacular Bungalow**

One-story, frame, L-plan vernacular Bungalow with a dominant side-gable roof and advancing left bay which creates a shallow wing. It has a pier foundation, stucco cladding, 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows, and a pressed metal roof. A brick chimney is located outside left.

**312. (C) 327 Demontluzin Avenue c.1955-1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, Ranch house with a dominant side-gable roof and advancing left bay which creates a shallow wing. A screened inset porch fills the right front reentrant angle. This residence has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, 6/6 wooden double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**313. (NC) 328 Demontluzin Avenue c.1975-1985 Modern**

One-story, frame residence with a shed roof, clapboard siding, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows, and an attached carport.



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**314. (NC) 329 Demontluzin Avenue (A) c.2005-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

1.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), side-gabled post-Katrina residence with a central entrance that has sidelights and transom; full-width inset front porch supported by brick columns and pedestals; Hardy Plank siding; vinyl windows with transoms; two gabled dormers; and a pier foundation.

**315. (C) 329 Demontluzin Avenue (B) c.1945-1955 Craftsman Vernacular**

One-story, frame, side-gable Craftsman Vernacular residence with an advancing center gabled bay accented by triple, 3/1 wood double-hung windows; inset partial porches flank this advancing bay. The house has a concrete slab foundation, 3/1 wooden double-hung-sash windows, exposed rafters, scalloped wood panels in the gable ends, and a pressed metal roof. This residence is very similar to 324 Demontluzin Avenue.

**316. (C) 330 Demontluzin Avenue 1958 Colonial Revival influence**

Two-story, frame, residence with a Colonial Revival center entrance that has sidelights and a full-height hipped-roof porch supported by square columns. The house has 6/6 wooden double-hung-sash windows, a multi-gable pressed metal roof, exposed rafters, and attached carport.

**317. (NC) 331 Demontluzin Avenue c.1965-1975 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, Minimal Traditional residence with side-gable roof and an advancing right bay that forms a shallow wing. It has a concrete slab foundation, inset entry door, large picture window at center, 6/6 vinyl windows with faux mullions, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**318. (C) 333 Demontluzin Avenue 1960 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular dwelling with an irregular floor plan, intersecting gable roofs, an inset partial porch, wood novelty siding, 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof. The right side of the house has a side-gable roof which is more steeply pitched than the left gable.

**319. (C) 335 Demontluzin Avenue c.1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, brick clad Ranch house with an L-plan formed by the advancing left bay. The house sits on a concrete slab foundation and is sheltered by a hip, asphalt shingle, roof with wide eaves. A gabled entry is located offset right on the main façade; to the left of the door is a large, three-part picture window with faux mullions. Other windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows.

**320. (C) 337 Demontluzin Avenue 1955-1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), wood novelty sided, Ranch house with a side-gable asphalt shingle roof, and a center entrance flanked by paired and triple 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions.

**321. (NC) 338 Demontluzin Avenue 1969 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame house with a wraparound porch that probably has a historic house at its core, but due to successive alterations that have diminished its integrity, it is a non-contributing building in the district.

**322. (C) 342 Demontluzin Avenue 1945-1955 Rectangular Cottage/  
Tudor influence**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w), side-gabled Rectangular Cottage which features an entry porch on the second bay with a steeply pitched gable with chisel shingles and 4-light window. Other windows are paired 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions. The house is clad in wood novelty siding and has an asphalt

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shingle roof.

**323. (C) 346 Demontluzin Avenue 1949-1953 Rectangular Cottage/  
Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable Minimal Traditional Rectangular Cottage with a center gabled entry porch flanked by paired and triple 3/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, wood novelty siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and a rear gable roof addition.

**324. (C) 350 Demontluzin Avenue 1946-1948 Rectangular Cottage/  
Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Minimal Traditional dwelling with a side-gable roof and gabled center entry porch. The house rests on a continuous concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, has single and paired 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows, an asphalt shingle roof, a side-gable addition, and attached carport.

**325. (C) 352 Demontluzin Avenue 1957 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, multi-gabled Minimal Traditional residence with an advancing left bay that forms a shallow gabled wing. An inset porch fills the reentrant angle. The entrance is at center; to the right is a large picture window with a fixed center light flanked by double-hung windows. Other features are vinyl siding, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows, a side-gable wing recessed slightly that extends from the right side of the house, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**326. (C) 403 Demontluzin Avenue c.1950-1955 Rectangular Cottage/  
Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Minimal Traditional Rectangular Cottage with a side-gable roof, projecting gabled entry porch located off-center right, and paired 1/1 vinyl windows with faux mullions. The house sits on a concrete block pier foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**327. (C) 404 Demontluzin Avenue 1963 Ranch**

One-story, frame, brick-clad, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) Ranch house with an asphalt side-gabled roof. The dwelling rests on a pier foundation, has paired and triple 1/1 aluminum double-hung windows with faux mullions.

**328. (C) 405 Demontluzin Avenue 1945-1955 Vernacular/  
Rectangular Cottage**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular Rectangular Cottage with a side-gable roof, inset entry porch that has a door with sidelights, stucco cladding, and 6/6 wooden double-hung windows with faux shutters. An attached carport and a flat roof addition are at the rear. The house is identical to the adjacent house at 407 Demontluzin Avenue.

**329. (C) 406 Demontluzin Avenue 1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, brick-clad Ranch house with an asphalt shingle hip roof and a hip partial porch supported by decorative iron columns. The residence sits on a concrete slab foundation. Windows include a picture window with a large center light and sidelights and single and paired 1/1 aluminum double-hung windows. An enclosed carport clad in vinyl siding is on the left bay; a carport is attached to the front of the enclosure.

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**330. (C) 407 Demontluzin Avenue 1945-1955 Vernacular/  
Rectangular Cottage**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular Rectangular Cottage with a side-gable roof. The center bay is an inset entry porch with a paneled wood door flanked by five-light sidelights. Windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash windows with faux louvered shutters. The structure has a concrete block pier foundation, stucco cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof. It is identical to the adjacent house at 405 Demontluzin Avenue.

**331. (NC) 409 Demontluzin Avenue c.1980-1990 Ranch**

One-story, frame, brick-clad Ranch with a side-gable roof and enclosed attached carport.

**332. (C) 411 Demontluzin Avenue c.1945-1955 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Minimal Traditional house with a two-bay linear addition on the left side. The second bay on the original section of the house is a door with a gabled entry porch. The right bay is a picture window with a large single light and sidelights. Other windows are 2/2 aluminum and 3/1 wooden double-hung-sash windows. The dwelling sets on a concrete slab foundation, is clad with wood novelty siding, and has a side-gable asphalt shingle roof.

**333. (NC) 412 Demontluzin Avenue c.1985-1995 Ranch**

One-story, frame, brick-clad, five-bay-wide Ranch house with a hip roof and wide eaves, an inset partial-width front porch, and inset carport.

**334. (C) 413 Demontluzin Avenue 1950 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) vernacular gable-front Bungalow. The walls are clad with brick, and the gable end is covered with vinyl siding. A screened inset partial front porch is located on the right entrance bay. The dwelling rests on a pier foundation, has 3/1 wooden and 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows with brick sills, and an asphalt shingle roof. The residence is further embellished with metal awnings over the doors, windows, and porch.

**335. (NC) 414 Demontluzin Avenue 1980 Ranch**

One-story, frame, brick-clad Ranch house with a side-gable roof and an inset partial porch. Windows are 6/6 double-hung-sash with faux muntins and shutters. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**336. (C) 415 Demontluzin Avenue 1950-1960 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Minimal Traditional residence with a side-gable roof, stucco cladding, and a gabled entry porch located offset the left porch on the main facade. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, paired 1/1 double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**337. (C) 416 Demontluzin Avenue 1947 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Minimal Traditional residence with an L-shape created by the advancing right bay which forms a hipped-roof wing. A shed entry porch is in the front reentrant angle. The dwelling rests on a foundation of concrete block piers, is clad in vinyl siding, has paired 2/2 double-hung windows with faux shutters, and a side-gable asphalt shingle roof.



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**338. (C) 417 Demontluzin Avenue c.1950-1960 Vernacular/  
Rectangular Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-porch) vernacular Rectangular Cottage with a side-gable roof and a screened partially-inset porch on the right front corner. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with fixed louvered shutters and awnings. The house sits on a concrete slab foundation and has a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof.

**339. (C) 418 Demontluzin Avenue c.1950 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, irregular plan residence with multiple additions, a pressed metal hip and gable roof, and stucco cladding. The core house is an L-plan Minimal Traditional dwelling with an intersecting hip roof and a hip entry porch accentuated by ironwork. The house has been expanded linearly to include two side-gable additions and attached front-gable carport and garage. The dwelling has a concrete slab foundation and has three types of windows: 2/2 and 1/1 aluminum double-hung and a single-light picture window with 1/1 double-hung sidelights.

**340. (C) 419 Demontluzin Avenue 1940 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a side-gabled screened porch that fills the right front reentrant angle created by the advancing left bay that forms a shallow gabled wing. The porch is supported by a square, stuccoed, column. The house has a concrete block foundation, stucco cladding, 2/2 double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof. Decorative accents include fixed louvered shutters and awnings. Square vents are in the gable ends.

**341. (C) 420 Demontluzin Avenue c.1952 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), Minimal Traditional residence with a side-gable roof, projecting gable entry porch, recently expanded to create a full-width shed porch, and an attached carport in the rear. The dwelling sits on a concrete block pier foundation, is clad with vinyl siding, has paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**342. (C) 421 Demontluzin Avenue c.1945-1955 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, Minimal Traditional L-shaped house with an inset entry porch located on the right side of the left gable-front wing. The house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, single and paired 1/1 and 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows, and a multi-gabled asphalt shingle roof. Decorative accents include faux board-and-batten shutters. A carport is attached to the right side.

**343. (C) 422 Demontluzin Avenue c.1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, brick-clad Ranch house that has a side-gable asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves. The entrance is located at center; to the left of the door is a large picture window. Other windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows. A carport is inset on the left side of the house.

**344. (C) 423 Demontluzin Avenue c.1940-1950 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, L-shaped, stucco-clad Minimal Traditional residence. The left bay advances forming a shallow gable-front wing; a flat-roofed, screened porch with stuccoed corner column and closed balustrade fills the right front reentrant angle created by the wing. The house has a pier foundation, stucco cladding, 1/1 aluminum double-hung windows with faux mullions, and a multi-gable asphalt shingle roof. Decorative accents include wood louvered shutters, scalloped bargeboards, and exposed rafters.

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**345. (C) 424 Demontluzin Avenue 1950-1960 Minimal Traditional**  
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), L-shaped Minimal Traditional house. The main entrance is located on the second bay. Windows are paired and single 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows. The house is clad in vinyl siding, and has a multi-gable pressed metal roof.

**346. (NC) 425 Demontluzin Avenue c.1965-1975 Ranch**  
One-story, frame, brick-clad, L-shaped Ranch house that has an intersecting hip roof with wide eaves, inset entry porch in the right front reentrant angle, and inset double carport.

**347. (C) 426 Demontluzin Avenue 1945 Minimal Traditional**  
One-story, frame, Minimal Traditional residence built on an L-plan comprised of a side-gabled core with advancing right bay that forms a shallow gabled wing. The main entrance is a single door with sidelights located off-center left, and windows are vinyl Craftsman-style windows with faux mullions. The house sits on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in novelty siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**348. (NC) 427 Demontluzin Avenue 1975 Ranch**  
One-story, frame, brick-clad Ranch house that has a hip roof with wide eaves, inset carport on the left, and screened inset partial porch on the right elevation. The entrance is a single door located offset right on the main façade.

**349. (NC) 428 Demontluzin Avenue c.1985-1995 Ranch**  
One-story, frame, brick-clad Ranch house with an intersecting hip roof and wide eaves, a hip partial porch, and an enclosed inset carport.

**350. (C) 429 Demontluzin Avenue 1959 Minimal Traditional**  
One-story, frame, Minimal Traditional residence built on an L-plan comprised of a side-gabled core with advancing left bays that form a shallow gable wing. An inset porch is located on the right side of the advancing left wing. Windows are paired and triple aluminum double-hung windows. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, an attached carport, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**351. (C) 433 Demontluzin Avenue 1940 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**  
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with gable partial-width front porch which extends across the right two bays. Windows are paired 2/2 wood and 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows. The house has a concrete pier foundation, a corrugated metal roof, and a rear shed addition.

**Depot Way**

**352. (C) 1928 Depot Way 1929 Spanish Mission Revival**  
**L&N Railroad Depot**

Two-story, rectangular plan, Mission Revival style railroad depot that rests upon a poured concrete slab foundation and is a poured concrete shell clad with stucco. The building's flat roof is hidden behind a shaped parapet wall. Character defining features include Moorish-inspired ogee arched door and window surrounds, metal-frame casement and fixed window frame windows, quatrefoil cartouches at the roofline, and terracotta coping on the parapet wall.

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**Easterbrook Street**

- 353. (C) 303 Easterbrook Street c.1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width gable front porch which extends across the right two bays. The building is clad in vinyl siding, and the roof is clad in corrugated metal. The house has paired 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows. The building rests on brick foundation piers. The fluted metal porch supports are recent additions.

- 354. (C) 307 Easterbrook Street 1890-1904 Vernacular  
Joseph Labat House**

One-story, vernacular house with an irregular floor plan, multiple roof types, and a full-width hip-roofed porch with a gabled entry. An original side porch was enclosed in the early twentieth century. The dwelling is clad in wood clapboard, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Stylistic details include dentils, square wood columns, and exposed rafters. A polygonal bay extends from the right side. The building rests on brick foundation piers.

- 355. (C) 308 Easterbrook Street 1910-1917 Craftsman Vernacular**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable Craftsman Vernacular dwelling with a center entrance flanked by sidelights and transom, a bay window on the first bay, and a multi-light Craftsman window on the right bay. An inset partial-width front porch supported by tapered columns on square pedestals and a blind balustrade extends across the right two bays. The house is clad in clapboard and has a metal roof.

- 356. (C) 309 Easterbrook Street c.1950-1960 Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a gable partial-width front porch that extends across the right two bays. The single-door entrance is located offset right. Windows are single and paired 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house is clad in wood novelty/drop siding, is supported by a continuous concrete foundation, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A square louvered vent is in the front gable end.

- 357. (C) 311 Easterbrook Street 1924-1930 Vernacular**

One-story, concrete block, gable-front building with exposed rafters, double doors and a shed awning on the primary gable-front elevation, and 2/2 wood double-hung-sash windows on the side elevations. The building rests on a concrete slab, and the roof is clad in corrugated metal.

- 358. (C) 313 Easterbrook Street 1944-1955 Shotgun/Craftsman Vern.**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) Craftsman Vernacular Shotgun with a gable-front roof and a full-width inset screened front porch. A rectangular louvered vent is in the gable end. The building is clad in wood drop siding. Stylistic details include exposed rafters and decorative beams. The windows include some of the original wood 6/6 double-hung windows and newer 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows. The building rests on concrete block foundation piers, and the roof is sheathed in corrugated metal.

- 359. (C) 315 Easterbrook Street 1900-1904 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a screened, partial-width, gable front porch supported by square wood posts; the porch is located on the left entrance bay. The entrance is a single door with sidelights; the right bay has paired 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. The building is clad in



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wood novelty siding and has exposed rafters. The building rests on brick piers.

**360. (NC) 316 Easterbrook Street c.2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

One-story, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) gable-front post-Katrina house clad in composite wood siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung-sash. The house rests on piers, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

**361. (C) 317 Easterbrook Street c.1890-1900 Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof and full-width inset front porch. The building has two front doors flanked by original 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. The building is clad in composite wood, and the roof is clad with corrugated metal. The building rests on new concrete foundation piers.

**362. (NC) 318 Easterbrook Street c.2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) house with a partial-width gable-on-hip porch that extends across the center three bays. The entrance is recessed on the center bay. The house rests on concrete block piers, and has Hardy Plank siding.

**363. (NC) 319 Easterbrook Street 1990 Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) gable-front Bungalow with a gabled entry porch located on the left entry bay. The house has composite wood siding, exposed rafter tails, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**364. (C) 321 Easterbrook Street 1909-1917 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, frame, gable-front Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with a hip full-width, screened, porch supported by paired wood columns on square pedestals and clapboard balustrade. The house has exposed rafters and a bracket in the front gable. The house is clad in wood clapboard, and the roof is sheathed in pressed metal. The building rests on a brick pier foundation. Two additions – one on the rear and the other on the right side – were added sometime after 1944.

**365. (C) 321B Easterbrook Street 1924-1930 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) Shotgun house with a gable-on-hip roof and an inset full-width front porch. The building is clad in board-and-batten, and has exposed rafter tails and large knee brackets on the primary façade. Windows are 1/1 fixed wood frame and 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. The building rests on a concrete block pier foundation, and has a small rear addition with a shed roof.

**366. (C) 323 Easterbrook Street 1917-1924 Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch that extends across the left two bays. The entrance is a single door located offset left on the primary gable façade. The windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows. The building rests on a concrete block pier foundation, is clad with vinyl siding, and has a corrugated metal roof.

**367. (C) 326 Easterbrook Street c.1955-1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, brick-clad Ranch house with a low-pitched hip roof, wide eaves, and a partial-width hip porch. The building retains its original front door and aluminum windows. The structure is supported by a pier foundation, and has an inset carport on the right side.

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**368. (C) 328 Easterbrook Street c.1890-1910 Shotgun/L-galleried**

One-story, frame, vernacular L-galleried Shotgun house with a multiple gable roof and a wraparound porch supported by turned columns. The porch extends across the primary gable façade, around the left side, and the front of the lateral wing. There are four doors opening onto the porch. Windows are vinyl 1/1 double-hung-sash.

The original wood clapboard can be seen in some places underneath the vinyl siding. There is a large pre-1917 side-gable addition on the rear.

**369. (NC) 329 Easterbrook Street 1984 Ranch**

One-story Ranch house with a complex side-gable roof, shed porch on the entrance bay, brick cladding, and inset carport on the right side. The building sits on a concrete slab foundation.

**370. (C) 330 Easterbrook Street c.1935-1945 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), L-shaped Minimal Traditional house. The left bay advances to form a shallow gabled wing; a shed-roof porch fills the right front re-entrant angle created by the wing. The entrance is a 3-light Craftsman door; the right bay is a wood picture window flanked by 2-light sidelights. A paired, 3/1 wood double-hung window is on the left gabled wing. The dwelling has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, and a side-gable roof.

**371. (NC) 331 Easterbrook Street c.1983 Ranch**

One-story, brick veneer Ranch style house with a hip roof, wide eaves, inset full-width porch, and an inset carport on the right side. The house sits on a concrete slab foundation.

**372. (C) 334 Easterbrook Street 1924-1930 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) vernacular Shotgun with a gable-on-hip roof and an inset full-width front porch supported by replacement wood posts and balustrade. The building is clad in vinyl siding, and the roof is clad in pressed metal. Windows are replacement 1/1 aluminum double-hung. The dwelling rests on a variety of foundation piers made from brick, concrete block, and rusticated concrete block.

**373. (C) 338 Easterbrook Street 1930-1944 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with a gable porch supported by tapered columns on square pedestals that extends across the three bays on the primary gable-front elevation. The entrance is located offset left, and is a four-light door; it is flanked by paired 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows. The building has exposed rafters and decorative beams, and is clad in vinyl siding. It rests on foundation piers made of a variety of materials, and has a pressed metal roof.

**374. (C) 339 Easterbrook Street 1924-1930 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) vernacular Shotgun with a gable-on-hip roof supported by paired wooden posts on a concrete block closed balustrade. The front door is located on the right bay and has a segmentally-arched upper light. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 sash windows. The building has exposed rafters, is clad in vinyl siding, and has a corrugated metal roof. A square louvered vent is located in the front gable end.

**375. (C) 341 Easterbrook Street 1930-1944 Craftsman Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Craftsman Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof, full-width inset porch, and a gable porch over the right two bays. The porch is supported by heavy tapered columns set on square pedestals. Square vents are located in the primary gable and porch gable ends. The house also features exposed

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rafters, decorative beams, a three-light Craftsman door, and 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. The building is clad in clapboard, and the roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The foundation piers have been covered in stucco. There is a small shed-roofed addition at the rear.

**376. (C) 343 Easterbrook Street c.1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, gable-front Bungalow with a gable porch that extends across the gable-front façade. A side-gabled wing extends from the left side. The building has single and paired 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows, is clad in wood novelty siding, and has exposed rafters. The house rests on a brick foundation.

**377. (C) 346 Easterbrook Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow**

1.5-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-w-d) Craftsman Bungalow with a partial-width inset porch on the right entrance bay supported by a massive tapered corner column. Craftsman details also include exposed rafters and brackets. The building is clad in vinyl siding and stucco, and rests on rusticated concrete block piers. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung and 1/1 vinyl double hung-sash windows with faux muntins. A chimney is located inside left.

**378. (NC) 348 Easterbrook Street c.2006-2008 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, four-bay-wide (d-w-w-w) post-Katrina Neo-Bungalow with gable-on-hip roof and a full-width inset front porch supported by simple wood columns. The building is clad in vinyl siding, and there are decorative shingles in the gable end. The house is supported by a concrete block pier foundation.

**379. (C) 349 Easterbrook Street 1930-1944 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) Craftsman Vernacular gable-front Bungalow with clapboard siding and asphalt shingle roof. The entrance is a Craftsman glass door flanked by partial-length, three-light, sidelights. The gabled left bay, with paired windows, advances slightly; a shed roofed porch extends out from the right front reentrant angle. The building has 6/6 wood double-hung and 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows, exposed rafters, and decorative beams.

**380. (C) 350 Easterbrook Street c.1915-1925 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular dwelling with a side-gable roof and a rear gabled wing. The partial-width hipped porch has turned posts and brackets. The building is clad in vinyl siding, and the windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 8/8 and 6/6 double-hung windows. The foundation is concrete block and brick piers.

**381. (C) 353 Easterbrook Street 1920-1930 Craftsman Vern. Shotgun**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) Craftsman Vernacular Shotgun with a front-gable roof and a full-width inset porch supported by tapered wood columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals. The building rests on brick piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. The building has 1/1 vinyl and 6/6 aluminum double-hung windows, and exposed rafters. A large carport is attached on the left side.

**382. (C) 355 Easterbrook Street 1920-1930 Craftsman Vern. Shotgun**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) Craftsman Vernacular Shotgun with a front-gable roof and a full-width inset front porch supported by tapered wood columns on square pedestals and closed balustrade. The building is clad in composite wood and aluminum siding, has exposed rafters, and replacement 1/1 vinyl windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung windows. A large left rear side addition was added sometime after 1944.



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**383. (C) 404 Easterbrook Street 1945-1955 Vernacular/  
Rectangular Cottage**

One-story, three-bay-wide (d-w-w), vernacular Rectangular Cottage with a low-pitched hip roof and a gabled porch that extends across the first two bays. Windows are single and paired 2/2 light aluminum windows. It is clad in aluminum siding. There is a large, gable-roofed addition on the left side and a small rear shed-roofed addition.

**384. (C) 406 Easterbrook Street c.1945 Craftsman Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with an advancing right bay that forms a shallow gabled wing. A shed-roofed inset porch extends out from the left front reentrant angle, and is supported by square columns that are integrated into the porch arches. Latticed vents are located in the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The building is clad in stucco, and has brackets and exposed rafters. The house rests on a concrete block pier foundation, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**385. (C) 407 Easterbrook Street 1945-1955 Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular, gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width, inset screened porch on the right two bays, aluminum siding, and a pressed metal roof. Windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows. The building rests on concrete block foundation piers.

**386. (C) 409 Easterbrook Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Vernacular  
Double Shotgun**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Craftsman Vernacular Double Shotgun with a gable-front roof and a hip-roofed front porch that extends across the bays on the primary gable façade. Craftsman details include exposed rafters, a 6-light gable window, and decorative eaves. The building is clad in clapboard, and the roof is clad in pressed metal. Windows are wood 6/6 double-hung-sash. The house rests on a concrete block pier foundation, has a pressed metal roof, and a large rear addition.

**387. (C) 412 Easterbrook Street 1900-1917 Craftsman Vernacular  
Double Shotgun**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Craftsman Vernacular Double Shotgun with a gable-front roof, wood brackets, decorative beams, and a partially screened full-width inset porch supported by square wood posts. The building is clad in clapboard, and sits on a rusticated concrete block pier foundation. Windows are 1/1 vinyl with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. A small shed-roofed addition is on the rear.

**388. (C) 415 Easterbrook Street 1890-1917 Shotgun/Vernacular**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) Shotgun with a gable-front roof. A full-width gabled porch with metal pents extends across the primary gable façade. A three-light window is in the porch gable end. A 1.5-story addition, built between 1930 and 1944, extends from the left rear, and a second rear shed-roofed addition was built after 1944. The house is clad in clapboard, has exposed rafters, and sits on brick foundation piers. The roof is clad in pressed metal.

**389. (NC) 416 Easterbrook Street 2005 Neo-Eclectic/Neo-Colonial**

1.5-story, brick-clad, L-shaped Neo-Colonial house with a steeply-pitched intersecting gable roof and three gabled dormers. An inset porch supported by paired wood columns fills the left front reentrant angle. The main entrance has sidelights and transom. The house sits on a concrete slab foundation.

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- 390. (C) 417 Easterbrook Street 1900-1917 Creole Cottage**  
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof, full-width inset screened porch, and exposed rafters. The building is clad in clapboard, and the roof is clad with asphalt shingles. It is supported by brick piers. Windows are 1/1 vinyl windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung-sash windows.
- 391. (C) 419 Easterbrook Street 1945-1955 Bungalow/Gable-Front**  
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow; the first bay advances to form a very shallow gabled wing. A shed-roofed porch fills and extends out from the right front reentrant angle. Windows are replacement, round-arched windows and 1/1 vinyl windows with faux muntins. The dwelling is clad in Hardy Plank, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.
- 392. (C) 420 Easterbrook Street 1950 Minimal Traditional**  
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Minimal Traditional house with a side-gable roof. A partial-width shed porch with gabled entry extends across the left two bays. Windows are replacement single and paired 1/1 vinyl windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung windows. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.
- 393. (C) 423 Easterbrook Street 1945-1955 Vernacular**  
One-story, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), side-gable, vernacular dwelling with clapboard siding. The original full-width inset porch was enclosed at an unknown time to expand the living space. Windows are 2/2 aluminum windows. There is an addition at the rear.
- 394. (C) 424 Easterbrook Street 1920-1930 Vernacular Shotgun**  
One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) vernacular Shotgun house with a gable-front roof and a full-width inset screened front porch. The building sets on concrete block piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has a corrugated metal roof. Windows are 1/1 vinyl with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung-sash windows.
- 395. (C) 425 Easterbrook Street 1945-1950 Bungalow/Gable-Front**  
One-story, vernacular, three-bay-wide (w-w-d) gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width inset porch on the right two bays. The building is clad in aluminum siding, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building rests on a concrete block pier foundation. Windows are replacement aluminum 6/6 double-hung and sliding windows. Some window openings have been altered.
- 396. (C) 426 Easterbrook Street 1950 Bungalow/Gable-Front**  
One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an inset porch that extends across the left bay on the primary elevation and wraps around the left side. The porch has square wood supports and new brackets and balustrade. Windows are 1/1 vinyl with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung windows. The house rests on concrete block piers, and is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.
- 397. (NC) 427 Easterbrook Street 1979 Ranch**  
One-story, frame Ranch house with a low-pitched hip roof and partial-width inset porches on the left and right corners. The building is clad in brick, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows are 2/2 and 6/6 aluminum double-hung windows.

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**398. (C) 430 Easterbrook Street 1920-1930 Bungalow/Gable-Front**  
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch that extends across the right two bays. The porch has been partially enclosed with continuous vinyl windows. A single door entrance is located offset right. Windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung windows. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**399. (C) 431 Easterbrook Street 1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow**  
One-story, frame, vernacular, concrete block, gable-front Bungalow that has an enclosed side-gable porch that extends across the primary gable façade. Windows include 1/1 and 6/6 aluminum double-hung and jalousie windows. The building rests on concrete block piers.

**400. (C) 434 Easterbrook Street 1920-1930 Craftsman Bungalow**  
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with a full-width porch that is comprised of a side-gable and a front-gable that extends across the right two bays. The porch has a closed balustrade and is supported by square posts that rest on stuccoed, battered, pedestals that are integrated into the arched porch openings. Windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in stucco, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

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**401. (C) 305 Hancock Street 1917-1924 Vernacular Bungalow**  
One-story, frame, vernacular Bungalow with a front-facing, clipped-gable roof, decorative beams, and a full-width inset front porch supported by single and paired wood columns. The house sits on concrete block piers, is clad with vinyl siding, and is sheltered by intersecting clipped-gable roofs. Shed additions are located at the rear.

**402. (C) 306 Hancock Street c.1870-1890 Vernacular Center Hall**  
1.5-story, rectangular, wood frame, vernacular Center Hall dwelling that sets on a foundation of brick piers, is clad in clapboards, and is sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with pressed metal panels. Character defining features include an inset full-width enclosed porch supported by tapered columns resting on square pedestals and a blind balustrade (porch details are a later Craftsman addition). Windows are 9/6 and 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows, and 6/9 double-hung wood sash floor-length windows in the primary elevation. The center entrance has sidelights and transom. Decorative beams are located in the gable ends and are also a Craftsman-era addition.

**403. (C) 308 Hancock Street 1930-1944 Bungalow/Gable-Front**  
One-story, wood frame, vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, a corrugated metal roof, and exposed rafters. A gable partial-width screened porch extends across the right front bays.

**404. (C) 309 Hancock Street 1925 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Side-Gable**  
1.5-story, wood frame, rectangular plan, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), side-gabled Craftsman Bungalow. The stucco-clad, full-width, inset front porch is supported by tapered columns that rest on stuccoed square pedestals and closed balustrade. The center entrance has sidelights and transom, and other façade bays are Craftsman 6/2



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double-hung-sash wood windows. Other windows are 4/2 and 3/1 double-hung wood sash windows. The house also features exposed rafters and decorative brackets. The house has a brick pier foundation and clapboard siding.

**405. (C) 402 Hancock Street 1948 Vernacular/  
Rectangular Cottage**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular Rectangular Cottage with low-pitched, hipped, asphalt shingle roof. A screened hipped porch that extends across the left two bays on the main facade. The house is supported by concrete block piers, and is clad in asbestos shingles. Windows are paired and single 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows.

**406. (C) 406 Hancock Street c.1880-1895 Shotgun/L-galleried  
Craftsman alterations**

One-story, wood frame, hipped-roof L-galleried Shotgun house with Craftsman alterations. The inset front porch extends across the main façade and wraps around the left side of the house. The porch, supported by tapered wood columns on short brick pedestals, and exposed rafters are a Craftsman-era alteration. The house rests on brick piers, and is clad with clapboards. The roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The entrance on the main façade is French doors.

**407. (C) 407 Hancock Street 1917-1924 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Side-Gable**

1.5-story, wood frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), Craftsman Bungalow with low-pitched, side-gable roof which shelters a full-width inset porch supported by paired tapered columns on brick pedestals. Features include a wide shed dormer with four, 1/1 double-hung-sash windows; 9/1 double-hung wood sash windows; and decorative brackets. The house rests on brick piers, is clad with vinyl siding, and has a pressed metal roof.

**408. (NC) 408 Hancock Street 2005-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

Two-story, rectangular plan, Post-Katrina-dwelling that rests on concrete block piers, is clad with Hardy Plank, and has a front-gable roof that shelters a full-width inset porch supported by tapered columns on short, square pedestals.

**409. (C) 409 Hancock Street 1909-1917 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, two-bay-wide (d-w), wood frame, vernacular front-gable Shotgun house supported by concrete block piers, and clad with a combination of novelty, clapboard, and vinyl siding. A full-width inset porch with replacement wood posts and balustrade extends across the primary gable façade. The house has exposed rafters and a rear addition.

**410. (C) 410 Hancock Street c.1890 Vernacular Shotgun/  
L-galleried**

One-story, wood frame, vernacular Shotgun house with a front-gable roof that shelters a wraparound porch which extends across the front and wraps around the left side of the house. The gable end has a large round-arched vent and decorative verge board. Windows are 6/6 double-hung and 2/2 double-hung floor-length wood sash windows. Four paired entry doors access the porch. It is clad in clapboard and supported by a concrete block pier foundation.

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**411. (NC) 414-422 Hancock Street 1985-1995 No Style**

Two-story, rectangular, metal frame Butler Building that sits on a concrete slab foundation, is clad with pressed metal panels, and is sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with pressed metal panels.

**412. (C) 502 Hancock Street 1950-1960 Vernacular/  
Rectangular Cottage**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular Rectangular Cottage with a low-pitched hip roof and stucco cladding. At center is an inset entry porch; the first and second bays are paired and triple 6/6 double-hung-sash wood windows. Other windows include 1/1 and 6/6 double-hung-sash windows.

**413. (NC) 504 Hancock Street 1990-2000 No Style**

One-story, rectangular, two-bay-wide (d-w) gable-front dwelling supported by a concrete slab foundation and clad with vinyl siding and fiberglass reinforced paneling.

**414. (C) 508 Hancock Street 1930-1944 Vernacular/Commercial and  
Vern. Bungalow/Gable-Front**

Constructed in two parts: a one-story, gable-front bungalow, and a one-story, rectangular-plan, stuccoed commercial addition. The dwelling rests on a foundation of stuccoed brick piers, is clad with vinyl siding, and has wide boxed eaves, exposed beams, and an asphalt shingle roof. The attached commercial section rests upon a concrete slab, is sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels, and is decorated with a stepped parapet.

**415. (C) 606 Hancock Street 1930-1944 Vernacular**

1.5-story, frame, vernacular residence with a primary side-gable roof and a wide front-gable. The full-width inset porch has been enclosed. It has a decorative concrete block foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, two original 6/6 wooden double-hung windows, 6/6 vinyl windows with faux muntins to replicated 6/6 double-hung-sashes, and a pressed metal roof.

**416. (NC) 608 Hancock Street 2006-2008 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Neo-Bungalow with exposed rafters and a gable-partial front porch which extends across the three bays. The residence has a wood pier foundation, composite wood paneling, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**417. (C) Hancock Street c.1867  
St. Stanislaus Cemetery**

This is an ecclesiastical cemetery devoted to departed members of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart that have served at St. Stanislaus College. It is comprised of 184 marble headstones, each sculpted in the form of a cross. These markers are arranged symmetrically and flank a central walk that is on an east-west axis. The walk commences at a brick altar which supports a crucifix flanked by two standing figures and one kneeling figure.

**Hickory Lane**

**418. (C) 100 Hickory Lane 1950 Ranch**

One-story, frame, side-gable Ranch house with an inset partial porch. It has a continuous concrete foundation, wood novelty siding, a large four-vertical-light picture window, 1/1 wooden double-hung-sash windows, and an

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asphalt shingle roof.

**419. (NC) 101 Hickory Lane c.1975-1985 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, L-shaped vernacular house. The left bay advances forming a wing. It has a concrete slab foundation, aluminum siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins, and a multiple-gable corrugated metal roof. A garage or carport, inset on the right side, has been enclosed.

**420. (NC) 104 A&B Hickory Lane c.1990-2000 Ranch**

One-story, frame Ranch duplex with a hip roof and two inset partial porches. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer siding, faux 6/6 and 9/6 vinyl windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**421. (C) 105 Hickory Lane c.1955-1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (d-w-w-w) Ranch house with a side-gable roof. The single-door entrance is on the first bay; the second bay is a picture window with a fixed single light flanked by narrower 1/1 windows. Other windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash windows. The house sits on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in brick and vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**422. (C) 106 Hickory Lane 1960 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, Minimal Traditional house with a multiple gable roof, screened inset partial porch, and an attached garage. It has a concrete slab foundation, wood novelty siding, 6/6 vinyl windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung-sashes, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**423. (C) 107 Hickory Lane 1948 Ranch**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), brick veneer Ranch house with a side-gable roof and a center entrance with Colonial Revival details. A picture window with a large single light flanked by 2/2 double-hung windows is located on the right bay, and a paired 2/2 wooden double-hung window is on the left bay. The house has an asphalt shingle roof.

**424. (C) 111 Hickory Lane c.1945-1955 Ranch**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w), Ranch house; the first and fourth bays advance forming gabled wings. It has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, paired 2/2 wooden double-hung windows, and a side-gable asphalt shingle roof.

**425. (NC) 115 Hickory Lane c.1975-1985 Ranch**

One-story, frame Ranch house with a side-gable roof accented by terracotta ridge tiles. It has a pier foundation, composite wood and stucco cladding, 1/1 aluminum double-hung windows, an inset garage on the right bay, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**Keller Street**

**426. (C) 134 Keller Street 1892-1898 Shotgun with Lateral Wing with Craftsman alterations**

One-story, wood frame, vernacular Shotgun with a Lateral Wing that is supported by a foundation of concrete piers, is clad in clapboards, and sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels. A full-width gable porch extends across the primary gable façade; it is supported by short tapered columns on square rusticated concrete block pedestals, which are a Craftsman-era alteration as are the exposed rafter tails. A shed



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porch extends across the front of the lateral wing.

**427. (C) 202 Keller Street 1917-1924 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular plan, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular Bungalow with a full-width gable porch, 3/1 double-hung wood sash windows, a square vent in the gable end, and boxed eaves. The house sits on concrete block and brick piers, is clad with novelty siding, and has a pressed metal panel roof.

**428. (C) 204 Keller Street 1920 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Hip Roof**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) vernacular hip roof Bungalow with a full-width inset front porch and exposed rafters. The house rests on brick piers, is clad with vinyl siding, and is sheltered by a roof sheathed in pressed metal panels.

**429. (C) 206 Keller Street 1930-1944 Vernacular L-plan**

One-story, L-plan, wood frame house. A screened, shed roof porch is located in the left front reentrant angle formed by the intersection of the two gable wings. Windows are single and paired 6/6 and 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows with louvered shutters. Other character defining features include asbestos shingle cladding, exposed rafters, and decorative beams.

**430. (NC) 207 Keller Street 1987 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular plan Ranch house that rests on a concrete slab, is clad with composite wood siding, and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.

**431. (C) 209 Keller Street c.1905 Queen Anne**

One-story, T-plan, wood frame, Queen Anne dwelling that is supported by brick piers. The house is clad in clapboards, and sheltered by a wide front-gable with hipped roofs on the side wings. Character defining features include a sunburst motif in the gable ends, decorative verge boards, 2/2 floor-length double-hung wood sash windows, decorative brackets, and cutaway bays on the wings. The front-gable shelters a full-width inset porch with paired tapered columns resting on brick pedestals and blind balustrade. The porch supports reflect a later Craftsman-era alteration to the house.

**432. (C) 211 Keller Street 1893-1904 Shotgun with a Lateral Wing**

One-story, wood frame, vernacular Shotgun with a Lateral Wing supported by a foundation of concrete block piers, is clad with clapboards, and sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels. Character defining features include an inset full-width porch (originally a wraparound porch) supported by wood columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals and closed balustrade. A cutaway bay is located on the lateral wing that projects from the right side of the house. Windows are 4/4 and 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. The house has stuccoed gable ends and exposed rafters. A shed addition extends from the right side behind the lateral wing.

**433. (C) 215 Keller Street 1900 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, rectangular plan, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) wood frame vernacular dwelling that is supported by a foundation of concrete block piers, is clad with clapboards, and is sheltered by a gable-on-hip roof sheathed with pressed metal panels. Character defining features include an inset full-width porch with turned columns and new brackets and balustrade, a transom over each primary elevation door and window, and shingles in the gable end. The building was originally an L-galleried Shotgun, but the gallery has since been enclosed.

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**434. (C) 216 Keller Street 1917-1924 Craftsman Vern./Gable-Front Double-Shotgun**

One-story, rectangular plan, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), wood frame, Craftsman Vernacular dwelling with a clipped front-gable roof sheathed in corrugated panels and a full-width inset front porch supported by tapered columns on rusticated concrete block piers. The second and third bays are doors with transoms. The house is supported by a foundation of rusticated concrete block piers, is clad with vinyl siding, and has 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows and exposed rafter tails.

**435. (C) 217 Keller Street 1850 Greek Revival**

2.5-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, Greek Revival dwelling that is supported by a foundation of brick piers, is clad with clapboards, and is sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels. Character defining features include a full-width galleried porch, tapered columns resting on brick pedestals (a later Craftsman-era alteration), and two entries located on the center bays of the primary elevation. Windows are 6/6 double-hung-sash. A one-story addition on the right side has exposed rafter tails.

**436. (C) 218 Keller Street c.1880-1900 Vernacular Creole Cottage**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Creole Cottage that is supported by a foundation of brick piers, is clad with novelty siding, and is sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels. Character defining features include an inset full-width porch, two doors with two-light transoms on the second and third bays, and 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows.

**437. (NC) 220 Keller Street 1988 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular plan, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) Ranch house that rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in brick veneer, and is sheltered by a hipped roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Windows are vinyl paired 1/1 sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung-sash windows.

**438. (NC) 224 Keller Street 1988 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular plan, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-carport) Ranch house that rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in brick veneer, and is sheltered by a hipped-roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A carport is inset on the right side.

**439. (C) 228 Keller Street 1880-1890 Vernacular Creole Cottage**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) vernacular Creole Cottage that is supported by a foundation of brick piers, is clad with clapboards on the main façade and novelty siding on the other elevations, and is sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal panels. Character defining features include an inset full-width porch supported by turned columns on pedestals; two entries on the second and third bays on the primary elevation; 6/6 double-hung-sash windows; and a central brick chimney.

**440. (C) 228.5 Keller Street c.1960 Vernacular**

One-story, irregular plan, wood frame, vernacular building that is supported by a foundation of continuous brick, is clad with brick veneer, and is sheltered by an asphalt multi-gable roof (which reflects the structure's different construction phases). Character defining features include a shed entry porch and brick header window sills.

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**Main Street**

- 441. (C) 111 Main Street 1917-1924 Early 20<sup>th</sup> Cent. Commercial**  
2-story, frame, brick clad, early-twentieth century commercial building. The original portion of the structure, the east (right) portion, is four-bays-wide (w-w-d-w) was recently restored, and has a flat roof and stepped parapet. The west (left) portion of the structure, which is set back, was added after 1944, and has a partial width porch. The structure has a flat roof, brick and stucco cladding, and a concrete slab foundation.
- 441a. (C) 114 Main Street 1909-1917 Vernacular/Classical Inf.**  
1.5-story, brick and concrete block, vernacular early-twentieth century commercial structure. The façade has stucco cladding, scored to replicate stone, and corner pilasters capped with simple capitals. The roof line is accentuated with a molded cornice. The left side has the original brick with two brick belt courses. The right side has been clad with stucco and features a large painted mural. According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of 1930 and 1944, two large concrete block additions were added to the rear between those years.
- 442. (C) 124 & 126 Main Street c.1945-1955 Commercial Vernacular**  
One-story, mid-twentieth century commercial building with a flat roof and a cloth awning. The street façade has large single-pane display windows interspersed with multiple single-door entrances. The right two-thirds of the building has stucco cladding, dentils, and quoins that were a later addition. The right elevation has 1/1 vinyl and 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation.
- 443. (C) 125 Main Street 1925-1926 Classical Revival**  
**Masonic Temple**  
Three-story, brick, Classic Revival style Masonic Temple with a flat roof and inset entry porch. The entrance has a distinctive surround, decorative cornice, and corbels. The main entrance is flanked on each side by two entrances and large display windows. The first-story is set off by a stone belt course. Above the main entrance on the second and third floors are two brick pilasters with simple capitals. A stone cornice and frieze decorate the top of the third floor.
- 444. (NC) 131 Main Street c.1980-2000 No Style**  
Two-story flat/shed roof building with vinyl and metal siding. The building rests on a concrete slab. It has a variety of windows including 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows, and 6/6 aluminum double-hung windows.
- 445. (C) 136 Main Street 1865-1880 Creole Cottage with Craftsman Alterations**  
One-story, frame, vernacular, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof that covers a full-width inset front porch with replacement wood columns and balustrade. Craftsman details include exposed rafters on the porch and brackets in the gables. Most of the windows are wood 6/6 double-hung-sash. The building is clad in a combination of composite wood, Hardy Plank and clapboard. The main building has a roof clad in asphalt shingles; the addition has a roof sheathed in pressed metal.
- 446. (C) 137 Main Street 1935-1936 Art Deco**  
**Old Post Office**  
One-story, brick, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) WPA-era post office with center double-door entrance and stone surround with egg-and-dart design on the door's header. The three center bays advance slightly from the core of



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the building. The building has belt courses between the foundation and first-story and between the first-story and the roofline. Dentils decorate the roofline. The main façade windows are currently boarded, but lintels are visible. The side and rear windows, which are not boarded, are wood 6/6 double-hung-sash.

**447. (NC) 141 Main Street 2007-2008 Neo-Eclectic/Neo-Colonial**  
**First Baptist Church of Bay St. Louis**

Two-story, brick veneer, seven-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), gable-front Neo-Colonial style church that features a large pediment supported by four full-height Tuscan columns. Windows are vinyl fixed-light windows. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation; the roof is clad in pressed metal.

**448. (C) 144 Main Street 1904-1909 Vernacular Double Shotgun**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-d) hip-roof vernacular Double Shotgun with two French doors which open onto the full-width inset porch. Windows are 3/2 horizontal aluminum double-hung windows. A rear addition was added between 1924 and 1930 (according to the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps). The building is clad in clapboard and composite wood, and the roof is sheathed in pressed metal. The building rests on a brick pier foundation.

**449. (C) 146 Main Street 1865-1880 Vernacular Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) vernacular Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof and a full-width inset front porch supported by square wood columns. The center two bays are French doors; they are flanked by 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. A gabled addition extends from the left elevation has paired 6/6 sash windows and exposed rafters. The building is clad in clapboard, and the roof is sheathed in corrugated metal.

**450. (C) 152 Main Street 1911 Neo-Classical**  
**Hancock County Courthouse**

Two-story, brick, five-bay-wide Neo-Classical style courthouse. The center three bays advance, forming a two-bay-deep pavilion; the center entrance bay also advances slightly. The entrance is a double door, flanked by single doors, with blind panels separating the doors from patterned transoms. A porch with two-story Ionic columns supporting a full-entablature extends across the center pavilion on the main façade. First-story (main façade) windows are 1/1 double-hung-sash with window caps with keystones. Upper-story windows (main façade) are 1/1 double-hung-sash with blind panels and transoms. Belt courses, forming continuous sills, divide the first and second stories. The side facades are eight-bays-wide; the center four bays advance to form wings. The building sits on a high concrete foundation and has a low-pitched hip roof. A jail was added to the rear in the 1930s and has been incorporated into a two-story, brick addition built c.2006-2009.

**451. (C) 153 Main Street c.1945-1955 Commercial/Vernacular**

One-story, brick, flat-roofed, five-bay-wide (w-d-w-d-w) commercial building. The façade has two entrances alternating with large, single-pane windows. Nine of the windows on the side elevations are wood 6/6 double-hung-sash. The rear portion of the building has six 6/6 aluminum double-hung windows. All of the windows have brick header sills. The building rests on a concrete foundation.

**452. (C) 162A Main Street 1895-1897 Gothic Revival**  
**Main Street United Methodist Church**

One-story, wood frame, Gothic Revival church with an intersecting gable roof and a bell tower, in the right front reentrant angle, that has a double-door entrance capped by a tracery transom. Character defining elements include pointed-arch art glass windows, decorative verge boards, decorative fascia, buttresses, and a steeply pitched roof.

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The building is clad in clapboard. A large rear addition was constructed in 1936. The bell tower was rebuilt after Hurricane Katrina.

**453. (NC) 162C Main Street c.1965-1975 Vernacular**  
**Methodist Children's Center**

One-story, frame educational annex that has a flat roof and no porch. The building is clad in brick and wood. It rests on a concrete slab foundation.

**454. (NC) 200 Main Street 1917-1924 Commercial**

One-story, frame, commercial corner building with a flat roof and mansard eaves. The diagonally-placed double-doors are flanked by windows, on the two street facades, with small 4-light panes above larger 1-light panes. The windows are topped with pediments decorated with dentils. Other street façade bays have four 16-light round-arched windows. Two small windows have been enclosed on the left side towards the rear of the building. This building has been altered to the point that it no longer retains sufficient integrity to be considered a contributing building in the historic district.

**455. (C) 201 Main Street 1880-1893 Vernacular/Commercial**

One-story, frame, hipped roof vernacular commercial building with diagonally-placed main French doors which serves as the main entrance to the building. The dominant window type consists of large single-lights topped with three small lights. The building is clad in plywood, and rests on concrete block piers.

**456. (C) 206 Main Street 1909-1917 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) vernacular Shotgun house with a gable-on-hip roof and an inset full-width porch supported by round wood columns. The building is clad in clapboard. The windows on the façade are paired vinyl double-hung-sash. The windows on the side elevations are 6/6 and 6/4 aluminum double-hung. The building has a large 1.5-story rear addition with a side-gable roof. The building rests on a brick pier foundation. A carport is attached on the left side.

**457. (C) 207 Main Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Side-Gable**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable Craftsman Bungalow with center entry porch supported by turned posts set on low brick pedestals. The first and third bays are paired 6/1 wood double-hung-sash windows. The building is clad in clapboard and has decorative beams, exposed rafters, and corner brackets.

**458. (C) 209 Main Street 1930-1944 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d), vernacular gable-front Bungalow. A partial-width gabled front porch, supported by turned posts, extends the two bays on the facade. The building is clad in wood novelty siding, and windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. The dwelling has a concrete block pier foundation, pressed metal roof, and exposed rafters.

**459. (C) 210 Main Street 1904-1909 Queen Anne Vernacular**  
**Sycamore House Restaurant**

1.5-story, frame, Queen Anne Vernacular house with an inset full-width front porch supported by wood columns. The house is sheltered by a side-gable roof with two steeply-pitched front gables; the left gable has a Palladian window with a round-arched 2/2 double-hung-sash window flanked by sidelights. A bay window is located on

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the first-story below the gable. The entrance is a single door with transom on the second bay. Windows include 2/2 wood double-hung-sash and 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows. The building rests on a brick pier foundation.

**460. (C) 211 Main Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Side-Gable**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), side-gable Craftsman Bungalow. The 12-light, single-entrance door is located offset right on the center bay and is flanked by paired, wood, double-hung-sash Craftsman style windows. The gable extends out over the right two bays to form a partial front porch supported by short tapered wood columns set on square pedestals. A wide gable dormer with rectangular 6-light window is located over the entrance. The house has exposed rafters and brackets. It is clad in wood clapboard, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The house sits on a brick pier foundation. An exterior brick chimney has been partly removed.

**461. (C) 212 Main Street 1880-1893 Queen Anne Vernacular**

One-story, frame, six-bay-wide (w-w-w-d-d-w) Queen Anne Vernacular house with side-gable roof. The right four bays recede forming a partial-width inset porch supported by wood columns. The porch shelters two doors that have two long upper lights above panels. The porch is capped by a wide gable with a Palladian window. Some windows have been replaced with 3/3 and 1/1 aluminum double-hung windows, but some older 4/1 and 3/3 wood double-hung windows remain. The building is clad in vinyl and clapboard siding.

**462. (C) 213 Main Street 1924-1930 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, two-bay-wide (w-d), frame, vernacular Shotgun house with a gable-on-hip roof and full-width inset front porch supported by round wood columns. The building is clad in clapboard, and the roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The left front bay is a 1-light replacement window, but the side windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash.

**463. (C) 214-216 Main Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

1.5-story, frame, gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with a full-width inset front porch supported by short tapered columns set on square pedestals and closed balustrade. The front porch has been enclosed with casement windows to create a sun porch. The original porch was a wraparound porch, but the left side was enclosed between 1930 and 1944 (Sanborn Fire Insurance maps). Other Craftsman details include exposed rafters, decorative eaves, and brackets. The building is clad with wood clapboard and has vertical wood siding in the front gable end. Windows are 6/6 and 2/2 wood double-hung-sash and casements. A paired 6/6 double-hung window is in the front gable end. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation.

**464. (C) 215 Main Street 1870-1880 Vernacular Shotgun/  
L-galleried/ Craftsman alt.**

One-story, frame, vernacular L-galleried Shotgun house with a gable-on-hip roof and exposed rafters. A polygonal bay (a later addition) is on the left side of the primary facade; an inset porch begins at the bay and wraps around the right side. It is supported by tapered columns on square brick pedestals. Windows include a combination of 6/6 wood double-hung and 2/2 aluminum sash windows. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and is clad in vinyl siding.

**465. (C) 220 Main Street 1930-1944 Art Moderne**

One-story, stucco-clad, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Art Moderne commercial building with a flat roof, rounded



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corners, a stepped-rounded parapet, and curved canopy. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation. The center double-door entrance with transom is flanked by display windows.

**466. (C) 301 Main Street 1945-1955 Vernacular/Craftsman inf.**

Two-story, four-bay-wide (d-w-w-d) frame, apartment building with two inset-entry porches on the corners, a prominent front-gable roof with large brackets, and stucco, vinyl and vertical wood siding. The second and third bays on the primary gable façade are paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The building sits on a concrete slab foundation.

**467. (C) 305 & 305.5 Main Street c.1920 Spanish Revival Bungalow**

One-story, frame, Spanish Revival Bungalow with a multi-gable roof and a partial-width inset arcaded front porch that extends from the center entrance bay to outside of the main core of the house on the right side. The porch extension was completed between 1924 and 1930 per Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. The building is clad in stucco, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles with ridge tiles. The main entrance has a multi-light door with transom. The left side has a diagonal corner with wood casement windows. Other windows are wood casement or fixed-light windows.

**468. (C) 306 Main Street c.1890-1900 Vernacular L-plan**

One-story, vernacular, L-plan, multi-gable, bargeboard house. A shed-roofed front porch supported by square wood posts set on rusticated concrete block pedestals is located in the left front reentrant angle formed by the intersection of wings. The building has clapboard and composite wood cladding; decorative shingles have been added in the gable end. Windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows.

**469. (C) 307 Main Street 1909-1917 Craftsman Bungalow**

1.5-story, frame Craftsman Bungalow with a multiple side-gable roof. The left bay is a polygonal bay; the front porch (screened) fills the right reentrant angle formed by the bay window. The front porch has square stuccoed columns, closed balustrade, and an entry with transom. Porch openings and the porch entry transom are segmentally arched. Two single doors with transoms open onto the porch. A shed dormer with a triple, 1/1 wood sash window is at center on the primary elevation. The building is clad in stucco, and the asphalt shingle roof has exposed rafters. Some original 4/1 and 6/6 wood double-hung windows remain while other windows have been replaced with 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows. The house rests on rusticated concrete block piers.

**470. (C) 308 Main Street 1904-1909 Queen Anne Vern. Shotgun with a Lateral Wing**

One-story, frame, Queen Anne Vernacular Shotgun with a Lateral Wing. The house has a gable-on-hip roof with an inset front porch accented by bracketed posts and balustrade that extends across the gable-front façade and wraps around the left side. Doors with transoms are located on the front gable and in the left reentrant angle; three sets of French doors on the left elevation open onto the porch. The building is clad in clapboard, and the roof is clad in corrugated metal. The building rests on piers. The windows are replacement 9/6 floor-length and 6/6 double-hung windows. Decorative verge boards are in the gable ends. The house has multiple additions designed to compliment the historic structure.

**471. (C) 311 Main Street c.1945-1955 Colonial Revival/Cape Cod**

1.5-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Colonial Revival Cape Cod house that has a side-gable roof and center entrance with sidelights flanked by paired, vinyl 1/1 double-hung windows. Three gabled dormers are

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symmetrically placed on the main façade. The dwelling is clad in stucco. There is a prominent trellis with columns in front of the central entryway. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation.

**472. (C) 313 Main Street 1917-1924 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-w-d) gable-roof Craftsman Bungalow; the third bay (now the entrance) was originally a partial porch which has been enclosed. Craftsman detailing on the building includes exposed rafters, brackets, decorative beams, casement windows, and a low-pitched roof. Random rubble stone graces the battered chimney, which is located between the two sets of casement windows on the front-gable façade. The building is clad in wood shingles (a later alteration), and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The building has a rusticated concrete block pier foundation.

**473. (C) 315 Main Street 1917-1924 Vernacular  
Knights of Columbus Hall**

Two-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Knights of Columbus Hall with a round-arched, inset, center entrance flanked by triple double-hung windows. The bays are divided by full-height pilasters. Second-story windows on the main façade are triple, 1/1 double-hung-sash windows. The building was originally a one-story garage and repair shop. Between 1917 and 1924, the clapboarded second-story and the stucco-clad, two-story, front section were added. A small rear addition with a porch was added between 1924 and 1930 (per Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Some 9/1 wood double-hung windows remain on the side elevations, but some have been replaced with vinyl windows.

**474. (NC) 318 Main Street 2000-2002 Neo-Eclectic**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide Neo-Eclectic house with a full-width shed porch and side-gable roof. The building is clad in clapboard, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Windows are 4/4 wood double-hung-sash.

**475. (NC) 320 Main Street c.2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

One-story, Post-Katrina dwelling with multiple hipped roofs and two inset porches. The building is clad in Hardy Plank, and the hip roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Windows are 4/4 and 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. The building rests on a continuous concrete foundation.

**476. (NC) 322 Main Street 1995-2000 Neo-Eclectic**

1.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) Neo-Eclectic house with a side-gable roof and full-width inset front porch. The building has a single gable dormer with a 2/2 sash window at center. The house is clad in clapboard, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**477. (NC) 324 Main Street c.2006-2008 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, frame, Post-Katrina Neo-Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof, a partial-width inset front porch, and two front entry doors. Decorative features include exposed rafters and wood shingles in the front gable end. The windows are 1/1 aluminum double-hung windows. The building is clad in Hardy Plank, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The building rests on concrete block foundation piers.

**478. (NC) 326 Main Street c.2006-2008 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) Neo-Bungalow with a hip roof and partial-width hipped front porch that extends across the right three bays. The porch is supported by square wood columns. Windows are 2/2 wood double-hung-sash. The house has a continuous concrete foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, exposed

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rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof.

- 479. (C) 328 Main Street c.1930-1940 Craftsman Bungalow**  
One-story, frame Craftsman Bungalow with a hip roof and a partial-width hip porch supported by square wood columns. The entrance, which is located on the left bay, has sidelights and transom. The building has a concrete block pier foundation, clapboard siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and exposed rafters.
- 480. (C) 331 Main Street c.1950 Minimal Traditional**  
One-story, brick-clad, L-shaped Minimal Traditional house with an intersecting gable roof. The entrance is sheltered by the front gable which extends into a broken slope roof on the right side. Windows are paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows with louvered shutters. The garage has been enclosed, and there is a small addition on the right side. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, and has an asphalt shingle roof.
- 481. (NC) 332 Main Street 2001 Neo-Eclectic/Neo-Colonial**  
1.5-story, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), brick clad, Neo-Colonial dwelling with symmetrical façade. It has a side-gable roof, full-width inset porch, and two gable dormers. The center entrance has sidelights and cornice caps. The 1/1 sash windows have louvered shutters and cornice caps. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation.
- 482. (C) 333 Main Street 1941 Colonial Revival Vern. Bungalow**  
One-story, frame, Colonial Revival Vernacular Bungalow with a hipped roof and a full-width inset front porch supported by round wood columns. The entrance, located on the left bay, has sidelights and fanlight. The building rests on brick piers, is clad in asbestos siding, and has exposed rafters and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 483. (C) 335 Main Street 1870 Creole Cottage with Craftsman alterations**  
1.5-story, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), side-gable Creole Cottage which has been altered to take on a Craftsman Bungalow appearance. The house has an inset wraparound porch, which extends across the main façade and wraps around the right side. It is supported by square wood columns that rest on rusticated concrete block pedestals. Other features include exposed rafters and a shed dormer at center on the main façade. The shed dormer has two, six-light windows. The porch was extended to wrap around the right side of the house between 1924 and 1930 per Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. The original French doors and 6/6 wood double-hung windows remain. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in clapboard, and has a corrugated metal roof.
- 484. (C) 336 Main Street 1951 Minimal Traditional**  
One-story, frame Minimal Traditional house with hip and gable roofs. A hipped roof covers the central core; the left bay advances forming a shallow gable wing. A partially enclosed porch fills the right front reentrant angle. The building is clad in brick, and has vinyl in the gable end and on the enclosed porch. Windows are a combination of aluminum-frame picture windows and 1/1 aluminum double-hung windows. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, and has an asphalt shingle roof.
- 485. (C) 337 Main Street c.1880-1890 Creole Cottage**  
One-story, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), side-gable, Creole Cottage that has two doors with transoms and a full-width inset porch supported by turned columns and scroll-sawn balustrade and brackets. The windows have retained the original louvered shutters which were closed at the time of survey. The building sits on brick piers, is clad in clapboard, and has a corrugated metal roof.



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**486. (C) 338 Main Street c.1880-1890 Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof, two sets of French doors on the primary elevation, 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows, and a full-width inset porch supported by square wood columns and balustrade. The dwelling sits on brick foundation piers, is clad in clapboard, and has a pressed metal roof. The extensive rear addition has vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung windows.

**487. (C) 339 Main Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, frame Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with a gable-front roof and a full-width hip porch. Craftsman details include exposed rafters and decorative beams. The front porch has been screened and non-historic wood decorative details applied. The building rests on rusticated concrete block piers, is clad in novelty siding, and has a corrugated metal roof.

**488. (C) 341 Main Street c.1880-1890 Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof, two sets of French doors, and a full-width inset porch supported by wood columns and balustrade. Windows are vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung windows. Windows and doors have louvered shutters. The large rear building (attached by a breezeway) may be the historic outbuilding which appears on all of the available Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. The house rests on brick foundation piers, is clad in clapboard, and has a corrugated metal roof.

**489. (C) 342 Main Street 1880-1890 Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof, two French door entrances on the main façade, and a full-width inset porch supported by wood columns and balustrade. The windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash with louvered shutters. The numerous additions on the rear and right side were added after 1944 (they do not appear on the 1944 Sanborn Fire Insurance map). The building rests on brick foundation piers, is clad in clapboard, and has a corrugated metal roof.

**490. (C) 345 Main Street 1925 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Side-Gable**

One-story, frame, side-gable Craftsman Bungalow with a gable partial-width porch, supported by tapered wood columns resting on square pedestals, located at center on the main façade. The porch is enclosed with 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins. Craftsman stylistic details include decorative beams, brackets, and exposed rafters. Most of the original 4/2 wood double-hung-sash windows with diamond patterns remain. The house sits on brick piers, is clad in clapboard, and has an asphalt shingle roof. There is a small shed roof addition.

**491. (C) 346 Main Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch on the right two bays. The porch is supported by massive stuccoed columns and has a closed balustrade. Other stylistic elements include brackets, exposed rafters, and multi-light casement windows. The building is clad in clapboard, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A chimney is located on the left side. The large rear addition was added between 1930 and 1944 (per Sanborn Fire Insurance maps).

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**492. (C) 347 Main Street c.1880-1890 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, multi-gabled vernacular house. The right side original wraparound porch was enclosed at an early date to create a gabled wing with a diagonal corner and overhanging eave. A paneled door with three-light transom opens onto the front porch, that fills the left front reentrant angle formed by the wing. The porch is capped by a gable with decorative shingles. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in clapboard, and has a pressed metal roof. A small shed-roofed addition extends from the left side.

**493. (C) 348 Main Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch across the left bays. The front door has sidelights. The right bay is a triple, double-hung window with Craftsman style upper sash. Other windows are double-hung windows with Craftsman-detailed upper sashes. The building has clapboard siding, large brackets, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**494. (C) 349 Main Street 1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) vernacular Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch on the right entrance bay. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung windows. The building has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The building has an attached carport on the left side.

**495. (C) 351 Main Street c.1880-1890 Creole Cottage with a later  
Craftsman porch**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) modified Creole Cottage that has a side-gable roof and a deep, full-width porch with Craftsman detailing. The second and third bays are French doors; they are flanked by 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. The porch has exposed rafters and distinctive notched paired wood supports. The house has numerous rear additions with 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. The house sets on concrete block piers, is clad in clapboard, and has a metal roof.

**496. (C) 354 Main Street 1920 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-w-d) gable-front Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch supported by massive wood columns on brick pedestals and accentuated by decorative beams in the gable end. The building has 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows. The building is clad in vinyl and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. An attached carport has been added on the right side.

**497. (NC) 355 Main Street Unknown Vernacular**

One-story, frame, gable-front house with vinyl cladding and a pressed metal roof. The original partial-width porch was enclosed sometime after 1944. The original doors and windows have been replaced and altered in size. Additions are on the rear and left elevation. The house lacks the integrity for listing as a contributing building in the district.

**498 (NC) 356 Main Street c.1990-2000 Commercial  
Coast Youth Ballet Academy**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (d-d-d) commercial building with a gable-on-hip roof and full-width inset front porch. French doors with louvered shutters are located on the first and third bays; a double-door entrance is

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located on the center bay. The building has turned wood porch supports, aluminum siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**499. (C) 401 Main Street 1880-1890 Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) altered Creole Cottage with side-gable roof and full-width inset front porch. The porch has been altered to wrap around the right side and has recently-added decorative brackets and spindlework; a shed dormer has been added at center (a Craftsman era alteration). The building has had numerous other additions, most with exposed rafters. It is clad in clapboard, and window configurations include wood 4/1, 6/6 and vinyl 1/1 double-hung-sash.

**500. (C) 403 Main Street 1951 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Minimal Traditional house with a side-gable roof and advancing right bay which forms a shallow wing. An inset porch fills the left front reentrant angle formed by the advancing bay. The first bay is a picture window with a large single light flanked by narrow vertical lights. A paired, wood 2/2 double-hung-sash window is on the gabled right bay. The building rests on concrete block foundation piers and is clad in wood novelty siding. A small shed-roof addition with exposed rafters is on the rear.

**501. (C) 404 Main Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, gable-front, Craftsman Bungalow with a partial-width inset porch located across the two front entrances and continuing to the left side. The Craftsman detailing includes brackets, exposed rafters, tapered columns, 4-light Craftsman doors, 4/2 wood double-hung windows, and wood casement windows. The building is clad in stucco, and the roof is clad in aluminum shingles. A small rear addition has 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows and plywood siding. A stucco-clad chimney is on the left side.

**502. (C) 406 Main Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch on the right two bays. The porch is supported by tapered columns on brick pedestals. Stylistic details include exposed rafters, decorative eave ends, and brackets. Windows are single and double 9/1 wood double-hung-sash windows. The building is clad in clapboard, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The building rests on brick foundation piers.

**McDonald Lane**

**503. (C) 101 McDonald Lane 1870-1880 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, six-bay-wide (w-d-d-w-d-w) vernacular dwelling with a side-gable roof, inset full-width porch supported by wood posts, and three front doors. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, 6/6 wooden double-hung windows with louvered shutters, and a corrugated metal roof.

**504. (C) 102 McDonald Lane 1940 Ranch**

One-story, frame Ranch house with a side-gable roof, shed entry porch, vinyl siding, 6/6 wooden and aluminum double-hung windows, and a pressed metal roof.

**505. (C) 106 McDonald Lane c.1850-1870 Vernacular**

One-story, two-bay-wide (d-w), frame, vernacular residence with a side-gable roof, inset full-width porch



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supported by square wood posts, two historic gable-roof additions, and a shed roof addition. It has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, 6/6 wooden double-hung windows, and a corrugated metal roof.

**506. (C) 109 McDonald Lane c.1890-1905 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) Shotgun house that has gable-on-hip roof and inset full-width porch with replacement wood supports, decorative stick work in the gable end, a shed addition with exposed rafters on the left side, and an attached carport on the right side. It has a brick pier foundation, wood novelty siding, 6/6 wooden double-hung windows, and a corrugated metal roof.

**507. (C) 111 McDonald Lane 1890-1905 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d), vernacular Shotgun house that has a gable-on-hip roof; a full-width inset porch with wood supports and turned balustrade; decorative stickwork in the gable end; and a rear shed roof addition. It sits on rusticated concrete block and brick piers, has clapboard siding, 4/4 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins, and a corrugated metal roof.

**508. (NC) 114 McDonald Lane c.1975-1985 Ranch**

One-story, frame, seven-bay-wide (w-w-w-w-d-w-w) Ranch house with a side-gable roof, gable partial porch which extends across the center three bays, and inset garage (left side). It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding, 6/6, 8/8, and 12/12 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**509. (NC) 116 McDonald Lane c.1975-1985 Ranch**

One-story, frame, Ranch house with a side-gable roof, inset partial porch and an inset carport. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding, 8/8 and 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, 6-light sliding vinyl windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**510. (NC) 119 McDonald Lane c.2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

1.5-story frame house with steeply pitched multiple hip roofs, an inset front porch, a center double door entrance, three hipped dormers on the main facade, and an attached garage. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick and composite wood cladding, 4/4 and 2/2 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**Marti Street**

**511. (C) 101 Marti Street 1910-1930 Shotgun with a Lateral Wing**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) vernacular Shotgun with a Lateral Wing. It has a full-width inset front porch supported by replacement turned posts and square cut balustrade. The house has 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows, is clad in novelty siding, and rests on concrete block piers. A small shed-roofed addition is on the right side.

**Necaise Avenue (North)**

**512. (NC) 103 North Necaise Avenue c.1975-1985 Ranch**

One-story, four-bay-wide Ranch house with a hip roof, brick cladding, and a concrete slab foundation. The right two bays advance, forming a shallow wing.

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**513. (C) 301 North Necaïse Avenue 1925 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an inset partial porch supported by replacement wood columns and balustrade, located on the right two bays. The residence has a new concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**514. (C) 305 North Necaïse Avenue 1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, 6-bay-wide (w-w-w-w-d-w), Ranch house with a side-gable roof and a partial-width gable porch that extends across the fourth and fifth bays. The house sits on a pier foundation, has wood novelty siding, single and paired 1/1 aluminum double-hung windows, and a pressed metal roof. Decorative brackets and working wood shutters are recent additions.

**Necaïse Avenue (South)**

**515. (C) 107 South Necaïse Avenue 1924-1930 Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with full-width inset porch that has replacement decorative ironwork supports. The house is clad with novelty siding, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building rests on concrete block piers. Windows are paired 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows.

**516. (C) 109 South Necaïse Avenue 1945-1955 Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (d-w-w), vernacular Gable-front Bungalow that has a full-width gable porch with square wood supports. Most of the windows are wood 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. There is a large picture window with sidelights on the second bay on the gable-front façade. The house has wood novelty siding, exposed rafters, and a corrugated metal roof.

**517. (C) 110 South Necaïse Avenue 1952 Colonial Revival  
Edmond Fahey Funeral Home**

1.5-story, gable-front, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) funeral home that has a full-width inset porch with arched openings and brick supports and a Palladian window in the gable end. The central entrance has a transom and sidelights; it is flanked by large picture windows. The building sits on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in vinyl, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A porte-cochere is on the left side. The building was built as a funeral home, but was used by the family as their primary residence for awhile. It is currently an operating funeral home, as intended.

**518. (NC) 111 South Necaïse Avenue 1945-1955 No Style**

One-story, front-gable, concrete block/frame, brick-veneered building. The gable façade is dominated by a wooden bay door, and a door is on the left side. The building has lost its integrity and is a non-contributing building in the district.

**519. (NC) 201 South Necaïse Avenue 1900-1910 No Style**

1.5-story, side-gable, early twentieth century commercial structure converted for residential use. The original wraparound porch has been enclosed on the original primary elevation and only remains as a partial-width shed porch on what is now a side elevation. The building is clad in vinyl, and the roof is clad in pressed metal. Windows are 1/1 vinyl with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung windows. The building has lost its

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integrity and is a non-contributing building in the district.

**520. (C) 202 South Necaïse Avenue 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch on the right entry bay. The porch is supported by square wood columns on brick pedestals; brackets are a recent addition. Windows are replacement paired and single 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash. Craftsman details include exposed rafters (now partially covered), knee brackets, and decorative beams. The dwelling sits on brick piers, is clad in aluminum siding, and has an asbestos shingle roof.

**521. (C) 207-209 S. Necaïse Avenue c.1890-1900 Vernacular Biloxi Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) vernacular Biloxi Cottage that has a gable-on-hip roof and a full-width inset front porch with replacement supports and brackets. The second and third bays are original doors with transoms; the doors are flanked by 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows with transoms. The front gable end has decorative shingles and a six-light rectangular window. The side windows have been replaced with 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 and 9/6 windows. The building is clad with clapboard on the primary facade and Hardy Plank on the sides.

**522. (C) 208 South Necaïse Avenue 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with full-width inset front porch supported by square wood columns on brick pedestals. The center bay entrance is a Craftsman three vertical-light paneled wood door that is flanked by paired 4/2 wood double-hung-sash windows. A 12-light window with 2-light transom is in the gable end; decorative wood work accents the gable peak. The house is clad in aluminum siding, and the roof is clad in pressed metal. The building rests on brick foundation piers.

**523. (C) 210 South Necaïse Avenue 1924-1930 Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a full-width gable front porch. The building is clad in novelty siding, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house has replacement 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows. The original porch supports and balustrade have been replaced with ironwork.

**524. (C) 212 South Necaïse Avenue 1930-1944 No Style**

Early twentieth century commercial building with an attached residence in the rear. The one-story commercial portion (front) of the building is concrete block and the gable-front roof is clad in metal. The two-story dwelling section is frame construction, clad in composite wood, and the side-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The foundation is continuous concrete. The windows are replacement 6/6 aluminum double-hung windows.

**525. (C) 301A South Necaïse Avenue 1920-1930 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with full-width inset porch supported by tapered columns on square stucco-clad pedestals. A diamond-shaped louvered vent is in the center gable. The entrance is offset right and is flanked by paired 6/6 double-hung windows. It is sided in asbestos shingles, and the exposed rafters have been partially enclosed.

**526. (C) 301B South Necaïse Avenue 1926 Eclectic  
St. Rose de Lima Roman Catholic Church**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Catholic church with a prominent square bell tower with tiered hip



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roof modillions, a round-arched window on the second tier, and arcading louvered vents on the third tier. The entrance portico is flanked by arched stained glass windows. The building is seven-bays deep with side windows identical to the round-arched, three-part, art glass windows on the primary gable façade. A side-gabled transept intersects with the main front-gable roof. A small, bayed apse extends from the rear. The cladding on this building includes stucco, vinyl, and asbestos siding. St. Mary's Cemetery is located to the left side of the building.

**527. (C) 301C South Necaïse Avenue 1955-1959 No Style**  
**St. Rose de Lima School**

One-story, brick and concrete clad, school building with an inset entry porch. The roof is flat. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation. All of the original aluminum windows remain.

**528. (NC) 302 South Necaïse Avenue 2006 Neo-Eclectic**  
**St. Rose Parish Center**

One-story, Neo-Eclectic building with an inset partial porch that extends across the main façade between the left and right advancing wings. The building is clad in composite wood, and the roof is clad in standing seam metal. Other features are bracketed hip roofs over the front and interior, left and right bays on the wings, and a clerestory.

**529. (NC) 313 South Necaïse Avenue c.1985-1995 Ranch**

One-story, brick-clad, Ranch house with a hip roof and a partial hip porch. The original carport or garage, which is located on the right bay, has been enclosed.

**530. (NC) 315 South Necaïse Avenue 1985-1995 Ranch**

One-story, brick and vinyl clad, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), Ranch house with a hip roof. An inset porch covers the door and the paired double-hung-sash vinyl window on the third and fourth bays. Other windows are single and paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 sash windows. The original carport or garage on the right bay has been enclosed and is clad in vinyl siding.

**531. (C) 401 South Necaïse Avenue 1915-1924 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, frame, vernacular Shotgun house with a front-gable roof and a large side-gable addition. The original inset full-width porch has been enclosed. The building has exposed rafters and a variety of window types, including single and paired 6/6 wood double-hung, six-light casement, and 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows. The building rests on concrete block foundation piers, is clad with clapboard, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**532. (C) 415 South Necaïse Avenue 1950 No Style**  
**Bay Artists Co-op**

One-story, rhombus plan, mid-twentieth century building that rests on a concrete slab foundation, is enclosed with concrete blocks, and sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with pressed metal panels. Character defining features include cargo entry doorways on three elevations, 2/1 double-hung wood-sash windows, 12/8 double-hung aluminum sash windows, and stuccoing on the gable ends. A full-width addition extends across the rear (east) elevation.

**533. (C) South Necaïse Avenue c.1860/1872**  
**St. Mary's Cemetery**

The earliest marker in St. Mary's Cemetery dates to the 1860s. Since its consecration, approximately 1,400

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individuals have been laid to rest within its boundaries. Burials face east and radiate north and south from a central east-west road. The markers are constructed of marble, granite, concrete, and bronze. Their types include mausoleums, box tombs, headstones, and plaques. The cemetery was formally opened on December 22, 1872 by Father Henry LeDuc, pastor of Our Lady of the Gulf Catholic Church.

**Old Spanish Trail**

534. (C) 310 Old Spanish Trail 1947 Modern  
Valena C. Jones School

One-story, L-plan, Modern style school that is supported by a concrete slab foundation, is clad with brick veneer, and sheltered by two distinct roof sections: a gable roof (which replaced the flat roof) that covers classroom and administrative space, and an arched roof situated over the gymnasium.

535. (C) 525 Old Spanish Trail c.1905-1915 Vernacular

One-story, frame, vernacular residence with decorative brackets and multiple additions. The original house has a gable-on-hip roof and faces north. The main house is intersected on the west side (facing Old Spanish Trail) with gable and shed additions. The dwelling has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, original wood windows on the main house, 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows on the additions, and a corrugated metal roof.

**Railroad Avenue**

536. (C) 301 Railroad Avenue c.1890-1910 Biloxi Cottage/ Craftsman Alt.

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), Biloxi Cottage with a gable-on-hip roof, inset full-width porch, and arched openings supported by tapered wood columns on square, stucco-clad, pedestals. The porch supports are a later Craftsman era alteration. The second and third bays are doors with transoms. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. The house rests on brick foundation piers, is clad in wood clapboard, and had a pressed metal roof.

537. (C) 305 Railroad Avenue c.1890-1910 Vernacular/Gable-Front

One-story, five-bay-wide (w-d-w-d-w), gable-front, vinyl clad, vernacular house with a full-width inset front porch supported by replacement wood posts and balustrade. The entry doors, located on the second and fourth bays, have been replaced. The original windows have been replaced by 1/1 aluminum double-hung windows with faux shutters. A triple, double-hung window is in the gable end. A small, shed-roofed addition is on the rear.

**Railroad Avenue (North)**

538. (C) 125 North Railroad Avenue 1893 Queen Anne/L-Plan

One-story, L-plan, Queen Anne style house. The left bay advances forming a wing with diagonal corners, overhanging eaves, scroll-sawn brackets and pendants. A shed porch roof supported by turned posts is located in the right front reentrant angle formed by the intersection of the front and side gables. The Queen Anne doors with upper light panels (large center lights surrounded by small, stained glass lights) remain. Most windows are 1/1 and 2/2 wood double-hung-sash. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in novelty siding, and has an intersecting gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal.

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**539. (C) 127 North Railroad Avenue c.1893 Queen Anne/L-Plan**

This dwelling is a one-story, Queen Anne dwelling. The left bay advances forming a wing with diagonal corners, overhanging eaves, scroll-sawn brackets, pendants, and elaborate verge board. The verge board is repeated on all three gables. A shed roof porch (now screened) supported by wood posts is located in the right front reentrant angle formed by the intersection of the front and side gable wings. The original front door remains. Most of the windows are 1/1 and 2/2 wood double-hung-sash with a few 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash windows on the rear addition. The house sits on brick and concrete block piers, is clad in novelty siding, and has an intersecting gable roof sheathed in pressed metal.

**540. (C) 129 North Railroad Avenue c.1893 Queen Anne**

Two-story, frame, Queen Anne house with a dominant, three-bay-wide (w-w-d) front-gable facade and a shallow side-gable wing. A hipped-roof porch with turned posts and elaborate Victorian trim extends across the gable facade and wraps around the right side, filling the reentrant angle created by the side-gabled wing. Verge boards with sunburst and turned spindlework are in the gable ends. The house is clad in clapboard, and has a pressed metal roof. Windows are 2/2, 2/1, and 3/2 wood double-hung windows. The original door with large upper light and stained-glass transom is located on the right bay of the gable-front facade; the third bay on the second story is a four-light rectangular window.

**Oak Drive**

**541. (NC) 103 Oak Drive 2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) post-Katrina residence with a hip roof and inset full-width porch. It has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, center entrance with sidelights, paired 6/6 vinyl double-windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**St. Charles Street**

**542. (C) 143 St. Charles Street c.1890 Shotgun with a Lateral Wing/  
Queen Anne**

One-story, frame, Shotgun with a Lateral Wing that has Queen Anne features. It is supported by a brick foundation, clad with clapboard, and sheltered by a cross-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A porch with turned posts extends across the gable-front facade and wraps around the right side. The dominant, front-facing, pentad gable wing has diagonal corners and a small square window with tracery and decorative shingles. Shutters on the windows were closed at the time of survey.

**543. (NC) 147 St. Charles Street 2007 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, rectangular plan, frame, post-Katrina gable-front Neo-Bungalow with full-width hipped roof porch supported by square wood columns and square wood balustrade. The house sits on a concrete block pier foundation, is clad with Hardy Plank, and has a pressed metal roof.

**544. (C) 207 St. Charles Street 1906-1917 Creole Cottage/Vernacular**

One-story, wood frame, vernacular Creole Cottage with multiple historic additions. The house faces east, instead of facing the street. It is supported by a concrete block pier foundation, is clad with novelty siding, and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include an inset full-width porch, 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows, and louvered wooden shutters.



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**545. (C) 208 St. Charles Street 1908-1910 Shotgun/L-Galleried**

One-story, wood frame, vernacular L-galleried Shotgun house supported by a concrete block pier foundation, clad with clapboards, and sheltered by a cross-gable roof sheathed with pressed metal panels. Character defining features include an inset porch that begins on the right side and wraps around the wing; the house was undergoing extensive post-Katrina renovation when surveyed.

**546. (C) 209 St. Charles Street 1939 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, wood frame, front-gable Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow supported by a concrete block pier foundation, clad with wood novelty siding, and sheltered by a roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The right two bays advance forming a shallow gable-front wing. A front porch fills the left front reentrant angle and wraps around the left side; it is supported by replacement wood columns and has a wood balustrade. Windows are 6/6 double-hung wood-sash windows. A six-light window is in the front-gable end; the house has exposed rafters. Decorative trim has been added in the gable ends and on the porch.

**547. (NC) 211 St. Charles Street c.1945-1955 Vernacular**

One-story, irregular plan, wood frame, vernacular dwelling supported by a concrete block pier foundation, clad in Hardy Plank siding, and sheltered by a gable-front roof sheathed in pressed metal panels. A shed roof addition with new 4/1 sash windows extends across the gable-front. The house has been extensively remodeled and lacks the integrity necessary to be a contributing building in the district.

**548. (C) 212 St. Charles Street c.1900-1910 Colonial Revival Vernacular/  
Pyramidal Cottage**

One-story, square plan, wood frame, Colonial Revival Vernacular Pyramidal Cottage clad in clapboards, and sheltered by a pyramidal hip roof sheathed in corrugated metal. A full-width inset porch with square wood posts extends across the main façade; the center entrance door has a transom. A hip dormer with paired louvered vents is at center. There are multiple additions.

**549. (NC) 215 St. Charles Street 1980 No Style**

One-story, frame dwelling with a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and hip roof with prominent gable (forming a gable-on-hip) on the left three bays which shelters a partial-width inset porch.

**550. (C) 217 St. Charles Street 1890-1910 Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), clapboard clad, side-gable Creole Cottage with French doors on the second and third bays, and 6/6 double-hung wood-sash windows with louvered wood shutters on the first and fourth bays. A full-width inset porch with replacement columns extends across the main façade.

**551. (NC) 218 St. Charles Street c.1995 No Style**

One-story, L-plan dwelling supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad with vinyl siding, and sheltered by a cross-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**552. (NC) 219 St. Charles Street c.1985 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular plan, frame, Ranch duplex supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad with brick veneer, and sheltered by a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**553. (NC) 222 St. Charles Street c.1980 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular, frame, gable-roofed, Ranch house supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad with

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brick veneer, and featuring a partial-width gable porch supported by round wood columns.

**554. (NC) 224 St. Charles Street 1975 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular plan, five-bay-wide (garage-w-d-w-w) Ranch house supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad with T-1-11 siding, and sheltered by a side-gable roof. Most of the windows are single and paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with faux muntins to duplicate 6/6 sash windows.

**555. (C) 228 St. Charles Street c.1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) Ranch house supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad in brick veneer, and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The house has a partial-width shed porch that extends across the left three bays, and paired and single double-hung windows on the right bay.

**556. (NC) 230 St. Charles Street 1976 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular plan, frame, side-gable Ranch house supported by a concrete slab foundation and clad with brick veneer.

**557. (C) 231 St. Charles Street c.1925 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-w-d) Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof and an inset screened porch on the right entrance bay; the left two bays may represent an enclosure of the left side of the porch. The house sits on rusticated concrete piers, is clad with novelty siding, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. Windows are 6/6 and 2/2 double-hung wood-sash windows; a rectangular, louvered vent is in the front gable end. The house has exposed rafters.

**558. (C) 233 St. Charles Street 1910-1920 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Hipped-Roof**

One-story, rectangular, wood frame, vernacular, hipped-roof Bungalow supported by a foundation of rusticated concrete block piers, clad with clapboard siding, and sheltered by a corrugated metal roof. Character defining features include an inset full-width front screened porch, exposed rafters, and double-hung wood-sash window.

**559. (NC) 235 St. Charles Street 1980 Neo-Eclectic**

One-story, rectangular, frame house supported by a concrete block pier foundation, clad in vinyl siding, and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A partially inset, gabled porch extends across the center bays.

**560. (C) 237 St. Charles Street c.1915-1925 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Side-Gable**

1.5-story, rectangular, wood frame, side-gable Craftsman Bungalow supported by a brick pier foundation, clad with novelty siding, and sheltered by a broken-slope, side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include a full-width inset porch, a wide shed dormer, and 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows.

**561. (NC) 238 St. Charles Street 1982 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, rectangular plan, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Neo-Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof, a full-width inset front porch, a concrete slab foundation, and composite siding.

**562. (C) 240 St. Charles Street c.1950 Ranch**

One-story, frame, side-gabled Ranch house with a concrete slab foundation, stucco and composite board

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cladding, shed partial screened front porch, and 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows with 6/6 faux muntins.

**563. (C) 241 St. Charles Street 1890-1910 Vernacular**

One-story, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), frame, clapboard clad, side-gable dwelling that has a full-width shed porch with wood supports. Doors with transoms are on the second and third bays. A gable-roofed wing projects from the left side. Windows are 6/6 double-hung wood sash. A chimney is located offset right.

**564. (PL) 242 St. Charles Street 1890 Queen Anne**

One-story, rectangular plan, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), wood frame, Queen Anne dwelling supported by brick piers, clad with clapboards, and sheltered by a gable-on-hip roof sheathed in slate shingles. An inset porch with slender wood columns extends across the front-gable façade. The house has a center entry with sidelights and transom. The front gable end has polychromatic shingles and a Palladian window; the center light of the Palladian window has a large, single light surrounded by small, stained glass lights. Gable façade windows are floor-length 6/9 double-hung wood-sash. The house has a rear addition.

**565. (NC) 244 St. Charles Street 1998 Neo-Eclectic/Cape Cod**

1.5-story, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), Cape Cod house with a steeply-pitched, side-gable broken-slope roof and a symmetrical facade. The house has a center entrance with sidelights, 6/6 windows, three gabled dormers on the main façade, and a full-width inset front porch.

**566. (C) 247 St. Charles Street 1910-1920 Vernacular Shotgun/  
L-Galleried**

One-story, rectangular, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular L-Galleried Shotgun house with a gable-on-hip roof. It has a full-width inset wraparound porch with wood posts and turned balustrade; clapboard cladding; 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows with vertical board shutters; and exposed rafters.

**567. (NC) 248 St. Charles Street 1975-1985 Ranch**

One-story, L-shaped, Ranch house with a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding, paired vinyl windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingled hip roof.

**568. (C) 250 St. Charles Street 1950 Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front house with a gabled entry, 8/8 and 6/6 double-hung wood-sash windows, semi-circular concrete entry stairs, asbestos shingle cladding, and exposed rafters.

**569. (NC) 253 St. Charles Street c2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

One-story, irregular plan, multi-hipped roof, frame dwelling with brick veneer cladding. An inset porch is in the left front reentrant angle formed by a gabled wing that projects on the center bay. Windows are single and paired double-hung windows.

**St. Francis Street**

**570. (NC) 512 St. Francis Street 1978 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame Ranch house that rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad with brick veneer, and has a hipped roof with wide eaves that shelters a full-width inset porch and carport.



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**571. (C) 514 St. Francis Street c.1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, two-bay-wide (w-d), wood frame, vernacular gable-front Bungalow with gable partial-width porch on the right bay. The main entrance is a single door with sidelights. The porch is screened, and has a clapboard balustrade and exposed rafters. The left bay has replacement, paired 6/6 windows with false muntins. The house is clad in clapboard and novelty siding.

**572. (C) 715 St. Francis Street 1958 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame Minimal Traditional dwelling supported by a foundation of concrete block piers, clad with composite wood siding, and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Features include an inset partial porch, an entry vestibule, 1/1 double-hung aluminum-sash windows, and a concrete block addition.

**St. George Street**

**573. (C) 200 St. George Street 1924-1930 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a full-width, shed front porch supported by new wood turned posts and wood balustrade. It has a concrete block pier foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, vinyl windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, and a pressed metal roof.

**574. (C) 204 St. George Street 1924-1930 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular, L-shaped, multi-gable, residence with an enclosed, inset porch in the right front reentrant angle. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, exposed rafters covered by fascia, and a pressed metal roof. Windows include 2/2, 6/6, and 8/8 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions and 16-light vinyl picture windows with faux mullions. The house has a rear gable-roof addition and a shed-roof addition on the left.

**575. (NC) 205 St. George Street c.2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

1.5-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), post-Katrina residence that has a gable-front roof and full-width shed porch with square posts and balustrade. It has a concrete block pier foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**576. (C) 207 St. George Street 1890-1900 Vernacular Shotgun/  
L-galleried**

One-story, frame, vernacular L-galleried Shotgun house with gable and hip roofs, a partially enclosed wraparound porch, and wood novelty siding. It has a concrete block pier foundation and an asphalt shingle roof. The residence has recently received new brackets, shutters, and 6/6 and 4/4 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions. Additions include a small shed-roof addition on the left side, and a large gable-roof addition projects on the right side.

**577. (C) 303 St. George Street 1890-1910 Vernacular Shotgun/  
L-galleried**

One-story, frame, vernacular L-galleried Shotgun house. The primary elevation has a gable-on-hip roof and the right wing has a clipped-gable roof. An inset porch extends across the gable-on-hip façade and wraps around the right side of the house, extending across the wing. The porch is supported by slender wood posts which have

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new brackets. Distinctive features include decorative stickwork in the gable ends. Doors with two-light transoms are on the gable-on-front façade, the right elevation, and on the street façade of the right wing. The house has a brick pier foundation, wood novelty siding, 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows, and a corrugated metal roof.

**578. (C) 305 St. George Street c.1890-1910 Vernacular Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), vernacular Creole Cottage that has a side-gable roof and an inset full-width porch with new wood supports, balustrade, and brackets. Doors are on the second and third bays; first and fourth bays are new 2/2 wood double-hung-sash windows. The residence has a brick pier foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, a pressed metal roof, and a rear addition.

**579. (C) 306 St. George Street 1924-1930 Shotgun with a Lateral Wing**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), vernacular Shotgun with a Lateral Wing. The gable-on-hip roof shelters a full-width, inset front porch with wood supports and new ironwork balustrade. The lateral wing has a gable roof. The dwelling sits on a brick pier foundation, has clapboard siding, louvered wood shutters, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**580. (C) 308 St. George Street 1917-1924 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a full-width, inset front porch and gabled entry. The main entrance is located offset left on the primary gable-front façade. The house has a brick pier foundation, composite wood cladding, replacement 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**581. (C) 311 St. George Street c.1905-1915 Biloxi Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) Biloxi Cottage with a gable-on-hip roof and a full-width, inset front porch with replacement wood supports and balustrade. The cottage appears to have had two front doors, but one (third bay) has been partially enclosed to create a window. The house has a brick pier foundation, wood novelty siding, 4/4 wood double-hung windows, exposed rafters, and a corrugated metal roof.

**882. (C) 312 St. George Street c.1880-1900 Vernacular Creole Cottage**

1.5-story, vernacular, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof, full-width inset porch, and two shed roof additions. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, 6/6 wood double-hung windows, and a pressed metal roof. The roofline may have been altered to accommodate a half-story. A shed roof addition extends from the left side.

**583. (C) 318 St. George Street c.1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame Ranch house with a side-gable roof, inset partial front porch, and an inset carport on the right side. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**584. (C) 320 St. George Street 1950 Vernacular/  
Rectangular Cottage**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide, side-gabled Rectangular Cottage with an enclosed inset porch on the left front corner (first bay) and a polygonal bay window on the right bay. It has a concrete block pier foundation, wood novelty siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, a corrugated metal roof, and a side-gable addition on the left rear.

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**585. (C) 321 St. George Street 1940 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow. Gable façade windows are paired 6/6 sash replacement aluminum windows; the entrance is located offset left. The house sits on concrete block piers, has composite wood cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**586. (C) 323 St. George Street 1940 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, gable-front house with a shed-roof addition on the rear left. It has a concrete pier foundation, vinyl siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, 4-light sliding vinyl windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**587. (NC) 326 St. George Street c.1990-2000 Rectangular Cottage**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Rectangular Cottage with an asphalt shingle, side-gable roof; vinyl siding; 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions; and a wood pier foundation.

**588. (NC) 330 St. George Street 1997 No Style**

One-story, frame, dwelling with a side-gable roof, clapboard siding, and a concrete block pier foundation.

**589. (NC) 337 St. George Street 1970-1980 Ranch**

One-story, L-shaped, frame Ranch with an intersecting gable roof. The right two bays advance to form a shallow gabled wing; the door is located inset left on the wing. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, 6/6 aluminum double-hung windows, enclosed carport (left side), and an asphalt shingle roof.

**590. (C) 343 St. George Street c.1895-1905 Vernacular L-Galleried  
Shotgun**

One-story, frame, gable-front house with a gable-on-hip roof, inset full-width porch which extends across the front and wraps around the right side, and a rear shed-roof addition. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, 6/6 wooden and 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows, and a corrugated metal roof. Paired, two-light rectangular windows are in the front-gable end.

**591. (NC) 344 St. George Street 1971 Ranch**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide Ranch house with a hip roof, partial-width hip porch that extends across the center three bays, and an inset enclosed garage (left bay). It has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, 8/8 aluminum double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**592. (C) 346 St. George Street 1926-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), clapboard clad, gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with an inset partial porch on the right two bays, exposed rafters, and knee brackets. The first and third bays on the gable-front façade are paired 6/6 wooden double-hung windows.

**593. (C) 350 St. George Street 1930-1944 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular residence with a side-gable roof, enclosed shed partial porch, and a combination of brick skirting and vinyl siding. Windows are paired and triple 1/1 vinyl sash windows. The house has a pressed metal roof.



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**594. (C) 403 St. George Street c.1890-1910 Queen Anne Vernacular**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-d-w-d-w) Queen Anne Vernacular style house that has a cross-gable roof; full-width inset porch with turned posts; and a gable with decorative shingles that extends across the left three bays. Front doors with transoms are located on the second and fourth bays. The dwelling rests on concrete block piers, has clapboard siding, 1/1 and 6/6 aluminum double-hung replacement windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**St. John Street**

**595. (NC) 307 St. John Street c.2000 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w), vernacular house that has a side-gable, broken-slope roof and a full-width, inset front porch with replacement squared wood supports and a wood balustrade. The dwelling is clad in wood drop siding on the façade and board-and-batten wood siding on the side elevations. The building rests on a concrete block pier foundation. Windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung windows; the house has working shutters. The roof is clad in corrugated metal.

**596. (C) 308 St. John Street c.1895-1905 Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), vernacular Creole Cottage that has a side-gable roof and a full-width inset front porch with replacement wood posts and balustrade. Most windows are the original 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. An awning has been added on the front and sides of the porch. The house is clad in clapboard, and the roof is sheathed in pressed metal. The building rests on brick foundation piers.

**597. (NC) 310 St. John Street c.2007 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

One-story, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), post-Katrina house with a gable-on-hip metal roof and inset, full-width porch with square wood supports. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, and has vinyl siding. Decorative shingles fill the front-gable.

**598. (C) 312 St. John Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d), gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with a partial-width, gable-front porch on the right entrance bay. The porch is supported by triple wood columns on battered pedestals. Other Craftsman features include brackets, decorative beams, 3/2 double-hung wood windows, and the original front Craftsman door and sidelights. The original exposed rafters have been boxed. The house is clad in clapboard, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

**599. (NC) 313 St. John Street 2001 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), Neo-Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof and a full-width, inset front porch supported by square wood columns. Wings extend from each side/rear of the building; they have exposed rafters. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins to replicate 4/4 windows. The building is clad in composite wood, and the roof is clad in corrugated metal.

**600. (C) 314 St. John Street 1924-1930 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide, vernacular, gable-front Bungalow with an enclosed partial-width gable porch on the right bay. The original porch was enclosed after 1944 (per the Sanborn Fire Insurance map for that year). The building is clad in asbestos siding, and the roof is clad in pressed metal. Windows are replacement single

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and paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows. The foundation is obscured, and the original exposed rafters have been enclosed.

**601. (C) 314.5 St. John Street 1917-1924 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Side-Gable**

One-story, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), side-gable Bungalow with a gabled porch on the second and third entrance bays. The porch is supported by square wood columns, and a two-light, rectangular window is in the gable end. Windows are the original 6/6 and 3/3 wood double-hung-sash windows. There is a small rear addition. The house sits on piers and has clapboard siding.

**602. (C) 316 St. John Street c.1880-1890 Vernacular Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) vernacular Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof. A full-width, inset porch supported by square wood columns extends across the four bays on the main facade. Single doors are located on the second and third bays. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows and 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows. A side-gable, one-bay addition with diagonal corners and overhanging eaves was added on the right side between 1909 and 1917, and a rear addition was added after 1944 (per Sanborn Fire Insurance maps). The house rests on brick piers, is clad in clapboard, and has a corrugated metal roof.

**603. (NC) 319 St. John Street c.2006-2008 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, frame, post-Katrina Neo-Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof and a partial-width inset porch on the right bays. Other features include exposed rafters, decorative shingles in the gable end, brackets, and working louvered shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, is clad in composite wood, and has a pressed metal roof.

**604. (NC) 324 St. John Street c.1980-1990 Ranch**

One-story, brick veneer, side-gable Ranch house with a partial-width inset front porch on the center bays and an inset garage on the left side. The door is located at center on the main façade. The windows are 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows.

**605. (NC) 326 St. John Street 2006-2008 Katrina Cottage**

One-story, hip roof, frame Katrina Cottage with a full-width inset porch. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad in Hardy plank, and has a pressed metal roof.

**606. (C) 328 St. John Street c.1920-1925 Shotgun with a Lateral Wing**

One-story, frame, vernacular, front-gable, Shotgun with a Lateral Wing. A screened gabled porch has been added to the primary gable elevation. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung windows. The house is clad in vinyl siding, but some of the original wood novelty siding is still visible. The roof is clad in corrugated metal.

**607. (C) 329 St. John Street 1945-1955 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame Minimal Traditional dwelling with a gable-roof. The left bay advances to form a shallow front-gable wing. The house has a picture window with a large fixed light flanked by sidelights. Other windows are 2/2 wood double-hung-sash. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad in wood novelty siding, and has a pressed metal roof.

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**608. (C) 333 St. John Street 1947 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w), side-gable Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow. The door with new shed entry porch is located on the third bay. The house has retained the original paired 3/1 double-hung wood sash windows; the windows on the first bay are shorter than the standard windows. A brick chimney is located outside left. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad in wood novelty siding, and has a pressed metal roof. An addition and carport are attached to the left side. A second house, possibly a mother-in-law cottage, is located on the rear of the lot.

**609. (C) 336 St. John Street 1924-1930 Vernacular/Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, front-gable vernacular house with a full-width inset porch that extends across the primary gable-front façade and wraps around the left side. The building is clad in vinyl siding, but some of the clapboard is visible. The house rests on brick and concrete block piers. Windows are 1/1 and 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows and 1/1 vinyl windows. Most of the exposed rafters have been enclosed. The building has extensive additions on both sides that occurred after 1944 (they do not appear on the 1944 Sanborn Fire Insurance map).

**610. (C) 340 St. John Street 1915-1924 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, frame, gable-front Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow. The building has a partial-width inset porch located on the left bay. It is supported by a square wood column that rests on a rusticated concrete block pedestal. The windows are paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows. The house rests on rusticated concrete block piers, is clad in Hardy Plank, and has a pressed metal roof.

**611. (C) 342 St. John Street c.1900-1915 Craftsman Vernacular  
Double Shotgun**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), gable-front Craftsman Vernacular Double Shotgun house with a full-width inset front porch supported by replacement decorative iron posts resting on rusticated concrete block pedestals. Single-door entrances are located on the second and third bays; the doors are flanked by paired 4/4 wood double-hung-sash windows. The house has a brick pier foundation, wood novelty siding, exposed rafters, and a metal corrugated roof.

**612. (NC) 343 St. John Street c.2006-2008 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), side-gable post-Katrina Neo-Bungalow with a full-width, inset front porch supported by square wood columns. The door is located offset left. It is flanked by 9/6 double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins and shutters. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad with composite wood siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**613. (C) 404 St. John Street 1910-1917 Craftsman Vern. Shotgun**

One-story, frame, Craftsman Vernacular Shotgun with a front-gable roof and full-width, inset front porch supported by tapered columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals. Windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash. The house rests on rusticated concrete block piers, is clad in clapboard, and has a pressed metal roof. The shed-roof addition was added to the left side between 1924 and 1930 (per the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for those years.)

**614. (C) 406 St. John Street 1910-1917 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width inset porch (originally a full-width porch) on the left two bays. The house rests on rusticated concrete block piers, is clad in



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vinyl, and has a pressed metal roof. The wide eaves suggest that the original exposed rafters have been enclosed.

**615. (NC) 407 St. John Street c.1965 Ranch**

One-story, frame Ranch house with a hip roof and an inset carport on the right side. Windows are 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in brick, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**616. (C) 408 St. John Street c.1955-1960 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable Minimal Traditional house; the right bay advances forming a shallow front-gable wing. A screened porch fills the left, front reentrant angle created by the wing. Windows are 1/1 vinyl, double-hung-sash windows. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in stucco and composite wood, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**617. (C) 409 St. John Street 1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d), gable-front vernacular Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch on the right bay. Windows are 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, partially enclosed exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**618. (NC) 410 St. John Street c.1965-1975 Vernacular/Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), vernacular gable-front house with a gable porch that extends across the right three bays. The porch is supported by square supports resting on a closed balustrade. The house is clad in brick and composite wood, and has new 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows. The house has wide eaves and brick quoins.

**619. (C) 411 St. John Street 1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d), gable-front vernacular Bungalow with a partial-width, inset porch on the right entrance bay. Windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, asbestos siding, exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**620. (NC) 412 St. John Street c.1965-1975 Vernacular/Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front house with a full-width inset front porch supported by square brick columns. The house is clad in brick and composite wood, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**621. (C) 413 St. John Street 1950 Ranch**

One-story, frame, L-shaped Ranch house with an intersecting gable roof and an inset porch in the left front reentrant angle. An inset carport is located on the left side. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in wood novelty and composite wood siding, and has paired 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash windows.

**622. (C) 415 St. John Street 1905-1917 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, frame, vernacular Shotgun house with a full-width, screened, inset front porch sheltered by the pented gable-front roof. Windows are replacement 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash windows. The building rests on brick piers, is clad in asbestos siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A side-gable addition was added on the left elevation towards the rear of the house sometime after 1944 (per the 1944 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps).

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- 623. (NC) 415.5 St. John Street 1965 No Style**  
One-story, frame, brick-clad, gable-front house with a partial-width inset porch on the right front corner. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, has 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport is attached on the right side.
- 624. (NC) 417 St. John Street c.1965-1975 No Style**  
One-story, brick-clad, gable-front house with a partial-width inset porch, and an inset front porch and carport. The building rests on brick piers, has 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 625. (NC) 419 St. John Street 1981 Ranch**  
One-story, frame, side-gable Ranch house with a full-width, inset front porch supported by square brick columns. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, has 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash windows, and a pressed metal roof.
- 626. (C) 424 St. John Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**  
One-story, frame, gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with a full-width, inset, screened front porch supported by tapered columns set on rusticated concrete block pedestals. The building has a concrete block pier foundation, 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash windows, Hardy Plank siding, exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 627. (C) 426 St. John Street 1950 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**  
One-story, frame, gable-front Bungalow. The right bay advances forming a shallow, gable-front wing; a shed porch fills the left front reentrant angle formed by the wing. Windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash. The building rests on brick piers, is clad in brick, and has a pressed metal roof.
- 628. (C) 428 St. John Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**  
One-story, two-bay-wide (w-d), frame, gable-front Craftsman Bungalow. A gable, partial-width front porch covers the right bay. The porch is supported by square columns on battered pedestals. Other Craftsman details include decorative beams; the exposed rafters have been enclosed. The left bay has a paired 6/6 double-hung-sash wood window. The house rests on rusticated concrete block piers, is clad in stucco (gable-front façade) and asbestos siding (other elevations). A rear addition has vinyl windows and is clad in composite wood siding.
- 629. (C) 429 St. John Street 1946 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**  
One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) gable-front vernacular Bungalow with a partial-width, enclosed, gable porch on the right bay. The left bay is a paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash window with faux muntins and shutters. The house is clad in vinyl siding, and has a pressed metal roof.
- 630. (C) 431 St. John Street c.1955-1960 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**  
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Bungalow with a brick veneer. The entrance is a single door located offset left. The first bay is a picture window with a large, single light flanked by narrow, three-light windows. The right bay is a paired 2/2 aluminum double-hung window with shutters.

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**Second Street (North)**

**631. (NC) 109 North Second Street 1880-1890 Vernacular**

1.5-story, frame, heavily altered, vernacular building with a partial-width inset porch and vinyl siding. The house originally had a wraparound porch along the façade, left side and rear. A large rear addition was attached between 1924 and 1930. Sometime after 1944, the entrance was moved to the side and rear and a modern building was constructed in the front of the lot (Sanborn Fire Insurance maps). The house no longer possesses the integrity to be a contributing building in the historic district.

**632. (C) 111 North Second Street c.1950-1960 Mid-Twentieth Century Commercial**

One-story, reinforced concrete, mid-twentieth century commercial building with a side-gable roof and pressed metal cladding. The main façade is composed of continuous, single-pane display windows. There is a decorative block tower located on the main façade. A large rear addition is on the right side.

**633. (NC) 112 North Second Street c.2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

One-story, gable-front, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) post-Katrina restaurant building with a full-width inset porch supported by turned posts. The double-door entrance, located on the center bay, has multi-light double doors. Windows are 1/1 with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad in Hardy Plank, and has a pressed metal roof.

**634. (C) 113 North Second Street 1924-1930 Vernacular Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, vernacular gable-front Bungalow that has a partial-width gable porch which has been enclosed with floor-length glass panels on the left side. Windows are paired 6/6 double-hung wood sash. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad in composite wood siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. The boxed eaves may conceal previously exposed rafters.

**635. (NC) 200 North Second Street c.1970-1980 Post-Modern/Commercial**

One-story, five-bay-wide (w-d-w-w-w) building with a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and a flat roof. Brick pilasters divide the façade into bays; window bays are triple, tall, narrow single-light aluminum windows. The double-door entrance is located on the second bay.

**636. (C) 201 North Second Street 1930-1944 Vernacular Bungalow**

One-story, frame Bungalow with a hip roof and gable wing. A partial-width inset gabled porch is located on the right bay and has been enclosed with single pane of glass. The original windows have been replaced with 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins to replicate 3/1 double-hung windows. A shallow side-gable wing extends from the right side. The building rests on brick piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has a pressed metal roof.

**637. (NC) 203 North Second Street c.1955-1970 No Style**

One and two-story, reinforced concrete, multiple-use building with multiple gable-on-hip roofs. The building includes space for apartments (two-story rear section) and a store (one-story front section). The structure has a concrete slab foundation, concrete cladding, single-pane and 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.



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**638. (C) 209 North Second Street 1924-1930 Vernacular Double Shotgun**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) vernacular Double Shotgun house with a gable-on-hip roof and a full-width, inset front porch (screened). The second and third bays are doors with transoms; the first and fourth bays are 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows with shutters. A small, six-light stained glass window is located in the front-gable end. The house has a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, and a pressed metal roof. A gable roof addition extends from the right side.

**639. (C) 214 North Second Street 1945-1955 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, residence with multiple, low-pitched, hip roofs, irregular floor plan, and an inset entry porch with decorative iron columns. It has a concrete block pier foundation, wood novelty cladding, paired and triple 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**640. (C) 215 North Second Street c.1895-1905 Shotgun/L-galleried Queen Anne Vernacular**

One-story, frame, L-galleried Shotgun with Queen Anne stylistic elements, a gable-on-hip roof, and an inset porch which extends across the gable-front façade and wraps around the right side. Decorative elements include stickwork in the gable ends, brackets, decorative verge boards, and a zigzag frieze. The doors are four-panel wood doors with two-light transoms. Windows are 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. The house rests on a brick pier foundation, is clad with wood clapboard siding, and has a pressed metal roof. A gable-roof addition extends from the right side.

**641. (NC) 300 North Second Street c.1995-2005 Neo-Eclectic/Neo-Colonial**

1.5-story, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), Hardy Plank clad, Neo-Colonial house with a symmetrical façade and a steeply-pitched side-gable roof. A full-width, inset porch with square wood columns extends across the main façade. The center door has multi-light sidelights and transom. Other main façade bays are floor-length 9/9 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions. Other windows are 12/12 and 6/6 lights. A large gable dormer with paired, round-arched windows sits at center on the main façade.

**642. (NC) 301 North Second Street c.1980-1990 Neo-Eclectic**

Two-story apartment building with an intersecting gable roof, double-galleried porch, two-story shed-roofed bay windows, and simple parapets at the gable ends. The building has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**643. (C) 303 North Second Street 1917-1924 Craftsman Bungalow**

One-story, frame, Craftsman Bungalow with a complex gable roof and an inset front porch that wraps around the left and right sides of the house. The porch is supported by paired wood columns that set on rusticated concrete block pedestals. Craftsman features include 4/1 double-hung-sash windows with decorative tracery in the upper sashes, exposed rafters, and decorative beams. The house has a brick pier foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**644. (C) 304 North Second Street 1960 Post-Modern**

One-story, Post-Modern office building with a flat roof, exposed vigas, decorative concrete block detailing, and single-pane aluminum windows. The office is clad in brick, concrete block, and vinyl siding. It has a concrete slab foundation.

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**645. (C) 305 North Second Street c.1945-1955 Vernacular/  
Rectangular Cottage**

One-story, frame, vernacular Rectangular Cottage that has an inset porch on the left entrance bay with decorative ironwork supports and balustrade. Windows are aluminum, four-light jalousies and sliding aluminum windows. The house sets on a continuous concrete foundation, is clad in aluminum siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**646. (C) 306 North Second Street 1917-1924 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular house with a gable roof, shed partial-porch addition, side entrance, and a chimney addition on the street façade. The house has a decorative concrete block foundation, wood novelty siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux mullions, and a corrugated metal roof.

**647. (NC) 307 North Second Street c.2006-2008 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-garage), Neo-Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof and a gabled front porch on the left two bays. It has a concrete slab foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, 6/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**648. (C) 310 North Second Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with a full-width inset porch which has a projecting gable across the three bays clustered on the right side of the gable façade. The porch is supported by paired wood posts on pedestals. The door with eight-light transom is flanked by 12-light casement windows. Decorative elements include decorative beams, exposed rafters, and knee braces. The house has a brick pier foundation, wood clapboard siding, and a slate roof.

**649. (C) 400 North Second Street 1926-1927 Spanish Revival  
Bay High School/  
Second Street Elementary School**

Two-story, brick, eleven-bay-wide, Spanish Revival style school with symmetrical façade and flat roof. The main entrance, composed of double doors with a large single-light transom, is located on the center bay. It is flanked by two tiers of fluted pilasters that support full entablatures with decorated friezes and denticulated cornices. Windows above the main entrance are paired, replacement 1/1 double-hung-sash windows. The center three bays advance forming a shallow pavilion with first floor windows that are paired, 1/1 sash windows, and second-story windows that are paired, round-arched windows divided by fluted pilasters. The windows on the main façade are set into two-story, brick, round-arched panels. The first and last bays are quad, replacement 1/1 double-hung-sash windows which advance, slightly, forming shallow pavilions which are topped with shaped parapets. A shaped, scalloped parapet also extends across the center bays. Other decoration includes patterned relief work and cartouches. Side entrances are located on the front facades of the shallow wings. The stucco covering was a later alteration. A large, two-story brick addition was added in the 1930s. A more contemporary addition is located at the rear of this addition.

**650. (C) 502 North Second Street 1930-1940 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Side-Gable**

One-story, frame, side-gable Craftsman Bungalow with a gabled front porch which extends across the bays on the main façade. The porch is supported by tapered wood columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals. Windows are 6/1 double-hung wood sash windows. Other Craftsman features include decorative beams and exposed rafters. The house sits on concrete block piers, is clad with wood clapboard siding, and has an asphalt shingle

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roof. A small side-gable historic addition extends from the left side.

**651. (NC) 503 North Second Street c.2006-2008 Ranch**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (carport-w-d-w-w) post-Katrina house with a side-gable roof and a gabled entry porch supported by round columns. It has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, single and paired 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an inset carport on the left bay.

**652. (C) 504 North Second Street c.1880-1890 Queen Anne**

One-story, frame Queen Anne style house with a gable-on-hip roof and an inset full-width front screened porch. Queen Anne features include decorative shingles and spindlework in the gable ends, turned posts, brackets, and cutaway bays. It has a decorative concrete block pier foundation, clapboard siding, 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**653. (C) 505 North Second Street 1930-1944 Tudor Revival**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-w/d-w), Tudor Revival house with a hip roof intersected by a projecting, steeply-pitched shallow gabled wing at center on the main façade. This shallow wing has a gabled entry on the right side with a narrow six-light window to the left. Other bays are casement windows. Distinctive features include exposed rafters, brackets, verge boards, and scalloped detailing in the gable ends. It sits on a continuous brick foundation, has stucco and wood novelty siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**654. (C) 506 North Second Street 1940-1950 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular side-gable house with a shed-roofed, full-width, front porch (screened) supported by wood columns. It has a concrete slab foundation, 4/4 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, four-light casement windows, knee brackets, wood novelty siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed-roofed addition is located on the rear.

**655. (C) 509 North Second Street 1940 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) Minimal Traditional house with a side-gable roof. The second and third bays advance forming a shallow gable-front wing; the entrance is located in an entry porch which is inset on the right side of the wing. Windows are paired and triple 6/6 wooden double-hung windows and 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions. Decorative shingles are in the gable ends. The house rests on piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**656. (NC) 510A North Second Street 2002-2003 Vernacular**  
**St. Augustine Retreat Center (A)**  
**Divine Word Chapel**

One-story building with a side-gable roof, an inset entry porch, and two-tone brick veneer. It has a concrete slab foundation; small, single-light aluminum windows; and a pressed metal roof.

**657. (NC) 510B North Second Street 2002-2003 Vernacular**  
**St. Augustine Retreat Center (B)**  
**Freinademetz Hall**

One-story, vernacular building with a hip roof, gable partial porch, and two-tone brick veneer cladding. It has a concrete slab foundation and an asphalt shingle roof.



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658. (NC) 510C North Second Street 2002-2003 Vernacular  
St. Augustine Retreat Center (C)  
Laundry

One-story, brick veneer, laundry building with a hip roof and two-tone brickwork. It has a concrete slab foundation and an asphalt shingle roof.

659. (NC) 510D North Second Street 2002-2003 Vernacular  
St. Augustine Retreat Center (D)  
Janssen Hall

One-story retreat center with a hip roof, gabled partial porch, and two-tone brick veneer cladding. It has a concrete slab foundation and as asphalt shingle roof.

660. (NC) 510E North Second Street 2002-2003 Vernacular  
St. Augustine Retreat Center (E)  
E. Mascaro Administration Bldg.

One-story, brick clad, office building with multiple, asphalt shingle, gable and shed roofs.

661. (NC) 510F North Second Street 2002-2003 No Style  
St. Augustine Retreat Center (F)  
Harold R. Perry Dining Hall

One-story, cafeteria building with a front-gable roof, two-tone brick veneer cladding, decorative brick header lintels, and a shed entry stoop. It has an asphalt shingle roof, single-light aluminum windows, and a concrete slab foundation.

662. (NC) 510G North Second Street 2002-2003 Post Modern  
St. Augustine's William J. Kelley  
S.V.D. Retreat Center

1-1.5-story building with a side-gable roof and steeply pitched shed roof (half-story) clad in corrugated metal. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding, three-light aluminum windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

663. (NC) 510H North Second Street 2005-2007 Post Modern  
St. Augustine's William J. Kelley  
S.V.D. Retreat Center

1.5-story building with multiple steeply-pitched shed roofs. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding, 2 and 4-light aluminum windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

664. (C) 518 North Second Street c.1880-1890 Vernacular Center Hall

One-story, frame, vernacular Center Hall house with a hip roof, punctuated by a center gable, and full-width inset front porch supported by square wood columns. The main entrance is a double-door located at center on the main façade. Windows are 2/2 wooden double-hung-sash and 10-light wood casement windows. The building is clad in wood clapboard, and has a pressed metal roof. A gable roof addition is located at the right rear.

665. (NC) 599 North Second Street c.1985-1995 Vernacular

One-story, frame vernacular residence with a front-gable roof and a partial-width inset front porch on the right

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bay. It has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins, an asphalt shingle roof, and an attached carport.

**666. (C) 601 North Second Street c.1920-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Hip Roof**

One-story, frame Craftsman Bungalow with a hip roof and an inset partial front porch supported by tapered wood columns. Windows are paired 6/1 wooden double-hung windows. A hipped dormer is located at center on the main façade. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, wood novelty and clapboard siding, exposed rafters, and a corrugated metal roof.

**Second Street (South)**

**667. (C) 106 South Second Street 1917-1924 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) building with a gable-on-hip roof and a full-width inset porch. Porch supports have been removed for street and sidewalk repairs. The right bay is a window with louvered shutters which were closed at time of survey. Side windows are 1/1 aluminum double-hung windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 sash windows. A diamond-shaped window is located on the left side. The building has a concrete block pier foundation and clapboard siding.

**668. (C) 110 South Second Street c.1870-1880 Vernacular Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof and a front porch that extends across the main façade and wraps around the right side. The second and third bays are doors; the first and fourth bays are 6/6 wood double-hung windows. There is a large, two-story historic addition on the rear; the addition has numerous sets of French doors. The building rests on brick piers, is clad in clapboard, and has a pressed metal roof.

**669. (C) 112 South Second Street 1909 Vernacular  
Woodmen of the World Hall**

Two-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) hall with a front-gable roof, rebuilt double gallery, and exterior staircase on the gable-front façade. The center double-doors have four-light transoms. Windows are 6/6 double-hung windows. The building is clad in clapboard, and has exposed rafters.

**670. (C) 298-300 South Second Street c.1890-1910 Vernacular Biloxi Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) side-gable Biloxi Cottage that has a full-width, inset, front porch with turned posts, brackets, and turned spindlework. The second and third bays are single doors with transoms; the first and fourth bays are floor-length 6/8 wood double-hung-sash windows. Other windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. The building rests on rusticated concrete block piers, is clad with clapboard, and has a corrugated metal roof.

**671. (C) 299 South Second Street c.1945-1955  
The Lumberyard Art Center**

Two-story, frame, mid-twentieth century warehouse with a gable roof, wraparound porch, and exposed rafters. The building is clad in novelty siding, and has a corrugated metal roof. Renovations are ongoing.

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**672. (C) 300 South Second Street 1905-1906 Neo-Classical**  
**City Hall**

Two-story (raised), brick, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), hip roofed, Neo-Classical style building with a pedimented porch which extends across the center three bays. The first-story porch is supported by square, brick, columns; the second story porch has round wood columns which support a full entablature and pediment. Double-door entrances are located at center on the first and second stories. Stairways located on the left and right sides of the porch lead up to the main double-door entrance, which has an elliptical transom and sidelights. The ground floor windows are star casement windows. Second story windows are 6/2 wood double-hung-sash windows with patterned transoms. These windows are repeated on the side elevations. A cupola rests on the hip roof.

**673. (NC) 301 South Second Street 1976 Post Modern**  
**Bay Catholic Elementary**

Two-story parochial school building with a flat roof and bands of windows on the first and second stories which emphasize the horizontality of the building. The school is clad in brick, concrete block, and tile. A large addition is located on the left side.

**674. (C) 302 South Second Street 1900-1910 Vernacular Double Shotgun**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) vernacular Double-Shotgun house with a hip roof and a full-width, inset front porch supported by replacement wood columns and balustrade. The second and third bays are single doors with transoms. Windows are 2/2 wood double-hung-sash. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in wood novelty siding, and has a small, shed-roofed addition with 6/6 wood double-hung windows on the rear façade.

**675. (C) 304 South Second Street 1895-1905 Double Shotgun with**  
**Craftsman alterations**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Double-Shotgun house with a hip roof and a full-width inset front porch supported by double and triple columns resting on stuccoed pedestals and closed balustrade. The porch supports and balustrade are a Craftsman era alteration. The building has two entry doors flanked by 6/6 wood double-hung windows. Side windows are also 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. The house sets on brick piers, is clad in wood clapboard siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**676. (NC) 308 South Second Street c.2007-2008 Cape Cod/Post-Katrina**

1.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) post-Katrina, side-gabled, Cape Cod house that has a center entrance with sidelights, transom, and 1/1 sash windows. One-story wings are set back on the left and right sides of the house. Inset porches extend across the main façade and across the wings. The building is clad in Hardy Plank. Three gabled dormers are located on the main façade.

**677. (C) South Second Street c.1860 Cedar Rest Cemetery**

Cedar Rest Cemetery was established on April 19, 1860 when John B. Toulme gave land to the City for the purpose of a public burial ground. At the time this cemetery was created, the City had a cemetery located at Beach Boulevard and St. Charles Street which was eroding into the bay. Reportedly, individuals from this earlier cemetery were reinterred in Cedar Rest. The second (middle) portion of the cemetery was deeded to the city on September 3, 1888 in an exchange of property with St. Luke's Church. The last section was given to the City by Joan N. Seal on November 20, 1891. Since its consecration, over 2,000 persons have been laid to rest within its boundaries. Markers are made of marble, granite, concrete and bronze, and include mausoleums, box tombs, head and foot stones, and plaques. There are numerous Woodmen of the World markers in the cemetery,



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demonstrating the importance of the organization in Bay St. Louis.

**Seminary Drive**

678. (C) 199 Seminary Drive c.1935 Vernacular Grotto  
The Agony Grotto  
St. Augustine's Seminary

One-story, load-bearing, random rubble concrete grotto with a concrete slab foundation and a cement dome ceiling. The main façade has a staircase leading to the entrance with a replica of the Lourdes Grotto to the right. The grotto has two arched openings with iron gates. The entrance and exit are accented by plaster reliefs of biblical events and the phrases "Watch and Pray" and "Peace Be To You." The interior has a winding hallway dotted with concrete statues of Jesus in prison prior to Crucifixion, The Pieta, The Last Supper, The Resurrection, and The Angel of Consolation.

679. (C) 199 Seminary Drive 1936 Italianate Renaissance Revival  
Saint Augustine's Chapel Cruciform

One-story, load-bearing brick, Italianate Renaissance Revival church with a cruciform plan, sheltered by an intersecting gable roof. The entrance is accented by a relief and a chevron-patterned arch, supported with double Corinthian pilasters. Other distinctive features include an arcaded belt course, buttresses, rear octagonal dome, and stained glass panels and rosette window designed by Mr. Frye of St. Louis, Missouri. The church has a terracotta tile roof, single-pane aluminum picture windows, and a concrete slab foundation.

680. (NC) 199 Seminary Drive c.2006-2008 Mediterranean Revival  
St. Augustine's Chapel Restroom

One-story, Mediterranean Revival, restroom with a multiple gable roof and raised gable parapets. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding, round-arched three-pane wooden double-hung windows, small square rectangular windows, and a terracotta tile roof.

681. (C) 199 Seminary Drive 1930-1944 Colonial Revival with  
Father Wendel Memorial Wing Modern addition

The Father Wendel Memorial Wing is comprised of 1/3 of the historic hip roof Colonial Revival refectory and a circa 1967 flat-roof Modern addition. It has load-bearing brick construction, a continuous concrete foundation, 6/6 wooden double-hung windows, 12-light casement windows, and an asphalt shingle roof with faux exposed rafters.

682. (C) 199 Seminary Drive c.1945-1955 Colonial Revival Vernacular  
Christmann Hall

Two-story, frame, Colonial Revival Vernacular dormitory with a flat roof, shed roof porch, irregular floor plan, and a large intersecting gable addition on the left side. Decorative features include ironwork at the main entrance and stained glass at the rear. The historic building has brick veneer, 1/1 and 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows, and a shallow terracotta false roof. The addition has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, multiple-light fixed aluminum windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

683. (C) 199 Seminary Drive 1930-1944 Vernacular  
St. Augustine's Carpentry & Paint Shop

One-story, vernacular building with a side-gable roof, on the front half of the structure; and, at the rear, five

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garage bays covered by a flat roof accented by a shallow, false roof. The building has a concrete slab foundation, decorative concrete block walls, 6/6 wooden double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**684. (C) Seminary Drive 1929**  
**St. Augustine's Seminary Cemetery**

This is an ecclesiastical cemetery devoted to departed members of the Society of the Divine Word that have served at St. Augustine's Seminary. It is comprised of seventy granite headstones, each depicting a cross draped in ivy (a symbol of friendship and fidelity which never dies). These markers face east and are arranged symmetrically in rows flanking a central walk. The walk begins with two urns atop low brick pillars on either side of the walk and ends in a marble altar which is adorned with a frieze and capped by two urns and crucifix.

**State Street**

**685. (C) 108 State Street 1893-1898 Vernacular**

One-story, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular dwelling with significant alterations. The building has a gable-on-hip roof with a full-width inset porch supported by square wood columns on pedestals and closed brick balustrade. The building is clad in vinyl, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Some original wood windows remain, but most windows are replacement 2/2 aluminum double-hung and single-light aluminum windows. The building rests on a brick pier foundation.

**686. (NC) 109 State Street c.1970-1980 No Style**

One-story, frame, elevated hip roof apartment building that has a full-width inset porch with ironwork supports and balustrade. The building has 2/2 double-hung aluminum windows. The building is clad in vinyl siding, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. It is supported by concrete piers on a concrete pad.

**687. (C) 110 State Street 1924-1930 Raised basement/No Style**

Frame, 2.5-story (raised basement) building with a hip roof. The first story is rusticated concrete block; the second story is clad in wood shingles and vinyl siding. All of the original windows have been replaced with 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows. Exterior stairways lead to the second floor living space. A shed-roofed dormer is on the main façade. The roof is clad in corrugated metal.

**688. (C) 111 State Street 1909-1917 Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Creole Cottage that has a side-gable roof and a shallow full-width inset porch with extended eaves and no supports. The house is turned so that the main façade does not face the street, but instead faces east. The building has exposed rafters and recently-added brackets. All of the original single and paired 6/6 wood double-hung windows remain. The building rests on brick foundation piers, is clad in clapboard and novelty siding, and the roof is sheathed in metal. A small shed addition is on the rear (left side, street façade), and another small gable addition is on the right side (rear).

**689. (C) 112 State Street c.1880-1900 Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), side-gable, Creole Cottage that has a full-width inset screened porch with replacement wood supports. The original windows have been replaced with 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows. Decorative shingles are in the gable ends. The building is clad in vinyl siding, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house rests on brick and concrete block piers. There is a small shed-roofed rear addition.

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**690. (C) 115 State Street 1917-1924 Vernacular Shotgun with a Lateral Wing**

One-story, frame, vernacular Shotgun with a Lateral Wing that extends from the right side. The roof is an intersecting hip (front) and gable (lateral wing). A hipped-roof porch (screened) extends across the main façade, wraps around the right side, and across the front of the lateral wing. The building has clapboard siding and a corrugated metal roof. The side shed addition and parts of the porch have exposed rafters. Most of the foundation piers are brick, although a few are concrete block.

**691. (C) 117 State Street 1904-1909 Creole Cottage**

1.5-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), side-gable, Creole Cottage with a full-width inset porch that spans across the main façade and right wing. The porch has replacement square wood posts and balustrade. The second and third bays are doors; first and fourth bays are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. The house has a hip dormer which appears to have been a later addition. The house is clad in vinyl, the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and rests on brick foundation piers.

**692. (C) 119 State Street c.1950 Vernacular Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) gable-on hip Bungalow with an enclosed inset full-width front porch. The door is located offset right; a large, single-light picture window is on the right bay. Other windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash. The building is clad in asbestos shingles, rests on concrete block piers, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

**693. (C) 121 State Street c.1945-1950 Vernacular Bungalow**

One-story, frame, vernacular Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof. The left bay advances forming a shallow front-gabled wing; an inset partial-width porch fills the right front reentrant angle created by the wing. The screened porch has replacement square wood columns and a wood balustrade. All windows are single and paired 6/6 wood double-hung windows. The building has exposed rafters partially enclosed by fascia. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in asbestos shingles, and has a corrugated metal roof.

**694. (C) 125 State Street 1909-1917 Vernacular**

One-story, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) vernacular house with an irregular floor plan and a complex gable and hip roof. The main entrance is located on the third bay; a shed-roofed porch, with square wood supports, covers the second and third bays and is capped by a gable with returns. Windows are single and paired wood 6/6 double-hung-sash. A shed addition with 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows and exposed rafters is located on the right side; it was added between 1930 and 1944 (per Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for those years).

**695. (C) 127 State Street 1924-1930 Shotgun/Craftsman**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) Craftsman style Shotgun house with a gable-front roof, full-width inset screened porch, exposed rafters, brackets, and decorative beams. The building is clad in wood clapboard, and the roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The building rests on concrete block piers.

**696. (C) 135 State Street 1917-1924 Vernacular Creole Cottage**

One-story, wood frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), vernacular Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof and full-width inset porch supported by square wood columns. Doors with transoms are located on the second and third bays; first and fourth bays are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. Side windows have been replaced with 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins to replicate the 6/6 windows. The building is clad in Hardy Plank, and the roof is clad in pressed metal. The house is supported by concrete block piers.



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- 697. (C) 206 State Street 1909-1917 Vernacular Creole Cottage**  
One-story, frame, vernacular Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof and a full-width inset porch supported by replacement columns and balustrade. The fenestration has been altered; the original window and door on the first and second bays have been replaced with paired 2/2 aluminum windows. Other windows are also replacement 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash. The building rests on concrete block foundation piers, has vinyl siding, and a roof sheathed in metal.
- 698. (C) 301 State Street c.1900 Vernacular Double Shotgun**  
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) vernacular Double Shotgun with a gable-front roof and full-width inset porch supported by square posts on pedestals and a closed balustrade. Doors are located on the second and third bays; first and fourth bays are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. The building is clad with novelty siding and has exposed rafters. The roof is clad in pressed metal.
- 699. (C) 303 State Street c.1900 Vernacular Creole Cottage**  
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Creole Cottage that has a side-gable roof and full-width inset porch with replacement bracketed square wood posts. Doors are located on the second and third bays; first and fourth bays are 6/6 wood double-hung windows. Side windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins. The building is clad with clapboard, and the roof is pressed metal.
- 700. (C) 304 State Street 1930 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Font**  
One-story, vernacular, two-bay-wide (w-d) gable-front Bungalow with a full-width inset porch supported by replacement turned posts. A six-light window is in the front-gable end. The door (second bay) has sidelights. Windows are single and paired 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash windows with shutters. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in clapboard, and has a pressed metal roof.
- 701. (C) 305 State Street 1909-1917 Vernacular/L-plan**  
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), multi-gabled, L-plan dwelling. The left bay advances forming a shallow gabled wing; a shed-roofed porch fills the right front reentrant angle created by the wing. The porch is supported by replacement turned posts and balustrade. Windows are replacement 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash. The 1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows an outbuilding that has been incorporated into the main structure. The house sits on concrete block piers, is clad in Hardy Plank, and has a pressed metal roof.
- 702. (C) 307 State Street 1935-1950 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Font**  
One-story, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width inset porch on the right two bays. The porch has replacement turned posts, brackets, and balustrade. Windows are original 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad in wood clapboard, and has a pressed metal roof.
- 703. (C) 310 State Street c.1945-1955 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**  
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), side-gable Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with a center-bay, gabled entry, porch flanked by paired 3/1 wood double-hung windows. The building has a concrete block pier foundation, wood novelty siding, exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof.

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**704. (C) 312 State Street 1917-1924 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, wood frame, three-bay-wide vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width hip porch (originally a full-width porch) supported by triple square wood columns. The door is located offset right. Windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung windows. The house sits on brick piers, is clad in vinyl, and has a pressed metal roof.

**705. (NC) 314 State Street 1977 Ranch**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide Ranch house with a side-gable roof, a partial-width inset porch, and an inset carport (right bay). Windows are 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash. The building sits on a concrete slab, is clad in brick, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**706. (C) 315 State Street c.1895-1905 Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame Creole Cottage with side-gable roof. The original full-width inset porch has been partially enclosed across the first two bays. Windows are replacement 2/2 aluminum and 1/1 vinyl (with faux muntins) double-hung. The house rests on brick piers, is clad with wood clapboard, and has an asphalt shingle roof. The building has a small shed-roof addition at right rear.

**707. (C) 317 State Street 1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d), vernacular gable-front Bungalow that has a partial-width hip porch with square wood posts that extends across the two bays. Windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung windows. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad in wood drop siding, and has a pressed metal roof. The exposed rafters have been enclosed with fascia.

**708. (C) 319 State Street 1955 Ranch**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-d-w-d-w) Ranch house with a side-gable roof, brick veneer cladding, and a pressed metal roof. The windows are 1/1 aluminum double-hung. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation.

**709. (C) 321 State Street 1960 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) vernacular house that has a side-gable roof and a full-width shed-roofed porch with square wood posts and exposed rafters. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in stucco, and has a pressed metal roof.

**710. (NC) 329 State Street 1965 Ranch**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) Ranch house with a hip roof, wide eaves, full-width inset porch, brick veneer cladding, and a concrete slab foundation. The windows are single and paired 1/1 vinyl with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung-sash windows.

**711. (NC) 332 State Street 1975-1985 Neo-Eclectic**

Two-story house with a side-gable roof and shed-roofed front porch. The building is clad with Hardy Plank, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation.

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**712. (C) 337 State Street c.1900-1915 Shotgun/L-galleried  
Craftsman Vernacular**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d), gable-front, Craftsman Vernacular L-galleried Shotgun that has a screened, wraparound, inset porch with tapered wood posts and decorative beams. The porch extends across the primary gable façade and wraps around the right side. Windows are wood 6/6 double-hung. The building rests on brick foundation piers, is clad in wood clapboard, and has a pressed metal roof. A gable addition on the right side was added after 1944 (per Sanborn Fire Insurance maps).

**713. (NC) 339 State Street c.1965-1975 Ranch**

One-story Ranch house with a gable-front roof and partial-width gable porch. The building is clad in brick, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, and has a large inset carport.

**714. (C) 347 State Street c.1900-1915 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d), hipped-roof, vernacular Shotgun house. The porch is supported by replacement square wood columns and is screened. The original front door with transom remains. The windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The building rests on brick piers, is clad in Hardy Plank, and has a pressed metal roof. The building has a shed-roofed addition on the right side that was added after 1944 (it does not appear on the 1944 Sanborn Fire Insurance map).

**715. (C) 349 State Street c.1940-1944 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, wood frame, two-bay-wide (w-d), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an inset porch on the right entrance bay and exposed rafters. The porch has replacement wood posts and balustrade. The windows are paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows. The building rests on rusticated concrete block piers, is clad with wood drop siding, and has a pressed metal roof.

**716. (NC) 350 State Street c.1995-2005 Neo-Eclectic**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) Neo-Eclectic house with a hip roof and an inset entry porch. The building is clad with vinyl and has brick skirting that begins near the windowsills. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**717. (C) 351 State Street 1940-1944 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width inset porch on the right entrance bay. The porch has a replacement wood corner post and balustrade. Windows are paired and single 1/1 vinyl double-hung with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 sash windows. The building has rusticated concrete block piers, wood novelty siding, and a pressed metal roof.

**718. (C) 353 State Street 1940-1944 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width inset porch on the right entrance bay. The porch has a replacement wood corner post and balustrade. Windows are paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 sash windows. The building has rusticated concrete block piers, wood novelty siding, and a pressed metal roof.



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**719. (C) 401 State Street 1950-1960 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame Minimal Traditional dwelling with a multiple gable roof and partial-width shed porch (now enclosed). Windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash. The building has composite wood siding and brick skirting. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

**720. (NC) 402 State Street 1965 Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof with a now-enclosed full-width inset front porch. A three-sided bay window is on the left bay; other windows are paired and single 1/1 vinyl windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad in composite wood siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**721. (NC) 404 State Street 1978 No Style**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide, (w-d) gable-front house that rests on a concrete slab foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. A fixed-light picture window is on the left bay; other windows are 1-by-1 sliding aluminum windows.

**722. (NC) 408 State Street c.2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) house with a side-gable roof. The windows are 1/1 vinyl sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in composite wood siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**723. (C) 409 State Street c.1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-d-w-w-carport), side-gable Ranch house clad in brick veneer. Windows are single and paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. An inset carport is on the right side.

**724. (C) 410 State Street 1945-1953 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width inset porch, located on the left entrance bay. Windows are single and paired 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad with wood novelty siding, and has exposed rafters and an asphalt shingle roof.

**725. (C) 411 State Street c.1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-carport) Ranch house that has a hip roof with wide eaves and inset carport. The windows are single and paired 1/1 vinyl sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 sash windows. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in brick, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**726. (C) 412 State Street c.1900-1910 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, wood frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) vernacular Shotgun with a gable-on-hip roof, full-width inset porch supported by wood columns with new brackets, and wood 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The building has exposed rafters. A large screened porch on the left side was added after 1944 (it does not appear on the 1944 Sanborn Fire Insurance map). The building rests on concrete block piers, and clad in vinyl siding.

**727. (C) 413 State Street c.1960 Ranch**

One-story, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w), side-gable Ranch house clad in brick veneer. The windows are single and paired 1/1 vinyl sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows. The building rests on a concrete slab

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foundation, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**728. (C) 415 State Street c.1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (carport-w-w-d-w) side-gable Ranch house clad in brick veneer. The windows are single and paired 1/1 vinyl sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, and has an asphalt shingle roof. An inset carport is located on the left side.

**729. (C) 417 State Street c.1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-d-w-w-carport) side-gable Ranch house. The windows are single and paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in brick, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**730. (C) 419 State Street c.1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (carport-w-w-d-w) side-gable Ranch house. The windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in brick, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**731. (C) 421 State Street c.1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-d-w-w-carport), side-gable Ranch house. The windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in brick, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**732. (C) 423 State Street c.1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (carport-w-w-d-w), side-gable Ranch house with an inset carport on the left side. The windows are single and paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in brick, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**733. (C) 425 State Street c.1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (carport-w-w-d-w), side-gable Ranch house with an inset carport on the left side. The windows are single and paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in brick, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**734 (NC) 434 State Street c.2006-2008 Katrina Cottage**

One-story, frame Katrina Cottage with a hip roof and full-width inset porch. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad in Hardy Plank, and has exposed rafters and a pressed metal roof.

**735. (C) 436 State Street 1880-1890 Vernacular Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, vernacular Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof and two front entrances. The full-width inset porch has been partially enclosed on the left side; the porch supports and balustrade are replacements. The two front doors are original. The original 6/6 wood double-hung windows remain. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in clapboard, and has a pressed metal roof. A small shed-roof addition is on the rear.

**736. (C) 502 State Street c.1880-1890 Vernacular Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) vernacular Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof and a full-width inset porch supported by replacement wood columns. Doors are on the second and third bays; the original 6/6 wood double-hung windows remain. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad in clapboard, and has

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exposed rafters and a pressed metal roof.

**737. (C) 504 State Street c.1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Bungalow. The original gable-front windows have been replaced by oversized 1/1 windows. Side windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**738. (NC) 514 State Street 2006-2008 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) gable-front post-Katrina Neo-Bungalow with an inset porch supported by wood columns and balustrade on the left two bays. The right bay is a rectangular, gabled bay window. The house is clad in Hardy Plank, and the roof is clad in pressed metal. Windows are single and paired vinyl and have faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung-sash windows.

**739. (NC) 515 State Street c.1975-1985 Apartment Complex**

Complex of three, frame apartment buildings. The largest is a 1.5-story, side-gable building with two gable dormers. The other two buildings are 1-story, side-gable structures. All are clad in vinyl siding, and have asphalt shingle roofs.

**740. (C) 516 State Street c.1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a gabled entry on the left bay and a three-part aluminum picture window on the right bay. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad in vinyl, and has a corrugated metal roof. Windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux shutters.

**741. (C) 522 State Street 1939-1944 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow that has a partially inset porch with replacement wood supports and balustrade on the left entrance bay. A paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung window with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows is on the right bay. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad with wood novelty siding, and has exposed rafters and a pressed metal roof.

**742. (C) 523 State Street 1950 Vernacular  
Rectangular Cottage**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular Rectangular Cottage with a side-gable roof and an offset left center entrance flanked by paired 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, composite wood siding, exposed rafters, and a corrugated metal roof.

**743. (C) 524 State Street 1939-1944 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow that has an inset partial-width porch with a replacement wood corner support and balustrade on the left entrance bay. The right bay is a paired 6/6 double-hung wood sash window. Others windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad in wood novelty siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.



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**744. (C) 526 State Street 1939-1944 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow that has an inset partial-width porch with a replacement wood corner post and decorative balustrade located on the left entrance bay. The right bay is a replacement paired aluminum double-hung-sash window. Other windows are also 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash. The building has a concrete block pier foundation, wood novelty siding, exposed rafters, and a pressed metal roof.

**745. (C) 528 State Street 1939-1944 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), gable-front Bungalow that has an inset partial-width porch with replacement wood posts on the left entrance bay. The right bay is a paired 6/6 wood double-hung-sash window. Other windows are also 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. The building has a concrete block pier foundation, wood novelty siding, exposed rafters, and a corrugated metal roof.

**746. (C) 530 State Street 1939-1944 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow that has an inset partial-width porch with a replacement wood corner support, decorative sawtooth trim located on the left entrance bay, and a four-light wooden door. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 sash windows. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, wood novelty siding, exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**747. (C) 532 State Street 1939-1944 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow that has an inset partial-width porch with a replacement wood corner support located on the left entrance bay. Windows are the original wood 6/6 double-hung-sash with louvered shutters. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad with novelty siding, and has exposed rafters and a corrugated metal roof.

**748. (C) 534 State Street 1935-1944 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), gable-front Bungalow that has an inset partial-width porch with replacement wood supports and balustrade on the left entrance bay. Windows are single and paired 6/6 and 4/4 vinyl double-hung with faux muntins. The gable has been extended on the right to shelter a wide, one-bay-wide addition. The building has a concrete block pier foundation, wood novelty siding, exposed rafters, and a pressed metal roof.

**749. (C) 535 State Street c.1880-1890 Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Creole Cottage that has a side-gable roof and full-width inset porch with square wood posts and replacement balustrade. A small addition is on the right side. The second and third bays are doors with transoms. The building has exposed rafters, which were a later addition. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad in wood clapboard, and has a pressed metal roof. At time of survey, windows and doors were boarded.

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**Sycamore Street**

**750. (C) 115 Sycamore Street 1910 Shotgun/L-galleried**

One-story, wood frame, two-bay-wide (w-d), hipped-roof, L-galleried Shotgun with an inset porch that extends across the main façade and wraps around the right side of the house. Decorative scrollwork trims the eaves. Entrances are located on the main façade and in the right front reentrant angle. The house sits on concrete block piers, is clad with wood clapboard and aluminum siding, and has a corrugated metal roof. The house was being renovated at time of survey.

**751. (NC) 117 Sycamore Street 2005-2008 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, square, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), Neo-Bungalow with hip roof and hipped entry porch. It is supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad with vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**752. (NC) 120 Sycamore Street 1970 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) L-plan Minimal Traditional dwelling. The right bay advances to form a shallow wing; the front porch fills the left front reentrant angle. Windows are paired and single 6/6 double-hung-sash. The house is supported by a concrete slab foundation, is clad with composite wood boards, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**753. (C) 121 Sycamore Street 1898-1904 Shotgun/L-galleried**

One-story, frame, vernacular L-galleried Shotgun house with a gable-on-hip roof and an inset porch that extends across the primary elevation and wraps around the right side. The porch is supported by tapered columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals (a Craftsman alteration). Scalloped wood trim decorates the front-gable end. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad with clapboard, and has a corrugated metal roof.

**754. (NC) 123 Sycamore Street c.2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

1.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) house that has a full-width inset porch with wood posts and balustrade; center entry with sidelights and transom; and center shed wall dormer. The house sits on a foundation of concrete block piers, is clad with vinyl siding, and has a pressed metal roof.

**755. (NC) 126 Sycamore Street 1971 No Style**

One-story, T-shaped, elevated frame dwelling that rests on tall wood piers, is clad with composite board siding, and sheltered by an intersecting gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.

**756. (NC) 128 Sycamore Street 2006-2008 Katrina Cottage**

One-story, two-bay-wide (d-w), Shotgun-form, Katrina Cottage with full-width, inset front porch. The house sets on concrete block piers, is clad with board-and-batten siding, and is sheltered by a pressed metal hipped roof.

**757. (C) 130 Sycamore Street 1942 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow that has a full-width, shed-roofed front porch with replacement square posts and balustrade. The main entrance is located offset right. Windows are 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. A small rectangular window is located in the front gable end. The house sits on rusticated concrete block piers, is clad with composite wood siding and wood

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clapboard, and has a pressed metal panel roof.

**758. (C) 131 Sycamore Street c.1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch on the right bays. Windows are 2/2 double-hung aluminum sash windows. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad with vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**759. (C) 132 Sycamore Street 1930 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-w-d), gable-front Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow. The left bay advances forming a shallow gable-front wing; a gabled porch supported by a wood post on a battered pedestal fills the right front reentrant angle formed by the wing. Rectangular windows are in the primary gable and left gable end. The house has clapboard and stucco cladding, exposed rafters, and a pressed metal roof.

**760. (C) 134 Sycamore Street 1930-1944 No Style**

One-story, stucco clad, commercial building that has a concrete slab foundation and a metal panel gable roof. Features include aluminum-framed sidelights and transom, exposed rafters, and stepped parapets.

**761. (C) 135 Sycamore Street c.1890-1905 Center Hall/ Craftsman alt.**

One-story, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular Center Hall house that has a side-gable roof and a full-width hipped front porch with square tapered posts. The center-bay entry has sidelights and transom. The house has exposed rafters, clapboard siding, a pressed metal roof, and a rear ell.

**762. (NC) 206 Sycamore Street c.1870-1890 Vernacular**

One-story, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular dwelling that has a side-gable roof and recently constructed full-width inset porch with brick supports and brick arches. Window openings have been altered in size. The house is clad with vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. The house has been extensively altered and no longer possesses the integrity to be a contributing building in the historic district.

**763. (C) 216 Sycamore Street c.1910-1930 Vernacular**

One-story, wood frame, vernacular dwelling with gable-on-hip roof on the primary façade, a hip roof wing extending from the left side, and a full-width inset porch that has decorative, cutwork wood, porch posts. The main façade has two doors. Windows are the original single and paired 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. The building is clad with clapboard, and has a corrugated metal roof. A brick skirt was added after 1950 (per Sanborn Fire Insurance maps).

**764. (NC) 217 Sycamore Street c.2005-2008 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Neo-Bungalow that is supported by a foundation of concrete block piers, is clad with Hardy Plank, and has a pressed metal roof. The house has a full-width inset porch with wood posts and balustrade. The gable end has decorative shingles.

**765. (C) 219 Sycamore Street 1904-1909 Shotgun/L-galleried**

One-story, wood frame, L-galleried Shotgun that has a gable-on-hip roof and an inset, wraparound porch with wood posts and new brackets. The main entry is a three-light Craftsman door with transom. The house rests on brick and concrete piers, is clad with clapboards, and has a pressed metal roof. Decorative shingles are in the gable end.



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- 766. (NC) 221 Sycamore Street c.1985-2000 Ranch**  
One-story, brick-clad, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-c) Ranch house with a concrete slab foundation, asphalt shingled hip roof, and inset carport on the right.
- 767. (C) 224 Sycamore Street c.1900 Shotgun/Craftsman alt.**  
One-story, rectangular, wood frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) Shotgun. The house has a gable-front roof with a full-width, inset front porch supported by tapered columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals (Craftsman era alteration). Windows are replacement 1/1 sash with faux shutters. A diamond-shaped window is located in the front gable end. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, clapboard and novelty siding, exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 768. (C) 226 Sycamore Street c.1900 Vernacular Shotgun/Hipped Roof**  
One-story, rectangular, wood frame, vernacular Shotgun house with a hipped roof and a full-width inset porch. Windows have wooden shutters that were closed at time of survey. The dwelling rests on brick piers, is clad with clapboard, and has a corrugated metal roof. A side addition was added on the left side sometime after 1944 (per Sanborn Fire Insurance map).
- 769. (C) 229 Sycamore Street 1920 Craftsman Bungalow/Double Shotgun**  
One-story, rectangular, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), gable-front Craftsman Bungalow/Double Shotgun with a full-width inset front porch supported by tapered columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals. The second and third bays are doors with transoms; the first and fourth bays are paired 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. The house has a rusticated concrete block pier foundation, wood clapboard siding, exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 770. (C) 231 Sycamore Street 1899 Vernacular Double Shotgun**  
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), vernacular Double Shotgun house with a full-width, inset screened front porch. The second and third bays are single doors. Other bays are 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, wood clapboard siding, exposed rafters, and a corrugated metal roof.
- 771. (C) 232 Sycamore Street 1950 Vernacular Bungalow/Gable-Front**  
One-story, rectangular, wood frame, two-bay-wide (w-d), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width, inset porch on the right entry bay. Windows are 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad with vinyl siding, and has a pressed metal panel roof.
- 772. (NC) 235 Sycamore Street 1905 Vernacular**  
One-story, wood frame, gabled, L-plan dwelling with an enclosed porch that has been extensively altered and no longer possesses the integrity necessary to be classified as a contributing building in the district.
- 773. (C) 237 Sycamore Street 1950 Vernacular Bungalow/Gable-Front**  
One-story, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a screened, partial-width

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gable porch on the right two bays; the left bay is a paired 6/6 wood double-hung-sash window with faux shutters. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, wood novelty siding, exposed rafters, and a corrugated metal roof.

**774. (C) 238 Sycamore Street c.1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a full-width, inset front porch (screened) and closed balustrade. There is a large, rectangular, louvered vent in the front gable end. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, boxed eaves, and a metal roof.

**775. (C) 239 Sycamore Street c.1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-on-Hip**

One-story, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular Bungalow. The offset-right gabled entrance is flanked, on the left by a gabled bay with paired windows with faux shutters, and on the right by a bay window. The house sits on a concrete slab foundation, is clad with brick veneer and vinyl siding, and has a metal gable-on-hip roof.

**776. (NC) 240 Sycamore Street c.1990-2000 Neo-Eclectic**

One-story, Neo-Eclectic dwelling that has a concrete slab foundation, a center gabled-entry porch, and low-pitched gambrel roof sheathed in pressed metal panels. The siding was unidentifiable from the public right-of-way.

**777. (NC) 241 Sycamore Street 1970 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular plan, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) Ranch house with a side-gable metal roof, gabled entry, and vinyl siding.

**778. (C) 243 Sycamore Street 1905 Shotgun with Lateral Wing**

One-story, wood frame, two-bay-wide (w-d), vernacular Shotgun with a Lateral Wing that has a pented gable-front roof and a, full-width, inset porch with replacement wood supports and balustrade. The right bay is a Victorian two-light, paneled door with transom. Windows are 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. The house has a pier foundation, clapboard siding, exposed rafters, and a metal roof. The right lateral wing appears to have been expanded.

**779. (C) 245 Sycamore Street c.1900-1917 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow  
Center Hall**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with a Center Hall plan. The house has a low-pitched, pyramidal, hip metal roof; a shed-roofed, full-width, front porch supported by tapered columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals; and a rusticated concrete block foundation. The center entrance has sidelights and transom. The house rests on brick piers, is clad with wood clapboards, and has a pressed metal roof.

**780. (C) 248 Sycamore Street 1926 Gothic Revival  
Valena C. Jones Memorial United Methodist Church**

One-story Gothic Revival church clad with brick and stucco and sheltered by an asphalt shingle, intersecting gable, roof. The sanctuary, built in 1926, has gable-front façade with a bell tower on the left corner, a pointed-arch stained glass window with tracery, and corner buttresses. A large, front-gabled addition has been built on

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the left side, giving the building a U-shaped footprint. The rectory, which was located on the right side of the church, was destroyed by Hurricane Katrina.

**781. (C) 251 Sycamore Street c.1890-1910 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, rectangular, wood frame, two-bay-wide (w-d), vernacular Shotgun house that is supported by brick and concrete piers, clad with clapboards, and featuring a gable-on-hip roof which shelters a full-width inset porch. The house is currently undergoing post-storm rehabilitation.

**782. (C) 252 Sycamore Street c.1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a full-width, inset screened porch. Windows are paired 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house rests on brick piers, is clad with composite wood siding and stucco, and has a pressed metal roof.

**783. (C) 253 Sycamore Street c.1890-1910 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) Shotgun house with a gable-front roof and full-width, shed-roofed, screened front porch. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. The house has clapboard siding, boxed eaves, and a corrugated metal roof.

**784. (C) 254 Sycamore Street 1910 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Craftsman Bungalow that has a gabled, cutaway, left bay with double-hung-sash windows and tracery upper lights on the left bay. A partial-width inset porch extends across the right two bays and is supported by paired wood posts on a closed balustrade. The house has clapboard siding, knee brackets shingled gable ends, decorative beams, and exposed rafters.

**785. (C) 255 Sycamore Street c.1945-1955 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), wood frame, gable-front Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow. A partially inset, gabled porch extends across the left two bays and is supported by replacement turned posts. The Craftsman door has three vertical upper lights. Windows are paired 3/1 double-hung wood sash windows. The house rests on a concrete slab, is clad with clapboard, and a pressed metal panel roof.

**786. (NC) 256 Sycamore Street 1950/altered Gable-Front church  
First Missionary Baptist Church**

One-story, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) gable-front church that rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad with dryvit, and is capped with a small steeple. The double-door entrance with sidelights is at center on the gable-front façade and is flanked by tall, fixed-light rectangular windows. The church has been heavily remodeled, and no longer possesses the integrity required to be a contributing building in the district; however, its presence remains an important cultural marker of the African American presence in the Sycamore Street neighborhood.

**Third Street**

**787. (C) 108 Third Street c.1890-1910 Shotgun with Lateral Wing**

One-story, wood frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) Shotgun with a Lateral Wing (right). The house has a gable-on-hip roof and a full-width, inset porch with gabled entry supported by slender wood cut-out columns. The left bay is a Victorian door with, paired, round-arched upper light and transom. Windows are the original 6/6 double-hung



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wood sash. A large, shed-roofed addition was added on the left (south) elevation between 1917 and 1924 (per Sanborn maps). The house rests on brick and concrete block piers, is clad with clapboard siding, and has an intersecting gable-on-hip/gable roof sheathed with pressed metal panels.

**788. (NC) 208 Third Street c.1975-1985 No Style**

One-story, rectangular, steel-frame, Butler building used as a meeting hall. It is supported by a concrete slab foundation, is clad with pressed metal panels, and sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with pressed metal panels.

**789. (NC) 210 Third Street 1990 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular, frame Ranch house supported by a concrete slab, clad with brick, and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with pressed metal panels.

**790. (C) 211 Third Street c.1900-1917 Shotgun/L-Galleried  
Queen Anne Vernacular**

One-story, L-shaped, wood frame, L-galleried Shotgun with Queen Anne stylistic elements. The house has a gable-on-hip roof and an inset wraparound porch with wood supports, new brackets, and turned balustrade. The entrance door is a paneled wood door with a large upper light and transom. The house rests on piers, is clad with vinyl siding, and has a corrugated metal roof. Large additions have been made to the east (rear) and north elevations.

**791. (C) 214 Third Street 1920 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow/  
Double Shotgun**

One-story, frame, rectangular, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) gable-front Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with a full-width gable porch supported by tapered wood columns on brick pedestals. The second and third bays are doors. Windows are single and paired 1/1 double-hung-sash. The house rests on concrete piers, is clad with asbestos shingles, and has a pressed metal panel roof.

**792. (C) 215 Third Street c.1900-1930 Shotgun/L-galleried**

One-story, L-galleried Shotgun house with an inset porch. The house is supported by a concrete block pier foundation, clad with vinyl siding, and sheltered by a gable-on-hip roof sheathed with pressed metal panels. The house has had multiple additions and alterations.

**793. (NC) 217 Third Street 1972 Ranch**

One-story, frame Ranch house supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad in brick veneer, and sheltered by a hipped roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.

**794. (C) 218 Third Street c.1890-1910 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular dwelling with a pented gable-front roof that shelters a full-width, inset porch. The house rests on brick and concrete block piers, is clad with clapboard, and has an asphalt shingle roof. Windows are paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. A gable porch extends from the south elevation.

**795. (NC) 219 Third Street 1984 Ranch**

One-story, rectangular, two-bay-wide (d-w) frame Ranch house supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad in yellow brick veneer, and sheltered by a hipped roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.

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**796. (C) 300 Third Street 1913 Craftsman**  
**Webb School**

Two-story (raised), rectangular, frame, Craftsman primary school building supported by tall concrete piers, clad with clapboard and stucco, and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with pressed metal panels. The two-story piers have a "key" motif; dual curved stairways lead from grade to the first floor. The columns support the full-width shed porch which extends across the main façade. The façade fenestration is composed of seven doors and three-light frieze windows. The building has exposed rafter tails.

**797. (C) 301 Third Street c.1960 Rectangular Cottage/  
Vernacular**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide, (w-d-w) Rectangular Cottage with an offset left door flanked by sliding aluminum sash windows with faux shutters. The house is supported by a concrete slab foundation, is clad with vertically-scored composite wood panel siding, and is sheltered by a low-pitched hip roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.

**798. (NC) 302 Third Street 1996 Neo-Eclectic**

One-story, rectangular plan duplex supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad with brick veneer, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle hip roof.

**799. (C) 305 Third Street 1917-1924 Craftsman Vern. Bungalow**

One-story, rectangular, wood frame, hipped roof Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with a full-width, inset, screened porch supported by square wood columns on square pedestals. The house rests on concrete block and poured concrete piers, is clad with wood novelty siding, and has exposed rafters.

**800. (NC) 309A Third Street post-1944 Commercial/Vernacular**

One-story, rectangular, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) commercial building with a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer and stucco cladding, and a gable roof with stepped parapet. A shed porch with wood supports extends across the primary elevation. The center entrance is flanked by large storefront windows.

**801. (NC) 309B Third Street 2006 No Style**

One-story, rectangular Butler building supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad with metal panels, and sheltered by a metal gable roof.

**802. (NC) 404 Third Street 2007-2008 No Style**

One-story, rectangular, frame dwelling that rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.

**803. (C) 410 Third Street c.1910-1917 Craftsman Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), side-gable Craftsman Bungalow with full-width inset porch supported by square wood columns. The single-door entrance with transom is located on the center bay; flanking windows are floor-length, but were covered at time of survey. The house rests on concrete block piers, and is clad with wood clapboards. A shed-roofed dormer with triple, four-light windows is located at center on the main facade.

**804. (C) 412 Third Street 1935 Vernacular Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular Bungalow with gable-on-hip roof and full-width, inset,

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porch supported by round columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals. The offset left door is flanked by replacement vinyl windows. The house rests on brick piers, is clad with stucco on the primary elevation and vinyl siding on the side elevations, has corner quoins (an alteration), and a pressed metal roof.

**805. (C) 414 Third Street 1910 Vernacular Biloxi Cottage**

One-story, rectangular, wood frame, vernacular Biloxi Cottage with a gable-on-hip roof and full-width, inset front porch. The house is supported by a concrete block pier foundation, is clad with clapboards, and has a camel-back, half-story addition and a screened porch addition on the rear.

**Timber Lane**

**806. (NC) 101 Timber Lane c.1975-1985 Neo-Eclectic/Neo-French**

One-story, five-bay-wide (w-d-w-w-w), Neo-French residence with a steeply pitched hip roof, pedimented gable entry porch, and an attached hipped two-car carport on the right side. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**807. (C) 104 Timber Lane c.1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, Ranch house with an asphalt shingle gable roof. The first two bays advance forming a shallow wing; an inset front porch is in the right reentrant angle. The house sits on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in brick, and has 4/4 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins.

**808. (C) 105 Timber Lane 1960 Vernacular**

One-story, frame residence with intersecting gable and hip roofs and a shed partial porch. It sits on a concrete slab foundation, has board-and-batten siding, 1/1 wooden and 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**809. (C) 108 AB&C Timber Lane 1960 Ranch**

One-story, frame, Ranch apartment building with side-gable roof, concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins, large picture windows, an inset full-width porch, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**810. (C) 109 Timber Lane 1960 Neo-Eclectic/Neo-Colonial**

One-story, frame, Neo-Colonial residence with a flared side-gable roof and symmetrical façade. An inset partial porch supported by round wood columns extends across the central core of the house (three center bays). Gable wings, slightly recessed from the central core, extend from the left and right sides. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**Toulme Street (North)**

**811. (C) 105 North Toulme Street c.1880-1900 Queen Anne Vernacular with a later Craftsman Porch**

One-story, frame, Queen Anne Vernacular dwelling with a side-gable roof. The left bay advances forming a gabled wing with diagonal corners. The side-gable extends forward into a broken slope roof which shelters a porch that fills the right front reentrant angle created by the left gable-front wing. This porch has tapered wood columns that sit on rusticated concrete block pedestals, arched openings, and a closed rusticated concrete block balustrade. These Craftsman porch elements are a later addition. Windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl double-



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hung windows with faux muntins to replicate 2/2 sash windows. The building is clad in composite wood siding and clapboard, and has exposed rafters.

**812. (C) 106 North Toulme Street 1917-1924 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width gable-porch across the center two single-door bays. The porch is supported by square wood columns that sit on a closed, stucco-clad balustrade. The windows are replacement 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash. The building has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, boxed eaves, and a corrugated metal roof.

**813. (NC) 107 North Toulme Street c.2006-2008 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, frame, L-shaped, Post-Katrina Neo-Bungalow with a partial-width inset porch, located in the left front reentrant angle, supported by wood columns on square pedestals. The building has composite siding, exposed rafters, and a pressed metal roof.

**814. (C) 108 North Toulme Street 1924-1930 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width inset porch on the left entrance bay. The porch is supported by a tapered column set on a rusticated concrete block pedestal and has a replacement wood balustrade. Windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung windows. The house rests on concrete block foundation piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**815. (C) 110 North Toulme Street 1924-1930 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow that has a gable entry porch with new spindlework and brackets located offset left on the gable-front facade. The original inset partial-width porch was enclosed after 1944 (per the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps). The original windows have been replaced with 6/6, 9/6, and 6/4 aluminum double-hung-sash windows. A square, louvered vent is in the front-gable end. The building rests on a continuous concrete foundation, is clad in composite wood, and has exposed rafters and a pressed metal roof.

**816. (C) 298 North Toulme Street c.1905-1915 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular residence with an intersecting gable roof. The right bay advances forming a shallow gable wing; the left front reentrant angle has a partially enclosed shed-roofed porch with replacement wood columns and balustrade. The house rests on concrete block piers, has composite wood siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and a pressed metal roof. A shed roof addition extends across the rear and projects from the left side.

**817. (NC) 299 North Toulme Street c.2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

One-story, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), frame, side-gable house with a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**818. (C) 300 North Toulme Street c.1905-1915 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular side-gable dwelling with a shed partial porch that extends across the right bays. The house rests on a brick pier foundation, has clapboard siding, 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows with shutters,

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exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**819. (C) 301 North Toulme Street c.1945-1955 Ranch**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), side-gable Ranch house with shed-roofed entry porch supported by replacement turned wood posts on the center bay. The left and right bays are single and paired 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions. A second, side-gable section is set back and extends from the left side. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, is clad with Hardy Plank, and has a pressed metal roof.

**820. (C) 303 North Toulme Street 1917-1924 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular house with a hip roof, exposed rafters, and gable entry porch on the right side. It has a concrete block pier foundation, wood novelty siding, replacement 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and a corrugated metal roof.

**821. (C) 304 North Toulme Street c.1895-1905 Vernacular Shotgun with Craftsman elements**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), vernacular Shotgun house that has a front-gable roof with returns and an inset, full-width, porch supported by tapered columns on brick pedestals (a Craftsman-era addition). The left bay has a Victorian door with a segmentally-arched upper light and transom. The house rests on brick piers, has clapboard siding, 6/6 wooden double-hung windows, and a corrugated metal roof. An enclosed porch and a shed roof addition are located at the rear.

**822. (NC) 306 North Toulme Street c.2006-2008 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, frame, post-Katrina Neo-Bungalow with a complex gable-on-hip roof, an inset porch over the left two bays, and a side-gable wing extending from the right side of the porch. It has vinyl siding, single and paired 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**823. (NC) 311 North Toulme Street 1970 Ranch**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w), brick-clad Ranch house with an attached carport set back on the right side. It has a continuous concrete foundation, arched window openings, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows and faux shutters, and an asphalt shingle hip roof.

**Toulme (South)**

**824. (NC) 105 South Toulme Street c.1990-2005 Neo-Eclectic**

2.5-story, frame house with a side-gable roof, gabled right bay, partial-width porches on all stories, vinyl siding, and a pressed metal roof.

**825. (C) 107 South Toulme Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide, gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with a partial-width, inset, porch located on the left bay. The porch is supported by a tapered column on a rusticated concrete block pedestal. Windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung windows and have louvered shutters. A two-light window is in the front gable end. Other features include exposed rafters and brackets. The house rests on rusticated concrete block piers, is clad in wood clapboard, and has a corrugated metal roof. A shed-roofed carport has been added on the left side.

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**826. (NC) 108 South Toulme Street c.1970-1980 Ranch**

One-story, frame Ranch house with a side-gable roof and a partial-width gable porch supported by square wood columns. The building is clad in brick, and has vinyl in the gable ends. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung. A rear carport has been enclosed.

**827. (C) 109 South Toulme Street 1940-1944 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame Craftsman Bungalow with a dominant gable-front façade and a large wing extending from the right side. A partial-width, inset front porch covers the left bays and is supported by columns that are integrated into the arched porch openings. These columns rest on square pedestals. The main entrance has sidelights, and windows are 3/2 wood double-hung-sash. Other features include knee brackets and exposed rafters. The building sets on brick piers, is clad with stucco, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**827a. (NC) 110 South Toulme Street 1950-1960 No Style**

1-story, frame, residence with a gable-front roof and a partial-width inset porch. It has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows, and a pressed metal roof. Due to extensive alterations this structure no longer retains the integrity for it to be a contributing structure in the district.

**828. (C) 200 Block South Toulme Street 1945-1950 Commercial  
W.A. McDonald & Sons**

Two-story, mid-twentieth century warehouse with a plain parapet. The building is clad in brick, concrete block, and metal. The roof is clad in corrugated metal. The building has an inset center entrance flanked by large windows which are currently boarded, but which emphasize the horizontal lines of the building. It rests on a concrete slab foundation.

**829. (C) 202 South Toulme Street c.1880-1900 Shotgun with a Lateral Wing  
Louis Piernas House**

One-story, frame Shotgun with a Lateral Wing with a gable-on-hip roof and an inset porch that extends across the gable-on-hip façade and wraps around the left side, filling the angle created by the left lateral wing. The porch is supported by slender wood columns with new brackets. The wing is a historic addition which dates between 1904 and 1909. The original doors include a Queen Anne front door and French doors with shutters on the south façade and a set of French doors without shutters on the front of the wing. Doors have two-light transoms. Other windows are 6/6 double-hung windows with shutters. The house is clad in clapboard and the eaves are decorated with verge board.

**830. (C) 205 South Toulme Street 1945-1955 Commercial  
W. A. McDonald & Sons**

One-story, mid-twentieth century commercial building that has a gable-roof with plain parapet and center entrance flanked by wide window bays, that emphasize the horizontality of the building. The structure is constructed of concrete block and has brick cladding on the main façade. The windows are currently boarded.

**831. (C) 206 South Toulme Street c.1890-1910 Queen Anne Vernacular**

One-story, frame, gable-front vernacular dwelling with Queen Anne details. The entrance is located offset left and is set in an inset porch that extends across the right bay (6/6 window) and wrapping around the left side of the building. A window (currently boarded) is in the gable end. The building is clad in a variety of decorative shingle work and clapboard. The right gable extends out to shelter a cutaway bay. Brackets adorn the squared



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wood porch supports. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. The building rests on brick and concrete block foundation piers.

**832. (C) 301 South Toulme Street 1924-1930 Commercial**  
**W. A. McDonald & Sons Material and Lumber Store**

Two-story, frame, early twentieth century commercial building with a gable-front roof and a unique full-width metal waffle porch roof, a later addition. The building has exposed rafters and brackets in the gable end. Windows are 6/6 double-hung; large replacement storefront windows are on the gable-front façade. The building sits on brick and concrete block piers. Cladding is corrugated metal, brick, and clapboard. A large rear addition was added between 1930 and 1944 (per Sanborn Fire Insurance maps).

**Ulman Avenue**

**833. (NC) 100 Ulman Avenue c.2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

2.5-story, post-Katrina frame house with a hip roof; a partially enclosed, wraparound double-galleried porch; and a central gable dormer. It has a concrete slab foundation, stucco and brick veneer cladding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**834. (C) 109A Ulman Avenue 1930-1944 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular house that has a side-gable roof with returns, and a full-width, shed-roofed, front porch supported by wood columns on square pedestals. The house sits on a concrete slab foundation, has wood clapboard siding, replacement 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and a pressed metal roof.

**835. (C) 109B Ulman Avenue 1930-1944 Colonial Revival**  
**Porter's Gas Station**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-wd-w), stucco clad, Colonial Revival gas station with a flat roof accentuated by a modest parapet, projecting cornice, and pilasters dividing the bays. The center triple bay is composed of two, large, fixed lights and a door capped by round-arched lights with tracery. First and fourth bays are small, 2/2 double-hung windows. To the left of this structure is a large, gable-roof, vernacular garage with three garage bays and a stepped parapet. It has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, and 9/6 aluminum double-hung windows.

**836. (NC) 114 Ulman Avenue c.1975-1985 Contemporary**  
**First Presbyterian Church**

One-story, Contemporary church with an inset partial porch and multi-gable roof comprised of a long side-gable section that extends out to the left and right and a steeply pitched center gable with stained glass window. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**837. (C) 116 Ulman Avenue 1905 Queen Anne Vernacular with**  
**Craftsman stylistic elements**

1.5-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Queen Anne Vernacular house with Craftsman stylistic elements. A full-width, inset, porch with turned posts and balustrade extends across the main façade. The windows are Craftsman style, 4/1 wooden double-hung-sash windows. The right bay on the main façade is a multi-sided bay window. The dwelling has a steeply-pitched hipped roof punctuated by a large central pented gable dormer with triple 4/1 sash windows and a balustrade. Two gable dormers (one with a pented gable roof) are on the left

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elevation; a bay window is on the first-floor, left elevation. The dwelling also has a large, pentec gable wing at right rear and a smaller pentec gable wing on the left rear. The house sets on a brick pier foundation, is clad in wood clapboard siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**838. (C) 120 Ulman Avenue 1917-1924 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular residence with an intersecting hip roof. A projecting gable-on-hip roof is located on the right bay, and shelters an inset porch. A wraparound porch begins on the left bay wrapping around the side of the house and extends across the left wing. The porch is supported by wood columns, and has a decorative wood balustrade and exposed rafters. Windows are 9/2 wood double-hung-sash. The house has a brick pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, exposed rafters, and a pressed metal roof.

**839. (C) 122 Ulman Avenue 1925 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, gable-front Bungalow with an advancing right gabled bay and enclosed side-gabled front porch. It has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding, 1/1 wooden and 1/1 aluminum double-hung windows, single-light aluminum sliding windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**840. (C) 123 Ulman Avenue c.1895-1900 Colonial Revival/Center Hall**

1.5-story, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), Colonial Revival Center Hall house that has a side-gable roof; center entrance with sidelights and transom; French doors with transoms on the other main façade bays; a full-width inset porch supported by round columns; and a center gabled dormer with paired, round-arched windows. Window bays are 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**841. (C) 124 Ulman Avenue 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with a partial-width, gabled porch which extends across the right two bays. The porch is supported by tapered wood columns on square pedestals and has a square-cut wood balustrade. The single door entrance is located offset left. Windows are 4/1 wooden double-hung-sash windows. Other features are exposed rafters, brackets, and decorative beams. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**842. (NC) 126 Ulman Avenue c.1945-1955 No Style**

One-story, reinforced concrete duplex which was originally built as a gas station. It has a concrete slab foundation, a variety of window types, and a steeply-pitched hip roof with wide eaves. The building lacks the integrity required to be a contributing building in the historic district.

**843. (C) 127 Ulman Avenue c.1895-1905 Queen Anne/Center Hall**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Center Hall house with Queen Anne stylistic elements. The house has a gable-on-hip roof and a full-width inset front porch that wraps around the left side and features turned posts, spindles, and balustrade. Windows are 2/2 and 4/4 wooden double-hung-sash. It sits on a brick pier foundation, is clad in wood clapboard siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**844. (C) 201 Ulman Avenue c.1930-1945 Tudor Revival**

1.5-story, frame Tudor Revival residence that was constructed as a gas station. It has a continuous brick foundation, brick and vinyl cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A steeply pitched wall gable is on the Ulman

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Avenue façade. A large rear addition, with a garage on the first-story, rises a half-story above the main house giving the roof a saltbox appearance.

**845. (C) 205 Ulman Avenue 1924-1926 Dutch Colonial Revival**

1.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), Dutch Colonial Revival style house with side-gambrel roof, a center entrance with sidelights, and a gabled entry porch supported by paired wooden columns and replacement wood balustrade. Full-width, five-bay-wide, shed dormers are located on the main and rear facades. A screened porch supported by wood columns on square, brick pedestals extends from the left side. The dwelling has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**846. (C) 209 Ulman Avenue c.1940-1948 Ranch**

One-story, frame, L-shaped Ranch house with a hip roof. It has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl cladding, 2/2 aluminum double-hung windows with operational shutters, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**847. (C) 213 Ulman Avenue 1954 Contemporary**  
**Ingram Building**

One-story school building with a shallow-pitched roof and a flat-roof awning. It has a concrete slab foundation, blond brick veneer cladding, and 2/2 and 1/1 aluminum double-hung windows.

**848. (C) 301 Ulman Avenue 1930-1940 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Hip Roof**

One-story, frame, vernacular hip-roofed Bungalow that has a gable entry porch with square posts and scalloped arches. Windows are single, paired, and triple 6/1 wooden double-hung-sash windows. The house has a continuous concrete foundation, stucco cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gabled bay with triple windows is located on the left elevation. The outside left chimney has been removed above the eaves.

**849. (NC) 305 A&B Ulman Avenue c.2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

One-story, frame apartment building with multiple side-gable roofs, two inset entry porches, an inset full-width porch, brick cladding, an attached carport, and a denticulated cornice. It has a concrete slab foundation, 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**850. (NC) 308 Ulman Avenue c.1980-1990 No Style**

One-story, Ranch duplex with a hip roof and inset partial porch on the center bays. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, 6/6 aluminum double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**851. (NC) 310 Ulman Avenue c.1950-1960 Vernacular**

One-story, reinforced concrete, vernacular commercial building with an intersecting gable roof. It has a concrete slab foundation, concrete and brick cladding, aluminum windows, exposed rafters, and a pressed metal roof. The building lacks the integrity required to be a contributing building in the historic district.

**852. (C) 311 Ulman Avenue c.1895 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) hipped roof house with a full-width inset porch, a cutaway bay accented with scrollwork and pendants on the right elevation, and shed-roofed addition on the right rear. Windows are 2/2 wooden double-hung-sash windows. The house rests on a brick pier foundation, is clad in wood novelty siding, and has a corrugated metal roof.



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**853. (NC) 312 Ulman Avenue c.1980-1990 Ranch**

One-story Ranch with a hip roof, concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding, 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**854. (C) 313 Ulman Avenue 1930-1944 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-d) gable-front commercial building with a stepped stuccoed parapet. An awning shelters the bays on the street façade. The original doors have been replaced. The building has a concrete pier foundation, aluminum siding with faux circular saw detailing, 6/6 wooden and 1/1 aluminum double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**855. (NC) 314 Ulman Avenue c.1965-1975 Vernacular**

One-story, frame duplex with gable and hip roofs, a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash windows, exposed rafters, boxed eaves, and a full-width porch supported by brick columns.

**856. (C) 314.5 Ulman Avenue 1955 Ranch**

One-story, frame, gable-front Ranch house with a center gabled entry, paired 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash windows, an inset carport on the right side, brick veneer cladding, and a pressed metal roof.

**857. (NC) 315 Ulman Avenue c.1990-2000 Neo-Eclectic**

One-story, L-plan, Neo-Eclectic residence with an intersecting gable roof and an inset partial porch in the left front reentrant angle. It has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, vinyl casement windows, and a pressed metal roof.

**858. (NC) 316 Ulman Avenue c.1995-2005 Neo-Colonial influence**

1.5-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) gable-front residence with an inset entrance door that has sidelights and transom flanked by paired and single 6/6 vinyl double-hung windows with faux mullions and shutters. A large, round-arched window is in the gable end. The house sits on a brick and concrete block pier foundation, has vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

**859. (C) 317 Ulman Avenue 1948 Art Moderne**

One-story, reinforced concrete, Art Moderne commercial building with two glass block curved corners and a flat roof. It has a concrete slab foundation, decorative concrete block cladding, and single-pane aluminum picture windows.

**860. (C) 326 Ulman Avenue 1956 Rectangular Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) Rectangular Cottage with a side-gable roof. The entrance is a single door on the third bay; the fourth bay is a picture window with a large central light flanked by narrow, double-hung windows. Other windows on the main façade are paired 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux mullions. The house is sided in scalloped asbestos shingles, and has a pressed metal roof.

**861. (C) 347 Ulman Avenue c.1945-1955 Art Moderne**

One-story, reinforced concrete, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Art Moderne commercial building with two curved corners and a faux mansard roof. The center entrance is flanked by two large aluminum picture windows. Other windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows. It has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

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**Union Street**

**862. (C) Union and Toulme Streets 1940-1944 Commercial/Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular commercial building with a front-gable roof and inset full-width porch. The cladding is stucco, rusticated concrete block, corrugated metal, plywood and clapboard. A large pediment dominates the façade. The building has exposed rafters and a corrugated metal roof.

**863. (C) 106 Union Street 1923 Eclectic**  
**St. Stanislaus Old Gym**

Two-story, brick, hip-roofed, Eclectically-styled Gymnasium building. The main (east) façade is seven-bays-wide. Windows on the first story have brick segmental arches; second-story windows have round arches with hood molds with stops. The first and last bays on the second story, main façade, are doors with round-arched transoms and hood molds. The left bay, first-story, is a round-arched opening to the south façade porch. A porch with full-height brick columns and a replacement, iron, twin staircase extends across the main façade. The south façade is seven-bays-wide. First-story bays are located within an inset, full-width arcaded porch. First-story windows and doors have segmental arches; second-story windows are paired round-arched windows with brick arches. Stairs, on the left side of the south façade, lead to the second story. The north façade is also seven-bays-wide. First-story windows are paired, segmental-arch windows; some have been shortened. Second-story windows are paired, round-arched windows with continuous hood molds. The building has a low-pitched hip roof, wide eaves, and modillions. Molded concrete belt courses divide the first and second stories.

**864. (NC) 112 Union Street 2007 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**  
**St. Stanislaus Instrumental & Vocal Music Building**

One-story building with a gable-front roof and a partial-width shed porch. The building is clad in brick, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The building has distinctive brickwork and rests on a concrete slab foundation.

**865. (NC) 118 Union Street 1965 Post Modern**  
**St. Stanislaus Aurelian Hall**

Two-story, Post Modern building with a flat roof, brick cladding, and a concrete slab foundation.

**866. (C) 201 Union Street c.1930-1940 Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an inset partial porch. The original clapboard cladding and 6/6 double-hung wood windows remain. The exposed rafters have been partially covered by fascia. There is one original tapered wood column on the porch. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

**867. (C) 202 Union Street 1917-1924 Bungalow/Gable-Front**  
**Double Shotgun**

One-story, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow/Double Shotgun with an inset full-width porch supported by square wood columns. The second and third bays are doors; the first and fourth bays are 2/2 wood double-hung windows with shutters. Other windows are a combination of 6/6 and 2/2 wood double-hung-sash. A 16-light, horizontal, rectangular window is located in the front gable end. The building is clad in brick (a later addition) and wood siding. The building rests on concrete block foundation piers, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**868. (C) 203 Union Street c.1920 Vernacular Bungalow**

One-story, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable, vernacular Bungalow. A partial-width inset porch covers the left

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two bays; the first bay is a double-sash window and the second bay is a four-light door. The right bay is a paired 6/6 double-hung-sash window. The house has Hardy Plank cladding and concrete block piers. A side-gable wing extends from the left rear.

**869. (C) 204 Union Street 1917-1924 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d), gable-front Shotgun house with a full-width inset front porch supported by replacement turned posts. The main entrance is French doors located on the right bay. A louvered vent is in the front-gable end. The building rests on brick foundation piers, is clad in Hardy Plank, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**870. (C) 206 Union Street c.1860-1870 Greek Revival/Center Hall**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-d-d-d-w), Greek Revival Center Hall house with a full-width inset porch supported by square wood columns. The center entrance has sidelights and transom capped by shouldered trim. Second and fourth bays are single doors. First and fifth bays on the main façade and side bays are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. The house rests on brick piers, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**871. (C) 207 Union Street c.1860-1870 Greek Revival/Center Hall**

Two-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w), hip roofed, Greek Revival Center Hall house with a two-story gallery with square wood columns and an ironwork balustrade (second-story). The center entrance bay (third bay) on the main façade has sidelights and four-light transom. The upper story bays are French doors. Window bays on the first-story are floor-length 9/9 wood double-hung-sash windows. A two-story wing is set back on the right elevation. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad with clapboard siding, and has a rear addition with exposed rafters.

**872. (C) 208 Union Street c.1925-1930 Craftsman Vernacular**

1.5-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) side-gable Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with Craftsman-style eight-light doors on the second and third bays and Craftsman windows on the first and fourth bays. An inset porch with tapered columns resting on square rusticated concrete block pedestals extends across the main façade and wraps around the right side. A large shed-roofed dormer is at center on the main façade. Other details include exposed rafters and brackets in the side gables.

**873. (C) 210 Union Street 1890-1900 Queen Anne Vern/Center Hall**

One-story, frame, Queen Anne Vernacular Center Hall house that has a center entrance with sidelights and transom. A shed-roofed porch extends across the main façade. A diagonally-placed polygonal bay with overhanging eaves is on the left front corner. Windows are 6/6 and 1/1 wood double-hung windows. The building is clad in vinyl siding, and has a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof.

**874. (C) 212 Union Street 1904-1909 Shotgun/Colonial Revival Inf.**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide Shotgun house with a gable-on-hip roof and an inset full-width porch; the porch is supported by round columns. A large side-gable addition extends from the left side. A shed-roofed carport fills the left front reentrant angle created by the wing and is supported by columns which match those on the porch. The entrance is located on the gable-on-hip façade and is a single door with transom. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung and 1/1 aluminum double-hung windows. The building is clad in vinyl, and has a pressed metal roof.

**875. (C) 213 Union Street c.1875-1890 Creole Cottage with**



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**Craftsman Alterations**

One-story, frame, Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof and a full-width inset screened porch supported by tapered wood columns on square, rusticated concrete block, pedestals. The porch supports are a later Craftsman alteration, added c.1910 to 1930 (per Sanborn maps). The windows have been replaced. The house is clad in vinyl, and has a pressed metal roof.

**876. (C) 214 Union Street c.1875-1890 Vernacular Creole Cottage**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (d-d-d-d) Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof and a full-width inset porch supported by square wood columns. The bays on the main façade are French doors. There are multiple rear additions and the roofline appears to have been slightly raised in order to accommodate the additions. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in asbestos siding, and has a pressed metal roof.

**877. (C) 217 Union Street c.1900 Colonial Revival/Center Hall**

1.5-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), Colonial Revival Center Hall house with a gable-on-hip roof and a full-width inset porch supported by round wood columns. The center entry has sidelights and transom. Windows are 6/6 double-hung-sash with louvered shutters. A Palladian window is in the gable end. The building is clad in wood clapboard and brick, and has an addition on the left side (west elevation) and one on the rear elevation. Both additions have shed roofs. The original iron fencing remains.

**878. (C) 303 Union Street 1922 Craftsman Vernacular**  
**100 Men Hall**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Craftsman Vernacular meeting hall with a gable-on-hip roof; the roof extends at center forming a shed entry porch. The center entrance has double-paneled doors with transom. Windows are 12-light wood casement windows. The building rests on a brick pier foundation, is clad in clapboard, and has exposed rafters.

**879. (C) 305 Union Street 1907-1917 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a full-width hip porch that extends across the three bays. The single door entry is located offset right. Most windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 windows. The building has exposed rafters. The building is clad in composite wood, vinyl siding, and aluminum siding. There are three shed-roofed additions; two on the rear and one on the right side of the house. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

**880. (C) 307 Union Street 1930-1944 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular gable-front house with an enclosed inset front porch. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad in Hardy Plank, and has exposed rafters and an asphalt shingle roof.

**881. (C) 308 Union Street 1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a gabled entry porch on the right bay. The left bay is a paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung window with faux muntins to replicate 6/6 double-hung windows. The building sets on concrete block piers, is clad in stucco, and has a corrugated metal roof.

**882. (C) 309 Union Street 1915-1925 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, frame, gable-front Shotgun house with a full-width, inset, screened porch; the original wraparound

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porch was partially enclosed after 1944 (per Sanborn maps). The building has a concrete block pier foundation, wood clapboard and novelty siding, exposed rafters, and a corrugated metal roof. A small shed-roofed addition is on the rear.

**883. (C) 310 Union Street c.1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, gable-front Bungalow. The building is clad in stucco and composite wood, and the roof is clad in corrugated metal. The gabled porch, which is located on the right bay, has been enclosed.

**884. (NC) 311 Union Street c.1990-2000 No Style**

One-story, brick and vinyl clad house with an inset partial porch and multiple hip roof. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, has 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows with faux muntins, and an attached garage.

**885. (NC) 312 Union Street 1930-1944 Altered**

One-story, frame Shotgun which has had multiple one and two-story additions completely concealing its original character. The building lacks the integrity necessary to be a contributing building in the historic district.

**Washington Street**

**886. (C) 115 Washington Street 1890-1904 Vernacular**

Two-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) house with a low-pitched hip roof; the right bay advances forming a shallow gabled wing with diagonal corners and gable returns. A hipped-roof porch extends across the main façade. The entrance is located on the third bay. All windows, doors and porch supports were replaced after Hurricane Katrina. The house sits on a continuous brick foundation, is clad with wood clapboards, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**887. (C) 119 Washington Street 1909 Craftsman Bungalow**

1.5-story, wood frame, Craftsman Bungalow with a multi-gable roof sheathed with faux slate shingles. A porch, which is sheltered by the intersecting side-gable roof, extends across the right bay on the gable-front façade and wraps around the right side. The porch is supported by paired, tapered wood columns resting on a random rubble wall. The left bay on the gable-front façade is a triple, 12/1 wood double-hung-sash window with window box. Other bays are 12/1 wood double-hung-sash and paired 10-light casement windows. Additional stylistic elements include window boxes, exposed rafters, decorative beams, and wood shingle cladding.

**888. (NC) 123 Washington Street 2006-2008 Shotgun/Post-Katrina**

One-story, two-bay-wide (w-d) Shotgun-form house that has a gable-front roof and full-width inset porch with wood posts and balustrade. The door with transom is on the right bay. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad with Hardy Plank, and has a pressed metal panel roof. The front gable end is decorated with shingle work. The gable roof has a slightly steeper roof pitch than the historic Shotgun houses in Bay St. Louis.

**889. (NC) 127 Washington Street 2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

One-story, rectangular plan, five-bay-wide (w-w-w-d-w) dwelling with a continuous concrete sill foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, and a side-gable asphalt shingle roof. An inset porch with square posts and balustrade extends across the full width of the main façade. Windows are 3/1 double-hung-sash with shutters.

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**890. (NC) 200 Washington Street c.2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

One-story, frame, prefabricated building that has a front-gable roof and wraparound porch with square wood columns. It has a concrete block pier foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, faux 9/9 vinyl double-hung windows, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**891. (C) 209A Washington Street 1917-1924 Craftsman Bungalow**

One-story, wood frame Craftsman Bungalow supported by a pier foundation, clad with Hardy Plank siding, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle intersecting gable roof. The primary façade is a gable-front with a full-width, inset screened porch supported by tapered columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals. The windows are 6/1 and 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows with shutters. A four-light diamond-shaped window is in the front-gable end. The building has exposed rafter tails.

**892. (NC) 209B Washington Street 2006-2008 Post-Katrina Coastal Arch.**

Two-story, rectangular, frame house erected on a concrete slab foundation, clad with Hardy Plank siding, and sheltered by a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafters. The second story overhangs the first story. An inset porch located on the second-story extends across the left two bays.

**893. (C) 212 Washington Street 1944-1959 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, wood frame, vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an inset porch on the left bay. The house is supported by concrete block piers, clad with novelty siding, and has a picture window on the right bay. It has single and paired 6/6 wood double-hung windows.

**894. (C) 216 Washington Street 1917-1924 Vernacular**

One-story, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), frame house with a side-gable (clipped) roof; the roofline extends to form a hip roof that shelters a full-width inset front porch with wood supports, scroll-sawn balustrade, and exposed rafters. The second and third bays are single doors. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. A shed addition extends from the right side. The house is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**895. (C) 217 Washington Street 1914 Vernacular Creole Cottage**

One-story, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), frame Creole Cottage with side-gable roof and full-width inset porch supported by wood posts with new decorative brackets. The second and third bay doors have transoms. Windows are 6/6 double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad with clapboard siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A side-gable addition extends from the left side. The windows on the front façade of the wing are paired, 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows.

**896. (C) 221 Washington Street 1924-1930 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) front-gable, Craftsman Bungalow. A partial-width, gable porch supported by tapered columns on square balustrades extends across the left two bays. A paneled entry door with large upper light is located offset left on the gable-front façade; it is flanked by single and paired 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad with wood novelty siding, and has a corrugated metal roof. Other features include decorative beams and exposed rafter tails.

**897. (NC) 222 Washington Street 1975 No Style**

One-story, wood frame gable-front dwelling supported by a concrete slab foundation, and clad with vertically-



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scored composite wood panels. An inset carport is located on the left side.

**998. (C) 223 Washington Street 1904-1909 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, wood frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) vernacular Shotgun house with a gable-on-hip roof and a full-width, inset porch with replacement wood posts. A shed wing extends from the right rear. The house rests on a brick pier foundation, is clad with vinyl siding, and has a corrugated metal panel roof.

**999. (C) 224 Washington Street 1940 Craftsman Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular, wood frame, vinyl clad, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) gable-front Craftsman Bungalow. A partial-width, gable porch extends across the left two bays, and is supported by paired tapered columns on battered pedestals. The entrance is located offset left; the first and third bays are single and paired 4/1 double-hung wood sash windows. A small, six-light window is in the gable end. Other stylistic features include exposed rafters and decorative beams.

**900. (C) 226 Washington Street c.1890-1905 Shotgun with a Lateral Wing**

One-story, wood frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), vernacular Shotgun with a Lateral Wing that has a gable-front roof that shelters a full-width inset porch. The house has 6/6 and 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows, decorative shingles in the gable end, and boxed eaves. The dwelling rests on brick and concrete block piers, is clad with vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**901. (C) 230 Washington Street 1928-1930 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular, wood frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an inset porch on the left bay. The porch is supported by a tapered column set on a rusticated concrete block pedestal. The house sits on rusticated concrete block piers, is clad with vinyl siding, and has a corrugated metal panel roof. A hexagonal-shaped louvered vent is in the gable end.

**902. (C) 231 Washington Street c.1945-1960 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-w-d), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an inset porch that extends across the second and third bays. Windows are replacement single and paired double-hung-sash windows. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad with aluminum siding, and has a corrugated metal panel roof.

**903. (C) 232 Washington Street 1928-1930 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular, wood frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an inset porch that extends across the left entry bay. The porch is supported by a tapered wood column on a rusticated concrete block pedestal. The house has 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. It rests on concrete block piers, is clad with clapboards, and has exposed rafters and a corrugated metal roof.

**904. (C) 234 Washington Street c.1925-1930 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, rectangular, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an inset porch that extends across the left two bays. The windows are 1/1 double-hung-sash with louvered shutters. The

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house rests on concrete block piers, is clad with wood novelty siding, and has exposed rafters and a pressed metal roof.

**905. (C) 235 Washington Street 1880 Creole Cottage with later Craftsman elements**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof and a full-width inset porch supported by tapered wood columns on brick pedestals (the supports are a Craftsman era alteration). The house rests on brick piers, is clad with Hardy Plank, and has a pressed metal panel roof.

**906. (C) 239 Washington Street c.1945-1955 Vernacular Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch on the left bay. Windows are 2/2 double-hung-sash. The house is supported by a continuous concrete sill, and clad in stucco.

**907. (C) 241 Washington Street 1925 Craftsman Bungalow/Gable-Front/Double-Shotgun**

One-story, gable-front, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Craftsman Bungalow (Double-Shotgun) with a gable-front roof that shelters a full-width, inset, porch supported by square wood columns on brick pedestals. Craftsman doors are located on the second and third bays. Windows are replacement 1/1 double-hung-sash. The house rests on brick piers, is clad with clapboard siding, and has exposed rafters and a pressed metal roof.

**908. (C) 246 Washington Street 1951 Vernacular**

One-story, rectangular plan, wood frame, vernacular dwelling supported by concrete block piers, and clad with clapboard siding. It has an asphalt shingle, side-gabled, broken slope roof with an inset full-width porch. Windows are paired 6/6 double-hung-sash wood windows.

**909. (C) 247 Washington Street 1924-1930 Vernacular Bungalow/Gable-Front/Double-Shotgun**

One-story, wood frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow (Double-Shotgun form) with a full-width inset porch supported by turned columns and one square column set on brick pedestals. The doors on the gable-front façade are single doors with transoms. The house rests on brick piers, is clad with novelty siding, and has a corrugated metal roof. A shallow wing is on the left side.

**910. (NC) 250 Washington Street 2006-2008 Katrina Cottage**

One-story, rectangular, Shotgun-form, Katrina Cottage supported by a foundation of concrete block piers, clad in Hardy Plank siding, and sheltered by a hipped roof sheathed with pressed metal panels. Character defining features include a full-width inset porch and exposed rafter tails.

**911. (C) 251 Washington Street 1960 Vernacular**

One-story, wood frame, vernacular side-gable dwelling with a partial-width, enclosed shed porch on the left bays. Windows are three-light aluminum jalousie windows. The house has a concrete slab foundation, scalloped asbestos shingle siding, exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**912. (C) 253 Washington Street 1960 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) Minimal Traditional dwelling with a multi-gable roof, and wood

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novelty siding. The first and fourth bays advance forming shallow gabled wings; a porch fills the space in between the two wings and is supported by wood bracketed posts. The first and fourth bays have paired 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows. The third bay is a picture window with a large, fixed center light flanked by narrow sidelights. The single-door entrance is on the third bay.

**913. (NC) 258 Washington Street c.1990-2000 No Style**

One-story, frame, side-gable dwelling supported by a foundation of concrete block piers, clad with vinyl siding, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof.

**914. (C) 259 Washington Street 1900-1917 Vernacular**

One-story, L-shaped, frame vernacular dwelling supported by concrete block piers, clad in composite wood panels, and sheltered by an intersecting gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Other features include 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows and exposed rafter tails.

**915. (C) 260 Washington Street 1948 Vernacular Bungalow**

One-story, rectangular, wood frame, side-gable, vernacular Bungalow. The house is clad in stucco. Windows are paired 3/1 double-hung wood sash windows. Other features include exposed rafters and a chimney located inside right.

**916. (NC) 264 Washington Street 1960 No Style**

One-story, T-shaped, masonry dwelling with a concrete slab foundation, concrete block walls, and a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building lacks the integrity necessary to be a contributing building in the historic district.

**917. (C) 300 Washington Street 1961 Modern**

One-story Modern filling station with a concrete slab foundation, concrete block walls, and a flat roof. The former filling station has two segmented overhead doors composed of single fixed lights held by aluminum frames and a cut corner with a wide awning that connects the building to the concrete pump island.

**918. (C) 301 Washington Street c.1880-1900 Creole Cottage**

One-story, rectangular, wood frame, vernacular Creole Cottage supported by brick piers, clad with vinyl siding, and sheltered by a side-gable corrugated metal roof. The third-bay door has been removed. A full-width inset porch with replacement decorative iron supports extends across the main façade. Windows are 6/6 double-hung-sash.

**919. (NC) 307 Washington Street c.2006-2008 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, frame, post-Katrina Neo-Bungalow supported by concrete block piers, clad with Hardy Plank, and sheltered by a front-gable corrugated metal roof. A partial-width, gable porch extends across the left two advancing bays.

**920. (C) 310 Washington Street c.1960 Modern**

One-story, Modern filling station with a concrete slab foundation, concrete block walls, and a flat roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A door is on the center bay; the left bay is a paired window. Character defining features include a segmented garage bay on the main façade, and a hip roofed awning connecting the building to the concrete pump island.



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**921. (NC) 311 Washington Street 1910-1917 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, gable-front Bungalow that has a partial-width gable porch (now enclosed) on the left bay with massive square columns and closed balustrade. A door has been cut on the right bay. A shed addition is on the left side, and a garage has been added on the right side. The house rests on concrete piers, is clad with Hardy Plank, and has an asphalt shingle roof. The house lacks the integrity necessary to be a contributing building in the historic district.

**922. (NC) 394-400 Washington Street c.1960-1970 No Style**

One-story, light industrial building that sits on a concrete slab. It is composed of multiple sections, the most recent being a Butler Building that faces Central Avenue.

**923. (NC) 400 Washington Street c.1970 Ranch**

One-story, frame Ranch house supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad with brick veneer, and sheltered by a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An inset carport is on the left side.

**924. (C) 401 Washington Street c.1950-1960 No Style  
Robinson Chapel Church of God**

One-story, rectangular, concrete block church building supported by a concrete block sill foundation, and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A concrete block addition was being appended to the east elevation of the structure at the time of survey.

**925. (C) 405 Washington Street 1930-1944 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, frame, vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partially-enclosed gabled porch on the left side of the gable-front façade. The house sits on concrete piers, is clad with composite wood siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. The porch has exposed rafters.

**926. (NC) 411 Washington Street 1983 Ranch**

One-story, frame Ranch house with a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves.

**927. (C) 412 Washington Street 1910 Creole Cottage/  
Craftsman Alterations**

1.5-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Creole Cottage with Craftsman alterations. The house has a side-gable roof and a full-width inset porch supported by square columns on rusticated concrete block pedestals. A shed dormer with two, six-light windows is at center on the main façade. The second and third bays are doors with transoms; first and fourth bays are double-hung-sash windows. The dwelling has exposed rafters, clapboard siding, and a pressed metal panel roof.

**928. (C) 414 Washington Street 1900 Vernacular Creole Cottage**

One-story, wood frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) vernacular Creole Cottage that has a side-gable roof and full-width inset porch with replacement wood columns and aluminum balustrade. Windows are 6/6 double-hung-sash with faux muntins and faux louvered shutters. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad with aluminum siding, and has a pressed metal panel roof.

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**929. (C) 415 Washington Street 1924-1930 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, vernacular dwelling supported by a foundation of concrete block piers, clad in wood novelty siding, and sheltered by an intersecting gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A screened inset porch extends across most of the gable-front façade.

**930. (C) 418 Washington Street c.1900-1924 Bungalow/Gable-Front**

One-story, frame vernacular dwelling that may have begun as a gable-on-hip dwelling with a full-width inset porch. At some time, the porch was enclosed. The building rests on concrete block piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and sheltered by a roof sheathed with pressed metal panels.

**931. (NC) 419 Washington Street c.2006 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), frame Neo-Bungalow supported by a timber-pier-in-concrete foundation. It is clad in composite wood siding, and sheltered by a front-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.

**932. (C) 420 Washington Street 1950 Ranch**

One-story, L-plan, Ranch house supported by a concrete slab foundation. It has concrete block walls, and is sheltered by a hipped roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Character defining elements include brick veneer cladding on the primary elevation, an inset full-width porch with square supports and decorative concrete balustrade, 2/2 and 1/1 double-hung aluminum windows, and wide eaves.

**933. (NC) 422 Washington Street 2007 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) gable-front Neo-Bungalow supported by a concrete sill foundation, clad with Hardy Plank siding, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. A partial-width gable porch with square wood supports and balustrade extends across the right three bays. Windows are single and paired 3/1 double-hung-sash windows.

**934. (NC) 423 Washington Street 1972 Vernacular**

One-story, wood frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular house supported by a concrete slab foundation, clad with composite wood, and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.

**935. (C) 431 Washington Street 1961 Ranch**

One-story, L-shaped, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) Ranch house with concrete block walls and a concrete slab foundation. The right bay advances forming a shallow gabled wing. Windows are 2/2 double-hung aluminum windows. The house has boxed eaves and a side-gabled, asphalt shingle roof.

**936. (C) 432 Washington Street c.1945 Vernacular Bungalow/  
Gable-Front**

One-story, wood frame, gable-front Bungalow supported by a foundation of rusticated concrete block piers, clad with wood novelty and vinyl siding, and sheltered by a metal roof. Windows are single and paired replacement 1/1 sash windows. An inset porch is on the right bay.

**937. (C) 434 Washington Street 1920 Vernacular Shotgun**

One-story, wood frame, three-bay-wide Shotgun dwelling with a gable-on-hip roof and a full-width inset porch with replacement columns. The house has clapboard siding, exposed rafters, and asphalt shingles.

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**938. (NC) 436 Washington Street 2008 Neo-Bungalow**

One-story, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), gable-front Neo-Bungalow that has a full-width inset porch with wood supports. The house has a concrete slab foundation, is clad with vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**939. (C) 440 Washington Street c.1890-1910 Shotgun/L-galleried**

One-story, frame, vernacular L-galleried Shotgun with cutaway bays in the gable ends. An inset porch extends across the primary elevation and wraps around the right side of the house. There are multiple doors that open onto the porch. The house rests on brick piers, is clad with clapboards, and has an intersecting gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. This house is currently undergoing restoration.

**U.S. Highway 90**

**940. (C) U. S. Highway 90 1954**

**Sacred Heart Shrine**

**St. Augustine's Seminary**

The Sacred Heart Shrine has a central statue of Jesus with the text, "Sacred Heart of Jesus Thy Kingdom Come," printed at its base. The statue is accentuated by a semicircle of concrete pedestals supporting tablets depicting the fourteen Stations of the Cross. The monument was constructed of concrete and broken pieces of road and seawall that were collected by the Brothers and students of St. Augustine's Seminary.



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**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning and Development; Social History; Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1850-1960

**Significant Dates**

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance runs from the date of construction of the oldest extant building in the district to 1960, or fifty years before the nomination.

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**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Please see Continuation Sheets

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

Please see Continuation Sheets

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

Please see Continuation Sheets

The owners of 111 Main Street, Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Mississippi have filed a Part 1 for tax credit eligibility.

**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: Hancock County Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 504  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>275870</u> Easting	<u>3356330</u> Northing	C	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>276386</u> Easting	<u>3356172</u> Northing
B	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>276235</u> Easting	<u>3356311</u> Northing	D	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>276520</u> Easting	<u>3356147</u> Northing

**See Continuation Sheets**

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)



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**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)  
Please see Continuation Sheet

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title \_\_\_\_\_  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_  
e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** See Continuation Sheets

**City or Vicinity:**

**County:**

**State:**

**Photographer:**

**Date Photographed:**

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**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

1 of \_\_\_\_

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**Property Owner:**

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

name Multiple  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).  
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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**Statement of Significance:**

**Summary:**

The Old Bay St. Louis Historic District represents the development of a small coastal community on the Mississippi Gulf Coast in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The town is best known for its growth as a favored summer resort, first for wealthy white French Creoles from New Orleans and planters from the Natchez district, and then later for northerners who came to escape the cold, inclement winters. Ethnically diverse from its early days, 'the Bay' attracted Catholic, French-speaking 'Creoles of Color' and other African Americans, who helped to weave a cultural landscape that perhaps offered an atmosphere of greater racial tolerance than was found in towns in other parts of the state. Its many Catholic institutions, the cultural nexus of the community, tell the story of 'the Bay's' three-tiered system of race and its transformation by the 1920s, when the nationalization of American culture and the rise of Jim Crow came together to erase the formal recognition of the town's 'Creoles of Color'. Despite these changes, 'the Bay's' physical isolation, which lasted into the twentieth century, allowed Bay St. Louis to retain its French Creole character until after the Great Depression. In the years following World War II, the town attracted a new generation of seasonal and year-round residents, many of whom found in its quiet, out-of-the-way lifestyle a welcome respite from the growing problems of nearby New Orleans.

The Old Bay St. Louis Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** in the areas of **Social History, Community Planning and Development, Religion, and Ethnic Heritage (Black)**. The complex interaction of white Creoles, Creoles of Color, and Catholicism on the Mississippi Gulf Coast is best documented through the historic landscape of this small coastal community, where its special story of race, religion and class remains indelibly imprinted on the landscape. The district is also eligible under **Criterion C** for **Architecture**. The town's historic landscape, composed of a wide variety of buildings representing many styles and types, is one of the few cohesive examples of a small Mississippi coastal community remaining after Hurricane Katrina. The period of significance is from 1850, the earliest documented construction date in Bay St. Louis,<sup>6</sup> to 1960. Some residential buildings dating from the mid-1960s were counted as contributing buildings as there was little change in post-World War II residential housing styles until after 1970.

**History:**

Bay St. Louis was established in December 1699 by French explorer Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, who sent a small garrison to the bluff overlooking the Bay of St. Louis. Dreaming of the vast mineral wealth believed to lie beneath the soil of the Louisiana Territory, the French government offered large grants of land along the coast to individuals who promised to colonize their holdings. Although the numbers of French who settled in the area remained small, they left behind a substantial cultural legacy for Bay St. Louis and the Mississippi Gulf Coast.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup> The 1850 construction date is for the Greek Revival style house located at 217 Keller Street.

<sup>7</sup> Westley F. Busbee Jr., *Mississippi: A History* [Wheeling, Illinois: Harlan Davidson, 2005], 35; Dan Ellis, *Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Tri-Centennial, 1699-1999* [Pass Christian, Mississippi: The Author, 1997], 7.



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The signing of the Treaty of Paris of 1763, which ended the French and Indian War, also ended the French period in Mississippi by ceding the Louisiana Territory east of the Mississippi River to Britain. It remained in British hands until the signing of the Treaty of Paris of 1783, which ended the Revolutionary War and transferred the area to Spanish control. But despite the changes in governing power, the area is said to have remained "essentially French." According to the WPA history of the Mississippi Gulf Coast:<sup>8</sup>

*Trade was in the hands of the French, and French was the spoken language. Under Spanish rule, it continued passively but indomitably French; commerce continued under control of French merchants, and attempts to establish Spanish schools failed.*

But Spanish control of West Florida proved to be a vexing problem for the American government, and in October 1810, President Madison issued a proclamation annexing the coastal region from the Mississippi River to the Perdido River. In June 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain; the Gulf Coast zone of the area known as West Florida was annexed to the Mississippi Territory that same year.<sup>9</sup>

In December 1817, the United States Congress adopted a joint resolution admitting Mississippi as the twentieth state. Bay St. Louis was incorporated as the town of Shieldsborough on January 21, 1818, becoming the first official town on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.<sup>10</sup> The town was reincorporated in 1838 and 1858 as it continued to expand.<sup>11</sup> Named for pioneer settler Thomas Shields, the name became a source of contention between the American settlers (those of Anglo-Saxon, Protestant heritage) and the French residents, who stubbornly continued to use the original name of "Bay St. Louis." As time passed, the name "Shieldsborough" lost favor with the majority of the citizens. The long-running disagreement was formally ended on March 2, 1875, when Shieldsborough was reincorporated as a city and renamed "Bay St. Louis."<sup>12</sup>

Bay St. Louis, located a mere fifty-one miles from New Orleans, quickly became the favorite retreat of the city's wealthy French-speaking, white Creoles, who found in the tiny settlement a pleasant refuge from the airless and disease-ridden summers of the Crescent City. They joined planters from St. Tammany Parish in Louisiana and the Mississippi Natchez District, who came to escape the heavy heat and humidity of the interior.<sup>13</sup> The small, year-round population consisted mostly of descendants of the French and the few Spanish who had settled there in the 1700s.<sup>14</sup> Well-established as a coastal resort by 1817, the town continued to grow in popularity throughout the antebellum period. Access to 'the Bay' was restricted to water travel until Colonel Zachary Taylor and 700 men of the Eighth Regiment completed a road from the Pearl River (Mississippi's

<sup>8</sup> Federal Writers' Project in Mississippi, Works Progress Administration, *Mississippi Gulf Coast: Yesterday and Today, 1699-1939* [Gulfport, Mississippi: Gulfport Printing, 1939], 17.

<sup>9</sup> Busbee, *Mississippi: A History*, 56-67.

<sup>10</sup> Ellis, *Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Tri-Centennial, 1699-1999*, 17.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, 27.

<sup>12</sup> Robert G. Scharff, *Louisiana's Loss, Mississippi's Gain: A History of Hancock County, Mississippi, from the Stone Age to the Space Age* [Lawrenceville, Virginia: Brunswick Publishers, 1999], 252; Ellis, *Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Tricentennial*, 27; Charles Sullivan and Murella Powell, *The Mississippi Gulf Coast: Portrait of a People* [Sun Valley, California: American Historical Press, 1999], 41.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, 141.

<sup>14</sup> Ellis, *Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Tricentennial*, 27.

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western boundary) to the western shore of the Bay of St. Louis in 1820. A part of this road is now Main Street.<sup>15</sup> The town's appeal as a summer resort was further boosted by the beginning of regular steamboat service in 1830, which eased the difficulties of travel from New Orleans to Bay St. Louis and other settlements along the Mississippi Gulf Coast.<sup>16</sup>

An important landscape artifact documenting the town's French heritage is its system of land division, which for many years followed the 'long lot' or 'arpent' survey method. Land was laid out in long, narrow slivers perpendicular to navigable waterways, which gave plantation owners and farmers easy access to water transportation. In the case of Bay St. Louis, it gave resort dwellers a view of the water and allowed them to take advantage of the cool breezes blowing off the Mississippi Sound. Throughout the antebellum period and for some years after, the village clung to the narrow strip of land overlooking the bay. Gradually, as property owners sold land from the back of their holdings, narrow alleys were established. Over time, the alleys were transformed into city streets, giving shape to the community as it looks today.<sup>17</sup>

Although the soil in Hancock County was little suited to growing cotton, there were a few planters who attempted to emulate the success of the planters of the Natchez district. As time passed, the production of cotton, never large, declined to be replaced by the more lucrative timber industry, established on a small scale on the waterways of the Mississippi Coast in the years before the Civil War. By 1840, Hancock County (including present-day Harrison County) was the site of ten sawmills.<sup>18</sup> Because of its central location, the United States Customs House was moved from Pearlinton to Bay St. Louis in 1844.<sup>19</sup> Slowly, Bay St. Louis began to develop an economic life beyond its role as a playground for well-to-do vacationers.

Catholicism played a central role in the life of 'the Bay' from the early period, illustrating the power of religion in shaping community. Its intellectual presence reinforced French language and culture, while its physical location on Beach Boulevard formed the geographic center of the town throughout most of the nineteenth century. Our Lady of the Gulf Catholic Church, which opened in 1908, is still a primary landmark and important cultural institution.

As in many new communities, religion in 'the Bay' remained an informal affair until the arrival of the Reverend Stanislaus Mary Buteaux on August 8, 1847. He immediately set about raising funds and purchasing property for the first Our Lady of the Gulf Church, a large, brick Gothic structure dedicated on August 19, 1849.<sup>20</sup> In 1854-1855, he brought the Brothers of the Sacred Heart from France to Bay St. Louis. They purchased

<sup>15</sup> Ellis, *Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Tricentennial*, 27.

<sup>16</sup> Scharff, *Louisiana's Loss, Mississippi's Gain*, 155; Charles Sullivan and Murella Powell, *The Mississippi Gulf Coast: Portrait of a People* [Sun Valley, California: American Historical Press, 1999], 46.

<sup>17</sup> Ellis, 33-34; Charles Laurence Dyer, *Along the Gulf, An Entertaining Story of an Outing Among the Beautiful Resorts on the Mississippi Sound from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Mobile, Alabama* [Gulfport, Mississippi: The Dixie Press, 1971 (original printing 1894-5)], n.p.

<sup>18</sup> Nollie Hickman, *Mississippi Harvest: Lumbering in the Longleaf Pine Belt, 1840-1915* [University, Mississippi: The University of Mississippi, 1962], 17.

<sup>19</sup> Ellis, 28.

<sup>20</sup> *Our Lady of the Gulf Catholic Church: A Tradition of Faith and Service* [Bay St. Louis, Mississippi: The Church, circa 1997], 5-6.

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a large parcel of land adjacent to the church and constructed the town's first parochial school, naming it 'St. Stanislaus Academy' in honor of Father Buteaux's patron saint.<sup>21</sup> Although facing numerous challenges in its early years, the school prospered, developing a broad course of commercial and academic studies that led to its chartering as "St. Stanislaus Commercial College" on July 11, 1870.<sup>22</sup>

The Civil War brought an abrupt end to leisurely vacations and ushered in a period of severe privation to Bay St. Louis.<sup>23</sup> Prospects along the Mississippi Coast brightened, however, after the New Orleans, Mobile & Chattanooga Railroad began construction in 1869. Cutting a diagonal line from southwest to northeast through Bay St. Louis, it offered a one-hour travel time to those New Orleans businessmen who wished to commute between their vacation lodgings at 'the Bay' and the city. The line was formally completed on October 29, 1870, and regular freight and passenger transportation began on November 21<sup>st</sup>. The railroad went into receivership, but was acquired by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in 1878. Soon five or six trains stopped daily in Bay St. Louis, boosting the town's economy by transporting streams of visitors who spent money on goods and services and by providing jobs to about 100 of the town's year-round population.<sup>24</sup> The new railroad introduced a "trickle of early travelers" that gradually "swelled into a period of growth that lasted more than fifty years."<sup>25</sup>

Despite the boost provided by the railroad, growth remained slow during the long years of Reconstruction. The 1880 United States Census recorded only eight street names: Front (now Beach Boulevard), Washington, Good Children (Sycamore), Bookter, Union, Main, Apothecary (State) and Second Street.<sup>26</sup> The latter defined the western extent of most of the development to the west of Beach Boulevard. Throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century, the business section was restricted largely to Front Street, from the head of Washington to the Main Street area.<sup>27</sup>

With the end of Reconstruction, the numbers of visitors and amenities increased. In 1890, the New Orleans *Daily States* noted the growing popularity of the Coast and the many improvements that had taken place since 1885. New, tastefully designed houses appeared, trash and driftwood were cleared from long-neglected beaches, peeling clapboard received coats of paint, fences were whitewashed, and new roads cut from the beach to the railroad.<sup>28</sup>

In 1886, a publication issued by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad referred to Bay St. Louis as "A Little Paris," and described the growing beauty and sophistication of the town. It also told of the continuing presence of the French Creole culture which colored every aspect of life in the community, while acknowledging

<sup>21</sup> *St. Stanislaus College: An Illustrated History, 1854-2004* [Bay St. Louis, Mississippi: 2004], 3.

<sup>22</sup> Scharff, *Louisiana's Loss, Mississippi's Gain*, 250.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, 241.

<sup>24</sup> Ellis, *Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Tri-Centennial*, 51; Charles Sullivan and Murella Powell, *The Mississippi Gulf Coast: Portrait of a People*, 105.

<sup>25</sup> Scharff, 286.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, 299.

<sup>28</sup> "The Gulf Coast," *The Daily States (New Orleans)*, September 12, 1890, 3-4. Typed script in the Stevens Collection, received from Dr. Charles Sullivan, Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College, Perkinston.



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the presence of the less visible "American" population:<sup>29</sup>

*It is here that one can find citizens as polished and polite as those that frequent the fashionable boulevards and clubs of Paris; and women as beautiful as only Creole women are. Bay St. Louis in the summer is a little Paris within itself, or a fashionable suburb of that lesser American Paris; the French part of New Orleans. Even in winter it has a comparatively large Creole population. Yet the Saxon race has several thousand representatives in town.*

The writer also noted that "quite a number of Northerners spent a large portion of last winter in town," and that many of the summer boarding houses stayed open to accommodate the "hundreds of Northern people" who stayed to enjoy the mild climate.<sup>30</sup> The summer season extended from June to mid-October when the Creoles of New Orleans departed for the Crescent City to enjoy the cool weather activities. By mid-November, they were replaced by the northern "snowbirds," who arrived to escape the cold, staying until May when the more moderate summers drew them back to their northern homes.<sup>31</sup>

Along Beach Boulevard, the private homes of the wealthy and less prosperous were interspersed with small hotels and boarding houses that offered comfortable lodgings to those guests who did not have the luxury of a seasonal dwelling. By the latter years of the nineteenth century, a growing population coupled with the scarcity of beachfront property and the presence of the L&N Railroad encouraged the town's growth to the west and north. Property owners, responding to the economic opportunities offered by rising real estate values, began to divide their long lots into subdivisions. In 1892-1893, the daughter of deceased plantation owner John Carroll subdivided the property lying on both sides of present-day Carroll Avenue. Land values along Carroll rose rapidly, and the avenue became one of the town's most desirable residential streets.<sup>32</sup> Gradually, houses replaced the piney woods and bayous that had made up much of the uninhabited land between the bay and the railroad, then continued to expand into the area lying to the west of the L&N line.

Two builders in Bay St. Louis are said to have made a significant architectural mark on the town in this period. The first was Charles Sanger, who was perhaps the community's principal builder in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He is credited with erecting several buildings at St. Stanislaus College,<sup>33</sup> as well as numerous churches and public buildings. Possessing considerable skill as an engineer as well as an architect/builder, Sanger developed the town's waterworks, which began as his private artesian well. He gradually expanded it citywide, later selling it to the City of Bay St. Louis. Despite his engineering bent, he is said to have made most of his fortune in homebuilding, erecting small cottages and homes throughout Bay St. Louis and the adjacent Waveland area.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>29</sup> Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 1886, 3. Typed script in the Stevens Collection, received from Dr. Charles Sullivan, Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College, Perkinston.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid., 3-4.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid., 4.

<sup>32</sup> Scharff, *Louisiana's Loss, Mississippi's Gain*, 310.

<sup>33</sup> The Sanger buildings on the St. Stanislaus campus no longer stand.

<sup>34</sup> "Charles Sanger," *Golden Jubilee Edition, The Sea Coast Echo*, 1942; Scharff, *Louisiana's Loss, Mississippi's Gain*, 296.

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The other major builder of this period was Eugene Ray, an African American who also served as the town's only undertaker. Touted by writer Charles Lawrence Dyer in his 1894 publication *Along the Gulf* as "the leader of his race at the Bay," he was a distinguished contractor who, Dyer said, had "built nearly half the town." Dyer noted that Ray had "just completed a row of beautiful Queen Anne cottages" near the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Built for the use of summer residents, Dyer stated that "if there had been five times as many built they could have already been sold or rented," speaking not only to the quality of Ray's work, but to the competition for rental properties in 'the Bay' in this period.<sup>35</sup> These houses still stand, and are some of the finest examples of Queen Anne architecture remaining in Bay St. Louis.

By 1900, the number of year-round citizens of Bay St. Louis was 2,857.<sup>36</sup> In summer, that number shot upwards as several thousand visitors from New Orleans and other localities crowded into 'the Bay' for a few months of seaside recreation. In order to meet the growing challenge of providing adequate city services for a widely fluctuating population, civic leaders decided that the town should have a new city hall that would not only meet administrative needs, but would also reflect the growing architectural sophistication of their community. In 1904, property on Second Street was purchased from the Sisters of St. Joseph. Gaston G. Gardebled, a local contractor who later served as mayor of Bay St. Louis, successfully outbid Charles Sanger for the construction of the hall, offering the low bid of \$8,750. The stately, classically styled building was designed by the New Orleans architectural firm of Diball & Owens. Construction began in 1905; the building was ready for occupancy by the summer of 1906.<sup>37</sup>

Attention then turned to replacing the rambling, frame Victorian courthouse that citizens felt no longer met the needs of a modern county government. In 1910, the Hancock County Board of Supervisors accepted the plans of the New Orleans architectural firm, Keenan & Weis, for a new courthouse. The construction contract was awarded to Jett Brothers Contracting Company of Alabama, and the contract was signed on August 1, 1910. During construction the old courthouse was moved to the east side of the lot where county business continued uninterrupted until the new courthouse was completed the next year. The two-story brick building cost \$25,097.03 and was formally accepted by the Board of Supervisors on September 20, 1911.<sup>38</sup>

Like many American small towns, 'the Bay' was for many years without a banking institution, leaving its citizens to either hide their cash at home or to prevail upon the good graces of someone who had access to a vault. In Bay St. Louis, citizens frequently stashed their money in the huge iron safe of August Keller, informally known as 'the Bay's' first banker, who operated the Big Blue Store on Washington Street (no longer standing), while the country folk entrusted their savings to Sheriff Joseph F. Cazenueve, who allowed them space in the county vault.<sup>39</sup>

Finally, on August 29, 1899 nineteen citizens assembled at the courthouse and organized Hancock County Bank. The Board of Directors purchased a site on the southwest corner of Main Street and Beach Boulevard, and on March 1, 1900, let a contract to John T. McDonald for construction of what would become the

<sup>35</sup> Charles Laurence Dyer, *Along the Gulf* [Gulfport, Mississippi: The Dixie Press, 1971 (original printing 1894-1895), 24-25.

<sup>36</sup> Scharff, 678.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, 403.

<sup>38</sup> Ellis, *Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Tri-Centennial*, 21; Scharff, 429.

<sup>39</sup> Ellis, *Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Tri-Centennial*, 48.

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first two-story brick building in Bay St. Louis. Occupied in September 1900, it housed not only the bank, but also the post office and the United States Customs House. Later it would also be the location of the WPA Library. Several of these small, classically styled banks were built at various locations on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.<sup>40</sup>

One of the few commercial buildings on Beach Boulevard to survive Hurricane Katrina is the Sea Coast Echo Building, located overlooking the bay on the northwest corner of State Street. Although Bay St. Louis has had numerous newspapers throughout its history, the lone survivor is *The Sea Coast Echo*, which today continues its downtown presence on Court Street.

*The Sea Coast Echo* was established by Charles G. Moreau, a native of New Orleans who moved with his parents to 'the Bay' in 1889. He began his career as a newspaperman working as a freelance writer and reporter for a number of Mississippi Coast and New Orleans newspapers. As Bay St. Louis was small, and, as he stated, "there was not much doing," he spent 1891 in Pass Christian working with W. L. May who operated the *Coast Beacon*.<sup>41</sup> The next year, the eighteen-year-old Moreau established his own paper in Bay St. Louis, printing the first issue on January 9, 1892. During the first years, Moreau shared ownership with W. L. May who in turn sold his interest to Bay St. Louis resident A. G. Osoinach.<sup>42</sup> In 1897, Moreau purchased Osoinach's interest and became sole owner of *The Echo*.<sup>43</sup>

On November 3, 1902, finding the quarters of *The Echo* to be too small and structurally inadequate to accommodate modern printing presses, Moreau purchased a lot on the corner of Apothecary and Front Street (now State Street and Beach Boulevard). It was not his preferred location. In fact, the town's Street Commissioner observed that "people coming down Main Street to the beach did not even turn their heads in that direction."<sup>44</sup> But by the early 1900s the future of Bay St. Louis was looking bright, and Moreau correctly surmised that, with the ongoing construction of Hancock Bank and an adjacent commercial building, other businesses would follow him to his North Beach Boulevard location. Disliking the name "Apothecary Street," he convinced the Board of Mayor and Aldermen to change the name to "State Street," which he felt was a more distinguished name for a business street in downtown Bay St. Louis.<sup>45</sup>

Moreau solicited the services of retired New Orleans architect and town resident John Henry to design a light and airy office building that would also tolerate the rigorous weight and vibration requirements of the new presses. After multiple revisions to eliminate lavish and expensive features such as a clock and tower, Moreau let the contract to local builder and contractor Gaston G. Gardebled. Brick was hauled by schooner from the Salem Brick Company at Slidell, Louisiana and lumber was brought from the nearby Edwards mill.<sup>46</sup> With the completion of the two-story brick building in 1903, the *Sea Coast Echo* became the first newspaper in Mississippi to own its own building. Over the years, the building offered upscale space to a wide variety of businesses including the Merchants Bank & Trust Company, Lucas Dry Goods Store, R. L. Breath Department

<sup>40</sup> Ibid., 48-49; "First Bank Building in Bay City," in *Golden Jubilee Edition, The Sea Coast Echo*, 1942.

<sup>41</sup> Charles Moreau, "Echoes of Yesteryear," *Golden Jubilee Edition, The Sea Coast Echo*, 1942.

<sup>42</sup> Scharff, *Louisiana's Loss, Mississippi's Gain*, 306-307.

<sup>43</sup> Ellis, 111.

<sup>44</sup> Scharff, 385.

<sup>45</sup> Scharff, *Louisiana's Loss, Mississippi's Gain*, 385.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid., 384-385.



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Store, Ashton Food Store, Imperial Naval Stores, and the Cumberland Telephone Company.<sup>47</sup>

A man of considerable energy and business acumen, Moreau invested extensively in real estate and served as director and president of the town's Merchant Bank and Trust Company. A firm believer in civic obligation, he served as president of the board of trustees of Bay St. Louis City Schools, president of Bay St. Louis Fire Company No. 1, and was an organizer and charter member of the Rotary Club. Indeed, during his lifetime he was said to have held office in most of the community's civic organizations.<sup>48</sup> But despite his many financial ventures, Moreau's first love and primary focus was the operation of *The Echo*, reflecting his firm belief in the importance of newspaper in building community. During the first fifty years of operation, *The Echo*, a weekly newspaper, missed only one issue of publication.<sup>49</sup> In 1956, the *Sea Coast Echo* moved to the Woodmen of the World Hall at 112 South Second Street; in 1979 the newspaper relocated to its current location in a former car dealership on Court Street.<sup>50</sup>

Fraternal organizations were an integral part of the social fabric of Bay St. Louis, and several have left an enduring mark on the historic landscape. The most visually prominent of these buildings was built by the Woodmen of the World, a fraternal life insurance organization founded in 1890, which appears to have had a particularly strong presence in Hancock County. In 1909, the Woodmen erected the large, two-story frame hall that stands on South Second Street next to Cedar Rest Cemetery. The construction effort was led by Robert W. Toulmé, a former mayor whose family had a long history of civic leadership in the community. Financed by local banks, it created a heavy debt for the organization, which they were able to repay through wise management and quick establishment of a solid revenue stream. The spacious frame building became the favored location for every kind of function, including plays, dances, commencement exercises and meetings. The Woodmen also left behind evidence of their presence in the adjacent Cedar Rest Cemetery where markers resembling trees and displaying ax, adz, ropes, and leaf motifs are reminders of the former importance of the organization in the community.<sup>51</sup>

The first Masonic Temple in Bay St. Louis was erected on Main Street in 1850. In 1925, the building was demolished to make way for the present three-story brick building. The building was designed by the Stone Brothers of New Orleans,<sup>52</sup> and the plans were drawn by E. S. Drake, civil engineer and one-time county surveyor who also helped secure the necessary funds and oversaw its construction. This large modern building housed numerous Hancock County businesses, undoubtedly helping to defray the cost of operation and maintenance. In 1942, *The Sea Coast Echo* reported that the ground floor housed the People's Federal Building & Loan Association, the George Real Insurance Agency, and the Mississippi Power Company. The H. Weston Lumber Company, one of the Coast's oldest and most illustrious business establishments, occupied the second floor, while the Masons reserved the third floor for their fraternal activities.<sup>53</sup>

<sup>47</sup> "Story of the Echo Building; Its Construction and Occupants of the Past," *Golden Jubilee Edition, The Sea Coast Echo*, 1942.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, n.p.

<sup>49</sup> "In Fifty Years Newspaper Missed Only One Week," *Golden Jubilee Edition, The Sea Coast Echo*, 1942.

<sup>50</sup> Ellis, *Bay St. Louis, Hancock County Tri-Centennial*, 111.

<sup>51</sup> Scharff, 426.

<sup>52</sup> Ellis, *Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Tricentennial*, 56.

<sup>53</sup> "Bay St. Louis Masons, F.&A.M. Chartered on February 5, 1841," *Golden Jubilee Edition, The Sea*

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African Americans, barred from membership in white organizations, established vigorous fraternal associations that served multiple purposes within the black community. In 1905, social settlement worker Fannie Barrier Williams observed that:<sup>54</sup>

*'The lodge, more than any other merely social organization, is a permanent and ever-increasing force [among blacks]. Next to the Negro church in importance, as affecting the social life of the people are the secret orders.... These affect every phase of their social life and represent the best achievements of the race in the matter of organization.... In no other form of organization do the terms of brotherhood and mutual obligations mean so much.'*

Fraternal associations offered insurance in case of sickness and death, a function that was particularly well developed among the African American organizations.<sup>55</sup> The 100 Men D.B.A. Hall is the only remaining black fraternal hall in Bay St. Louis. The One Hundred Members' Benevolent Debating Association, incorporated on June 16, 1894, constructed the one-story, frame 100 Men D.B.A. Hall in 1922 at 303 Union Street and dedicated it on July 16, 1923.<sup>56</sup> In addition to providing a safety net in case of illness or death, the 2,800-square foot building became a central gathering place for the black community, hosting many of the greatest African American entertainers of the twentieth century including Muddy Waters, Ray Charles, Fats Domino, Ike and Tina Turner, Little Richard and James Brown. It was also used for gospel concerts, civic events and political gatherings. The Great Depression and the out-migration of southern blacks greatly diminished the viability of many African American fraternal organizations, and the 100 Men's Death and Benevolent Association eventually disbanded. The hall, damaged during Hurricane Katrina, has been carefully restored, and is the best reminder of the importance of the fraternal association in the life of the black community.<sup>57</sup>

Like many towns and cities, 'the Bay' experienced catastrophic fires that reduced familiar landmarks to ashes and spurred rebuilding programs that transformed the look of the community. In Bay St. Louis, the use of wood as the primary building material and ineffective firefighting equipment meant that conflagrations were well-fueled and spread easily with disastrous results. The most notable fire occurred on Saturday, November 16, 1907 when flames swept through a wide area destroying most of the buildings that lay in its path, including Our Lady of the Gulf Catholic Church.<sup>58</sup>

*Coast Echo*, 1942.

<sup>54</sup> Theda Skocpol, Ariane Liazos and Marshall Ganz, *What a Mighty Power We Can Be: African American Fraternal Groups and the Struggle for Racial Equality* [Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 2006], 8.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> The hall has long been known as the "100 Men D.B.A. Hall," but the original charter names the organization as the "One Hundred Members' Benevolent Debating Association." The organization is sometimes referred to as the "100 Men's Death and Benevolent Association." There is no documented explanation for these discrepancies; perhaps the name changed in popular reference as time passed.

<sup>57</sup> J. R. Welsh, "Jewel Reborn," *The Sun Herald*, July 31, 2008; *Charter and Amended Constitution and By-Laws of the One Hundred Members' Benevolent Debating Association*, 1894 [100 Men Hall Vertical File, Hancock County Historical Society, Bay St. Louis, MS].

<sup>58</sup> Ellis, *Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Tri-Centennial*, 58-59.

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Father John Prendergast, the parish priest, immediately turned his attention to rebuilding the town's most important landmark, and the cornerstone of the present brick Romanesque Revival church was laid on October 4, 1908.<sup>59</sup> Some criticized the new building, saying that it was "too large for the parish and way ahead of the town," but over the years the monumental building served the predominantly Catholic Bay St. Louis well.<sup>60</sup> The completion of the building occurred under the direction of Father Prendergast's successor, Msgr. Andrew Gmelch, who oversaw the construction of the towers, the installation of the stained glass windows, and the finishing of the interior.<sup>61</sup> A 1925 article in *The Sea Coast Echo* described the ongoing work on the structure stating:

*Possibly one of the outstanding features of the work will be the completion of two massive towers, towering in the air for a height that will defy a wind velocity of 170 miles an hour. Getting away from the steeple idea, which is fast becoming obsolete, these towers, one higher than the other, will tower over the city and sight from miles distant."*

The stained glass windows were fabricated by Mayer & Company in Munich, Germany at a cost of \$14,000. The church was completed in 1926. It remains one of the largest Catholic churches in the state, and seats approximately 800 people.<sup>62</sup>

Hurricanes posed a second, equally formidable threat to coastal communities. Uncontrollable and unpredictable, the wind and water often proved to be far more destructive than the flame. Bay St. Louis experienced calamitous storms in 1893, 1909, 1915 and 1947,<sup>63</sup> and in more recent times, Hurricane Camille in 1969 and Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Although these severe weather events have not marred most residents' deep affection for their coastal paradise, the larger storms have never failed to transform to some extent the landscape of the community. For example, after the 1915 hurricane removed much of the beachfront near Washington Street, the business section moved to the area near Beach Boulevard and Main Street,<sup>64</sup> which continues to be the heart of old Bay St. Louis today.

While the Catholic Church was the dominant religious presence in Bay St. Louis, there were many who belonged to one or another of the Protestant denominations. The Main Street Methodist Church began in 1852 as St. John's Methodist Church on land dedicated by Bay St. Louis businessman and civic leader John Baptiste Toulmé. Construction of the present frame, Gothic Revival style building began in 1895 and was dedicated in 1897.<sup>65</sup>

<sup>59</sup> *Our Lady of the Gulf Church: A Tradition of Faith and Service* [Bay St. Louis, Mississippi: The Church, circa 1997], 13.

<sup>60</sup> *Sea Coast Echo*, 1925, untitled article describing the construction of the church, ["Our Lady of the Gulf" Vertical File, Hancock County Historical Society, Bay St. Louis, MS].

<sup>61</sup> Ellis, *Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Tri-Centennial*, 79.

<sup>62</sup> Most Reverend Richard O. Gerow, S.T.D., *Catholicity in Mississippi* [Marrero, Louisiana: The Hope Haven Press, 1939], 159; Alphabetical Vertical File at Hancock County Historical Society, Bay St. Louis, MS.

<sup>63</sup> Ellis, 57.

<sup>64</sup> Scharff, 434.

<sup>65</sup> Ellis, 80.



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The Presbyterians were not a presence in 'the Bay' until after World War II, when a mission was established on December 13, 1949. The first church was a renovated World War II barracks that was relocated to DeMontluzin Avenue to serve as a place of worship. In 1957, the Presbyterian Mission became the first Presbyterian Church of Bay St. Louis; the congregation's present building was completed in 1972.<sup>66</sup>

The history of the black Protestant congregations represents not only an important part of the lives of 'the Bay's' African American community, but also reflects the difficulties faced by African Americans searching for a place of worship after the close of the Civil War. Failing to find acceptance within white congregations, a small group of black women established the St. Paul Methodist Church in 1880 on Washington Street. With an adult membership of seventy-five, the growing congregation erected a new building on Sycamore Street in 1882. Forty years later, the church purchased additional property on Sycamore and built the Valena C. Jones Memorial Methodist Church in 1926. It was constructed by Joseph Labat, respected Bay St. Louis African American builder and contractor.<sup>67</sup>

The new church was named for Valena C. Jones, a much loved African American educator who passed away in 1917 at the age of forty-four.<sup>68</sup> The building committee for the new church included her husband, Bishop Robert E. Jones of the Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was the first African American bishop to be elected as General Superintendent of the M. E. Church. Valena C. Jones was born in Bay St. Louis in 1872. She became a teacher, beginning her career in the schools of rural Mississippi. In 1890, she became principal of the Bay St. Louis Negro School, later continuing her career in the New Orleans public schools. Several public schools were named in her honor, including the Valena C. Jones School in Bay St. Louis, erected in 1947.<sup>69</sup> The last public school built for blacks in Bay St. Louis, it still stands on Old Spanish Trail on the western edge of the district.

The First Missionary Baptist Church was established by 'the Bay's' black community in 1877. Under the leadership of the Reverend Taylor Fryerson, who also began churches in Pass Christian and Handsboro in adjacent Harrison County, the congregation built a church on Kellar Street between Hancock and Third streets. This building was later replaced by a new structure on the present site at Third and Sycamore. Destroyed by the 1947 hurricane, the church was rebuilt in 1950. Although the building has been heavily remodeled in recent years, it still stands as a reminder of the long history of African Americans in Bay St. Louis and the role of the church as a social center for the black community.<sup>70</sup>

The 1920s ushered in an unprecedented period of economic growth for Bay St. Louis and the Mississippi Gulf Coast. The construction of seawalls in Bay St. Louis and between Pass Christian and Biloxi in the 1920s

<sup>66</sup> Ibid., 82.

<sup>67</sup> Genevieve Daniels, "Church was Built in 1882," *Heritage Edition, The Sea Coast Echo*, May 29, 1977; *Homecoming: Valena C. Jones Memorial United Methodist Church, 1882-1993*. [Bay St. Louis, Mississippi: The Church, 1993], n.p.

<sup>68</sup> Daniels, *Heritage Edition, The Sea Coast Echo*, May 29, 1977.

<sup>69</sup> *Homecoming*, n.p.; Scott Bagley, "Valena C. Jones Memorial United Methodist Church," *The Historian of Hancock County* (April 2008): 3.

<sup>70</sup> "First Missionary Baptist Church," in Vertical File Hancock County Historical Society, Bay St. Louis, MS: 1-2; Ellis, *Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Tri-Centennial*, 81.

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offered protection to the fragile coastline, while the completion of the Old Spanish Trail Highway between Mobile and New Orleans lured increasing numbers of visitors to the area.<sup>71</sup> These factors combined with a period of national prosperity to create a five-year real estate boom along the Coast.

Magnificent hotels sprang up along the waterfront, subdivisions spread back fanwise from elaborate beach entrance land prices skyrocketed. In a few hectic months, highways, paved streets, summer cottages, nightclubs, bath piers, and pavilions were constructed. Never before had the Coast made such elaborate provisions for the tourist trade – shortly to become one of its most lucrative

industri

Although Bay St. Louis shared in this prosperity, its physical isolation resulted in a more modest rate of development, allowing 'the Bay' to retain more of its cultural integrity than other coastal communities.

In Bay St. Louis, the economic prosperity of the 1920s and the determination of its citizens to enjoy the latest amenities brought about the addition of new and modern buildings to the landscape. In 1927, the A&G Theater, owned by the Ames and Gaspard families, was built to replace an earlier, outdated building. It was designed by New Orleans architect William T. Nolan and erected by John T. McDonald & Sons of Pass Christian. The brick Spanish Revival style building was designed so that each person could view the stage without looking through a support column or the head of a fellow moviegoer. Built with careful attention to modern safety standards, the theater was designed with exits strategically placed to provide quick egress in the event of a fire. Although the main entrance faced Beach Boulevard, black moviegoers were expected to use the "colored entrance" on State Street and to watch productions from the one-half of the gallery allotted for black patrons, an unfortunate reflection of the growing racial issues of the 1920s. The theater, touted by proud Bay St. Louisians "as a thing of beauty and a joy forever," was badly damaged by Hurricane Katrina, but is presently undergoing restoration.<sup>73</sup>

In 1923, the last of the hotels built to accommodate seasonal visitors to 'the Bay' was erected on North Beach Boulevard on the corner of Ulman Avenue by Horatio S. Weston, owner of the Weston Lumber Company and president of the Hancock County Board of Supervisors. It is said to have been designed by William T. Nolan. After Weston's death in 1930, the hotel was sold to Robert Reed and operated as the "Reed Hotel" until 1959. This two-story, brick Spanish Revival building still stands, but is presently unoccupied.<sup>74</sup> It is the only remaining hotel on Beach Boulevard.

The turn of the twentieth century brought increased efforts for the modernization and expansion of Mississippi's public education system. By 1890, the State Superintendent of Education noted that the public had

<sup>71</sup> Charles Sullivan, *Building the "Old Spanish Trail": The Story of a Modern American Highway*. [Jackson, Mississippi: Mississippi Department of Transportation, 2003].

<sup>72</sup> Federal Writers' Project in Mississippi, *Mississippi Gulf Coast: Yesterday and Today, 1699-1939* [Gulfport, Mississippi: Gulfport Printing, 1939], 25-26.

<sup>73</sup> "A&G Theater Declared 'Thing of Beauty and Joy Forever' by Public," *The Sea Coast Echo*, April 16, 1927; "Men and Firms Who Built the A&G Theater," *The Sea Coast Echo*, April 16, 1927; "William T. Nolan is Architect of the A&G Theater," *The Sea Coast Echo*, April 16, 1929. These articles are in the subject Vertical File at the Hancock County Historical Society; Scharff, *Louisiana's Loss, Mississippi's Gain*, 488.

<sup>74</sup> Scharff, *Louisiana's Loss, Mississippi's Gain*, 479 and 498.

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accepted the principle of public education,<sup>75</sup> and Bay St. Louis Mayor John V. Toulmé responded by expending \$3,800 out of city revenues to build the city's first public school building. Possibly the majority of the townspeople had not heard the State Superintendent's declaration, as the mayor was threatened with indictment by the grand jury for misappropriation of funds. An annex built in 1906 by his successor, John K. Edwards, was also constructed without the majority approval of the citizenry.<sup>76</sup>

This adamant opposition to public school funding must have faded, for within a few years the first of the town's neighborhood elementary schools, Webb School, was built on Third Street in the southern ward of Bay St. Louis. Robert W. Webb, the alderman for Ward 4, pushed for the establishment of an elementary school in his ward, and in 1913, was successful in attaching \$4,130 in funds for the construction of the school to a \$50,000 bond issue designated for various civic improvements.<sup>77</sup> The school was designed by architect John Henry, and was built by contractor G. G. Gardebled. Henry, who was appointed supervising architect, saw the project to completion after the death of Gardebled,<sup>78</sup> and the building was accepted by the Board of School Trustees on August 2, 1913.<sup>79</sup> School opened on September 15<sup>th</sup> of that year with an enrollment of twenty-five. The two-teacher school, first seen as an experiment that was certain to fail, saw its enrollment reach seventy-nine by the end of the first month and ninety-seven by the end of the first year.<sup>80</sup> Civic leaders proudly proclaimed the building program to be a success, stating that families would now move to Bay St. Louis to educate their children, as the "schools were now up to standard."<sup>81</sup> This Craftsman style school still stands, and is one of the earliest public schools in existence on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Its counterpart, Taylor School, advanced by Alderman Taylor for the northern ward and constructed in 1916, was destroyed by Hurricane Katrina.

As time passed and standards for modern schools increased, Bay St. Louis responded to the need for improved facilities with the construction of Bay High School on the corner of Second Street and Ulman Avenue. The building was constructed by John T. McDonald at a cost of \$80,000 and was dedicated on April 14, 1927.<sup>82</sup> The two-story, brick Spanish Revival style school was designed by William T. Nolan, who was described by *The Sea Coast Echo* as "a general architect specializing in public buildings"<sup>83</sup> and who contributed heavily to the Spanish Revival architectural styling of the Bay St. Louis landscape in this period. Several additions were made

<sup>75</sup> Reuben W. Griffith, "The Public School, 1890-1970," *A History of Mississippi, Volume 2*, edited by Richard Aubrey McLemore [Jackson: University and College Press of Mississippi, 1973], 393.

<sup>76</sup> T. L. Trawick, *Catalog of Public Schools and Official City Directory of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi* [Jackson, Mississippi: 1915], 3.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*, 4.

<sup>78</sup> "A Short History of the R. W. Webb School," *The Sea Coast Echo*, April 25, 1914 [Vertical file for Webb School, Hancock County Historical Society, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi; "Proposed Restoration, Renovation, and Revitalization of Webb Elementary School [Hancock County Historical Society in Vertical file for Webb School], 3-4.

<sup>79</sup> "A Short History of the R. W. Webb School."

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>81</sup> T. L. Trawick, *Catalog of Public Schools and Official City Directory of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi* [Jackson, Mississippi: 1915], 3.

<sup>82</sup> Scharff, *Louisiana's Loss, Mississippi's Gain*, 488.

<sup>83</sup> *Sea Coast Echo*, April 16, 1927 [Alphabetical Subject File at Hancock Historical Society, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.]



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between 1937 and 1941. The facility actually housed two schools: Central School, which included the lower grades, and Bay High School, which offered classes through the twelfth grade.<sup>84</sup>

The beginning of ferry service between Henderson Point on the east side of the bay and Bay St. Louis in 1921 lessened the degree of isolation by eliminating the thirty-mile traipse around the large body of water separating the town from the rest of the Mississippi Coast.<sup>85</sup> Service was slow and somewhat limited; perhaps the most notable effect on 'the Bay' was the creation of DeMontluzin Avenue, the docking point for the ferry service. City leaders appealed to René DeMontluzin's sense of civic responsibility to contribute land for an east-west street through his property that would connect the ferry landing with the road to Pearlinton and Logtown on the Pearl River. This he did, a move that he subsequently regretted, as it created clouds of dust that mercilessly invaded the family homestead.<sup>86</sup>

Horatio Weston, president of the Hancock County Board of Supervisors, was immediately dissatisfied with the ferry service, which he described as inadequate and dangerous. As a result, Hancock County partnered with adjacent Harrison County and the Federal government to build a wooden bridge over the bay. Completed in 1928, the bridge adjoined Ulman Avenue, making the street the major east-west route through Bay St. Louis until the 1950s.<sup>87</sup>

The town quickly became aware of the shortcomings of the new wood structure as it proved to be prone to conflagration and required frequent repairs. After it sustained heavy damage in the 1947 hurricane, civic leaders pushed the state legislature to authorize a new bridge. The bill passed in 1950 and construction began February 1, 1952. The new 3.73-mile toll bridge opened August 1, 1953. Built as a part of the new four-lane U. S. Highway 90, which was completed across Hancock County in 1958, the route skirted the old downtown, encouraging businesses to abandon the old commercial district and move to a more convenient location on the new highway.<sup>88</sup>

Despite the gradual erosion of the cultural and physical isolation of the community, Bay St. Louis continued to cling to its French Creole roots. In 1939, the Federal Writers' Project described 'the Bay' as "essentially Creole in the original meaning of the word," and painted an unforgettable picture of the town as it looked before the coming of World War II ushered in a period of rapid change that erased beyond visual notice many of the cultural aspects uniquely peculiar to 'the Bay.' A WPA writer described the Creole character of Bay St. Louis stating:<sup>89</sup>

*The flavor of Creole tradition is particularly strong along the main street [Beach Boulevard], which follows the bay southward for half a dozen blocks or so, then curves westward along the Mississippi Sound. A morning's walk along the thoroughfare reveals*

<sup>84</sup> "History of Schools of City of Bay St. Louis Dates Back to 1893," *Golden Jubilee Edition, The Sea Coast Echo*, 1942.

<sup>85</sup> Scharff, *Louisiana's Loss, Mississippi's Gain*, 474.

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*, 475.

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*, 489-490; Ellis, *Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Tri-Centennial*, 489-490.

<sup>88</sup> Scharff, 565-566.

<sup>89</sup> Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, *Mississippi Gulf Coast: Yesterday and Today, 1699-1939*, 68.

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*the curious, foreign atmosphere that is the city's own. For a quarter of a mile the narrow street is lined with restaurants, bakeries, groceries, and fish markets, their fronts bearing foreign names and many of their proprietors speaking a local patois almost unintelligible to the uninitiated. Black-robed priests and wimpled nuns; light-colored Negroes in whose blood is intermingled French, Spanish, and Indian strains; Italian grocers; Spanish restaurant owners; and French fishermen – all are here. Small fishing vessels chug up to the back doors of markets and canning factories and deliver their catch. Dark-eyed Latin children hawk fish sandwiches and 'penders.' The odors of hot French 'twists' and spicy Creole cooking blend with the sharp tang of the sea....*

*Thus to the casual visitor Bay St. Louis offers an atmosphere created by successive generations of a frugal, thrifty, yet pleasure-loving French people, who, until comparatively recent years, when the bridge was built over the Bay, have been isolated from the cities to the east."*

Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, passenger trains continued to be an important mode of transportation for Bay St. Louis. During the boom years of the 1920s, the Bay St. Louis Chamber of Commerce began to demand that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad replace the old and obsolete depot with an attractive, stylish building that would provide an inviting gateway to the city. The Chamber pointed out that the funds that the railroad company routinely expended repairing and repainting the rough frame building would be better spent on the construction of a new depot. The company responded slowly, to the great frustration of the Chamber, which demanded that the L&N address the issue. Fortunately for the Chamber, a fire destroyed the structure, creating the sense of urgency needed to move the project forward. The large and elegant, two-story Mission style depot was erected by Lionet Favret, general contractor of New Orleans, and opened in April 1929. The recently restored building now serves as the Bay St. Louis visitors' center.<sup>90</sup>

Undoubtedly, the presence of the Louisville & Nashville railroad spurred the development of the small, tightly contained commercial district that grew up on Blaize Avenue beginning in the 1920s just across from the wide green space that fronted the depot. Referred to as "Back-a-Town," it consisted of a row of small-scale, connected buildings that housed a wide variety of businesses such as a drug store, bar, grocery, barbershop and furniture store. Most of this commercial district survived Hurricane Katrina, and continues to provide space for numerous small businesses.<sup>91</sup>

During the Depression years, New Deal programs offered struggling communities across the United States funding that allowed for numerous public improvements. In Bay St. Louis, the WPA paid for the construction of a modern brick post office on Main Street, replacing the old facility located at the rear of Hancock Bank. The new post office was erected by Dye & Mullins of Columbia, Mississippi at a cost of \$32,709 and opened on July 26, 1936. This modestly styled, brick Art Deco building still stands today, although it no longer serves as a post office. WPA funds also paid for a new gymnasium that was added to Bay High School in 1937.<sup>92</sup>

<sup>90</sup> *Sea Coast Echo*, September 18, 1926 [Alphabetical Subject File at Hancock Historical Society, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.]

<sup>91</sup> Scharff, *Louisiana's Loss, Mississippi's Gain*, 515.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*

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While the Great Depression brought an abrupt end to the boom years of the 1920s, the years following World War II saw the return of prosperity to the Mississippi Gulf Coast. This period of growth was briefly interrupted by the 1947 hurricane, which devastated Bay St. Louis, but by the 1950s the town had resumed its pattern of rapid post-war expansion. Located only a short distance from New Orleans, 'the Bay' continued to attract large numbers of New Orleanians, who, in increasing numbers, decided to take up permanent residence to escape the problems of old New Orleans. Drawn by the low cost of living, moderate tax rates and the multitude of recreational opportunities, a new group of property owners appeared, some from a wide variety of locations from across the nation.<sup>93</sup>

This period of growth continued until Hurricane Camille made an unwelcome visit to the Mississippi Gulf Coast in 1969, toppling buildings and imposing undue stress on an infrastructure already overburdened by the expansion of the post-World War II years. The low tax rate coupled with the removal of nearly 50% of Hancock County's taxable land for the creation of the nearby NASA facility and the end of the initial NASA mission created a county-wide financial emergency that led to Hancock County being named by *The Sea Coast Echo* in 1972 as "the poorest county in the poorest state in the nation."<sup>94</sup> Despite challenges, Hancock County gradually recovered. With a redirection of the mission of the nearby NASA facility that created renewed employment and a healthy national economy, property values increased radically. In 1979, the value of beachfront lots had grown from less than \$35,000 to \$129,000.<sup>95</sup> By 1980, the city's population had reach 7,850.

### Residential Architecture: Overview

Bay St. Louis includes the largest historic residential landscape on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. A combination of large and small, plain and elegant, vernacular and high style buildings, it is an excellent visual record of life in a small coastal town, a compelling three-dimensional mosaic built by people of different class, race, and ethnicity. Separated from the other Gulf Coast communities by a wide expanse of water, Old Bay St. Louis has so far been exempt from the intrusion of condominium towers, casinos, and other new development that has had such a jarring impact on so many coastal towns.

Throughout much of the history of Bay St. Louis, Beach Boulevard was the premier residential street, known for its grand and luxurious dwellings, built in a wide variety of styles and types. The homes located between State Street and Bay View Court, built mostly between 1860 and 1960, represent the largest group of historic seaside homes remaining on the post-Katrina landscape of the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

As time passed, Ulman and Carroll avenues grew in popularity, and tasteful, stylish homes were erected in the first blocks between Beach Boulevard and North Second Street. Main Street also became the location of many of the town's larger homes. Built in a wide variety of types and styles, these houses were generally more widely spaced and had more generous setbacks than in other parts of the community. Bay St. Louis, as is typical in many small towns, lacked the homogeneity of some cities and later urban subdivisions, and large and gracefully styled homes appear in many other places throughout the community, especially in that part of town lying east of Ncaise Avenue.

<sup>93</sup> Scharff, *Louisiana's Loss, Mississippi's Gain*, 573.

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.*, 616-618.

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*, 634.



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As the town expanded slowly in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the look of the town continued to evolve, shaped by economics, the availability of building materials, ideas on the proper appearance of the home, and, always, on its tenuous relationship with a coastal environment subject to sudden, life-changing storms. Over time, newer houses took their place beside older buildings, their scale and appearance preventing them from jarring or disrupting the easy rhythm of the older historic landscape. This congenial intermingling of styles and types has occurred in phases. Bungalows gradually appeared next to older Creole Cottages, Biloxi Cottages, Queen Anne and other earlier houses. Later, Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses, some displaying elements from earlier styles, appeared on the landscape. Frequently, these houses were built on empty lots, or were built to replace homes that had burned or been destroyed by a hurricane.

The historic streetscapes west of the bay are filled with fine examples of nineteenth and early twentieth century house types found on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, such as Creole Cottages (217 St. Charles Street, c1890-1910, #550, Photo 0268), Shotguns, including many that are L-galleried or have a lateral wing (247 Ballentine Street, c1890-1910, #1, Photo 0249; 440 Washington Street, c1890-1910, #939, Photo 0234; and 306 St. George Street, 1924-1930, #579, Photo 0075), Double-Shotguns (304 South Second Street, c1900, #675, Photo 0174), Biloxi Cottages (298-300 South Second Street, 1890-1910, #670, Photo 0152), Center Hall houses (416 Citizen Street, c1875, #246, Photo 0242), and Bungalows (346 Main Street, 1924-1930, #491, Photo 0135). High style houses include those built in the Greek Revival style (206 Union Street, c1860-1870, #870, Photo 0180), Queen Anne style (127 North Railroad Avenue, c1893, #539, Photo 0151), Colonial Revival (600 North Beach Boulevard, 1925-1929, #85, Photo 0006), Tudor Revival (103 Carroll Avenue, c1935, #152, Photo 0051), Craftsman (341 Easterbrook Street, #375, Photo 0162), and Spanish Revival style (216 North Beach Boulevard, 1945, #71, Photo 0012). These high style houses document the importance of national stylistic trends and their regional application to house types suited for the warm, humid climate of South Mississippi. In the post-World War II era, Bay St. Louisians continued to follow national housing trends, and Minimal Traditional and Ranch style houses (114 Bay View Court, c1935-1950, #61, Photo 0025 and 523 Citizen Street, 1952, #256, Photo 0245) appeared on the landscape. The Rectangular Cottage (502 Hancock Street, 1950-1960, #412, Photo 0209), a one-story frame house with a low-pitched hip or gable roof, was a vernacular type that reflected the more formal, post-World War II stylistic trends.

The most common house type is the Bungalow, ranging from small, vernacular dwellings to high-style Craftsman homes. It is the Craftsman style that is the unifying stylistic theme in Bay St. Louis. Its long-term popularity is expressed through the application of tapered columns, knee brackets, decorative beams, and exposed rafters to almost every house form, either as original features or as updates to earlier dwellings. In the years after World War II, Bay St. Louis continued to attract seasonal visitors, thus retaining the look and feel of a coastal resort community. The Craftsman style, with its rustic, back-to-nature appearance, fit well with this identity and the town's laid-back lifestyle, and it is not uncommon to see exposed rafters, decorative beams, and 3/1 double-hung sash windows on Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and other post-war dwellings. The Bungalow, often displaying Craftsman elements, continues to be a popular type in the post-Katrina era, built by those residents drawn to the stylistic look that most characterizes their community.

The Old Bay St. Louis Historic District, which features a wide variety of vernacular and high style buildings, is unique among the small town landscapes on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Waveland, which borders Bay St. Louis on the south, continued the South Beach Boulevard panorama of graceful late nineteenth century and early twentieth century homes and was once an architectural mirror of Bay St. Louis. Most of the grand Waveland homes were destroyed by Hurricane Camille in 1969. In 2005, Hurricane Katrina dealt the community an additional blow, and today there are few historic buildings remaining.

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Just across the Bay of St. Louis in Harrison County is Pass Christian, whose elegant homes are part of the Scenic Drive Historic District, a linear district featuring a broad range of house styles built between 1874 and 1924. Much of this district was destroyed by Hurricane Katrina, although a significant part of it survives. Its character represents 'the Pass's' history as an aristocratic seasonal or year-round home of the wealthier classes; unlike Bay St. Louis, it does not display the intricate tapestry of small and large houses, businesses, schools, fraternal halls, and places of worship representing the complex interaction of people of different classes and race for over a century.

Further to the east is the town of Long Beach, also heavily impacted by the 2005 hurricane; it has few remaining historic resources. Gulfport, which borders Long Beach on the east, is a deep-water port city that did not make any significant mark on the landscape until the early twentieth century and lacks the simple house types such as Shotgun and Creole Cottages that are such an important part of Old Bay St. Louis. Further to the east is Biloxi, one of the oldest towns on the coast that, like Bay St. Louis, was heavily influenced by French Creole culture. Over the years, its historic landscape has been adversely affected by urban renewal, the widening of streets, and the introduction of new highways, such as I-110, and other thoroughfares that divide the city. In addition, most of the historic properties on U. S. Highway 90, which parallels the Mississippi Sound, were destroyed by Hurricane Katrina. Although it contains several pockets of National Register-eligible buildings dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Biloxi lacks the feeling of 'small town' expressed in the Old Bay St. Louis landscape, instead exhibiting a pattern of subdivisions that can be identified through the presence of house styles and types that bring visual unity to those areas. These residential neighborhoods are not tied to any historic business districts, and they lack the feeling of a complete community that is represented by the Old Bay St. Louis Historic District.

Across the Bay of Biloxi in Jackson County is Ocean Springs, a beautiful resort community on the Mississippi Sound. Although, like Bay St. Louis, it has retained its small town integrity, it differs greatly in its architectural and cultural character. For the most part, streets are wider and houses are larger with greater setbacks than in the neighborhoods in much of Bay St. Louis. The Shotgun and the Creole Cottage, defining elements in 'the Bay', are largely absent from the Ocean Springs landscape, as are any signs of French Creole culture, an important part of the story of so many communities on the Mississippi Gulf coast.

In the eastern part of the county near the Alabama border are the cities of Moss Point and Pascagoula, which owe their growth to the timber and shipbuilding industries which dominated the economy of the Piney Woods and the Mississippi Gulf Coast throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Moss Point, located at the confluence of the Escatawpa and Pascagoula rivers, features one of the coast's best remaining collections of high style late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes, but has lost most of its historic working class houses. The culture was not Creole, but was instead defined by timber barons and shipbuilders, many of whom came from non-coastal Mississippi and other southern and northern states.

Pascagoula, one of the coast's early settlements, has experienced intense change over the years due to the development of heavy industry. The town's industrial base includes the state's largest employer, Northrup Grumman, which continues on a grand scale the community's shipbuilding tradition. Like Biloxi, the city's historic landscape has undergone significant transformation due to the widening of streets and the introduction of new highways and other roadways. Pascagoula has also experienced rapid periods of expansion due to the city's involvement in war industries which required overnight development of housing for workers. While a few areas of historic buildings remain, its French Creole heritage, once an important part of Pascagoula culture, is no longer



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written on the landscape. Pascagoula also lost many historic resources in the 2005 hurricane, which destroyed most of the large and gracious historic homes that overlooked the Mississippi Sound.

**Social History:**

Old Bay St. Louis Historic District documents the complex social history of a small town that blended religion, race and ethnicity to produce the most distinct cultural landscape on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Its narrow streets lined with closely spaced, largely vernacular frame houses combine with its many Catholic institutions to tell the story of its peculiar three-tier caste system that shaped the town's unique cultural environment, as well as its radical transformation in the early twentieth century in response to growing racial tensions and the rise of Jim Crow. Its Catholic parishes and educational institutions also illustrate the important role that religion has played in American culture, acting both as a catalyst for change and a mirror of existing societal rules and beliefs.

A close examination of the United States Census between 1850 and 1920 provides a glimpse into the daily lives of the year-round citizens of Bay St. Louis. Many of the residents derived a part of their living by providing services to the vacationers who arrived in growing numbers in the latter years of the nineteenth century and who continued to contribute heavily to the economic health of the community until well into the twentieth century. At the top of the work pyramid was the professional class: physicians, dentists, civil engineers, merchants, hotel and restaurant proprietors, priests and preachers, teachers and a wide variety of business owners. Both seasonal and permanent residents required the services of a large working class that included house carpenters, bakers, painters, plasterers, shoemakers, confectioners, grocers, blacksmiths, barbers, dressmakers, store clerks, bookkeepers, and mail agents. The town's location adjacent to the rich waters of the Mississippi Sound and the Gulf of Mexico was documented by the presence of numerous sailors, ship carpenters, oyster dealers and fishermen. On the fringes of this small community, farmers and stockmen raised cattle and sheep and cultivated produce. A myriad of laborers worked on the railroad, paved streets, dug graves, did odd jobs, and labored in sawmills and the turpentine industry. Cooks, laundresses, nurses, butlers, coachmen (and later chauffeurs), gardeners and yard men met the countless needs of the wealthy and middle class at a time when a large servant class was an indispensable part of most urban communities.

Families were frequently large, and housewives, even those living in the most modest circumstances, rarely worked outside the home. The care of children and the skill required in crafting a household in a world without modern conveniences demanded most of the time and energy of the average housewife. Not uncommonly, other members of extended family resided within the household, either easing or adding to the burden, depending on the family member's age, health and economic circumstances. Elderly parents, in-laws, siblings, grandchildren and widowed relatives appear in the census records as part of the family unit.

'The Bay's' three-tiered racial structure is the defining element of the community's social history; only here, in Bay St. Louis, is it so clearly articulated by the built environment. This unusual racial-structure was adapted from neighboring New Orleans, where Catholic, French-speaking, light-skinned, free "Creoles of Color" existed as a separate class, inserted between the classes of white Creoles and enslaved blacks. Spatially intermixed throughout the Creole section of the old city, they maintained a unique status within the social structure of New Orleans.<sup>96</sup> Although they fell far short of having the full rights and privileges of the white

<sup>96</sup> Richard Campanella, "An Ethnic Geography of New Orleans," *Journal of American History* 94



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Creoles, they enjoyed a multiplicity of rights and privileges denied to the enslaved class.<sup>97</sup> Maintaining this special position in the years after the Civil War would become an increasing challenge as the hardening of racial lines and the growing tendency to classify all persons of color as “black” would erode their special standing within society. French-speaking and staunchly Catholic, the Creoles of Color resisted any attempts by whites to classify them as “American blacks,” who were generally English-speaking, Protestant and were slaves or former slaves. Seeing them as a different group of people who were clearly below them in the social order, they kept them well outside of their aristocratic social enclave.

As in the Creole section of New Orleans, ‘the Bay’s’ mixed residential racial patterns reflected the town’s distinct racial structure. Although Front Street (Beach Boulevard), Ulman Avenue and Carroll Avenue were with few exceptions home to the white population, many streets were an intricate mosaic of whites, blacks and mulattos. This pattern continued into the twentieth century, even after Jim Crow laws and more rigid social morés spread insidiously throughout American cities – north and south. Perhaps the size of the town, combined with its French Catholic heritage, general isolation, and long years of simply knowing each other’s families, character traits and abilities allowed Bay St. Louians to maintain a better level of racial comfort at a time when racial tolerance in American society was fast receding. But despite its more liberal atmosphere, racial divisions were deeply imbedded in the community. For the most part (but with some exceptions), merchants and those in the professions were white (although a few of the Creoles of Color fit into these job classifications), while only rarely does one find a white woman working as a laundress, nurse or cook for a “private family.” The servant class was almost entirely composed of mulattos and blacks as were sawmill workers. Turpentine workers, assigned to the bottom of the social scale, were almost without exception classified as “black.”

The Creoles of Color first appeared in ‘the Bay’ before the Civil War. The first four families were the Labats, Piernas, Prudeaux and Barabinos, who came from the islands and Cuba to the Mississippi Gulf Coast via New Orleans and other places in Louisiana.<sup>98</sup> French-speaking Catholics, they were a constant presence in Our Lady of the Gulf Church until the black St. Rose de Lima Parish was established in the 1920s. Many of these Creoles had French, Spanish or Choctaw blood; many were light-complexioned and some eventually transitioned to the white community. Others, as time moved on and society ceased to acknowledge this middle tier, came to identify themselves as black; however, there are numerous African Americans on the Mississippi Gulf Coast today who also identify themselves as “Creole.” Conscious of their elevated status among persons of color, they often had more economic opportunity than the class of enslaved blacks, who were usually ill-equipped to succeed in the years just after the Civil War. As a result, Creoles of Color frequently came to occupy positions of considerable status within the community.

One of the most prominent black Creole families was the Labats, whose descendants continue to be well-known members of the Bay St. Louis community today. Joseph Labat, a free man of color, moved from

(December 2007). <http://journalofamericanhistory.org/projects/katrina/Campanella.html> Accessed 1 June 2009.

<sup>97</sup> James B. Bennett, *Religion and the Rise of Jim Crow* [Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2005], 139; Stephen J. Ochs, *Desegregating the Altar: The Josephites and the Struggle for Black Priests, 1871-1960* [Baton Rouge and London: Louisiana State University Press], 22.

<sup>98</sup> Eddie Coleman, “Louis Joseph Piernas,” [Bay St. Louis, Mississippi: Hancock County Historical Society. Accessed 8 July 2009 <http://www.hancockcountyhistoricalsociety.com/newsletter/newsletter.php?id=09-06>], 1.

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Martinique to Convent, Louisiana about 1840. He must have been a man of some means, as he purchased and married a light-skinned slave named Celestine Lanoux. They had five children before moving to Bay St. Louis before the Civil War, where they had five more. Their son, Joseph, was tutored by a Frenchman and learned the building trade from a German architect. He became a builder of some note in Bay St. Louis and Hancock County, constructing many important buildings including the early buildings at St. Augustine's Seminary, Valena C. Jones Methodist Church, Catholic churches in the Rocky Hill, Fenton and Kiln communities, and homes throughout the Bay-Waveland and Clermont Harbor areas. Four of his brothers also worked with him, three as carpenters and one as a bricklayer. He married a local Creole of Color, Leonore Fayard, whose ancestry was a mix of black, white and Choctaw. They had eleven children, all of whom attained bachelors and advanced degrees. Joseph purchased a three-room house with detached kitchen at 307 Easterbrook Street for thirty-five dollars, gradually remodeling it into the Bungalow house it is today to provide room for his growing family.<sup>99</sup>

The Piernas family was another of the early and most prominent Creole of Color families. Louis Joseph Piernas was born in Maiteinzos, Cuba, and his mother, Adella, came to the United States from the West Indies. Adella is said "to have bought one of the first pieces of land in Bay St. Louis."<sup>100</sup> Their son, also named Louis Joseph, was born in 'the Bay' on March 19, 1856. He is best known as Bay St. Louis's longest serving postmaster, serving under Benjamin Harrison in 1889, William McKinley in 1897, and Theodore Roosevelt in 1902 and 1906.<sup>101</sup> A strong political force at a time when such opportunities for blacks, never plentiful, were becoming increasingly scarce, he held a variety of political offices including Supervisor of Beat 5 in Hancock County, head of the county Republican Committee, president of the Mississippi Republican League, delegate to the National Republican Convention, and City Auditor. He also served as president of the Promote Benevolent Association, a black fraternal organization in Bay St. Louis. He died on July 29, 1954 at the age of ninety-eight.<sup>102</sup> The Piernas's large and graceful home, one of the town's architectural showpieces, still stands at the southwest corner of South Toulmé and St. John streets.

Richmond Barthé, a neighbor of the Labat family, is perhaps the best known of 'the Bay's' Creoles of Color, emerging as an internationally known pioneer in American sculpture. He was one of the first sculptors to focus on blacks as his main subjects. According to art historians Harry Henderson and Romare Bearden, "Barthé sought delineation of character through the marks of physiognomy and stance. Aesthetically, he brought a new insight to the individuality and physical grace of all types of black people."<sup>103</sup>

<sup>99</sup> Lori K. Gordon, *Labat: A Creole Legacy (Celestine's Stories)*, 2-5. Accessed 10 December 2008 <http://lorikgordon.blogspot.com/search?updated-min=2005-01-01T00%3A00-06>. Celestine Labat provided many hours of oral history to Mississippi Gulf Coast artist Lori K. Gordon before passing away at the age of 104; Jacqui Cochran, Article on Labat family of Bay St. Louis in *The Sea Coast Echo*, n.d., located in the "Labat" Vertical File, Hancock County Historical Society, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi; other miscellaneous information in "Labat" vertical file, Hancock County Historical Society.

<sup>100</sup> Eddie Coleman, "Louis Joseph Piernas," *The Historian of Hancock County* [Bay St. Louis, Mississippi: Hancock County Historical Society. Accessed 8 July 2009 <http://www.hancockcountyhistoricalsociety.com/newsletter/newsletter.php?id=09-06>], 1-2.

<sup>101</sup> Scharff, *Louisiana's Loss, Mississippi's Gain*, 309.

<sup>102</sup> "Louis Piernas Dies at 98 of Heart Attack," *The Sea Coast Echo*, July 29, 1954; Eddie Coleman, "Louis Joseph Piernas," 1-2.

<sup>103</sup> Harry Henderson and Romare Bearden, *A History of African-American Artists: from 1792 to the Present* [Pantheon Books, 1993], 136.

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Barthé was born on January 28, 1901 to Richmond Barthé, Sr. and Marie Clementine Robateau, who were said to have been of African, French, Spanish and Native American descent. After his father's death, his mother, who had come from a family of free blacks in St. Martinsville, Louisiana, supported the family as a dressmaker,<sup>104</sup> a common profession for women of color in Bay St. Louis. From an early age, Richmond demonstrated considerable artistic talent, and one of his mother's clients found the teenaged boy a job with a wealthy New Orleans family, who were enthusiastic patrons of the arts. In 1923, as southern schools refused to admit black students, a Catholic priest paid Barthé's tuition to the Art Institute of Chicago where he shifted from painting to sculpture.<sup>105</sup> Recognized for his potential genius, his work won high praise. Over his career his sculpture was widely exhibited and collected by leading museums including Whitney Museum of American Art, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Smithsonian Museum, Chicago Art Institute and many other institutions. In addition, he received numerous prestigious awards including a Guggenheim Fellowship (1940), the Eames McVeagh Prize for Sculpture (Chicago Art League) in 1928, and two Julius Rosenwald Fund fellowships (1927, 1928).<sup>106</sup> He is the only sculptor with two portrait busts (Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver) in the serpentine portico of the Hall of Fame in New York.<sup>107</sup> A devout Catholic, Barthé was one of fifteen American sculptors selected in 1947 to "improve the sculpture in Catholic churches and to set up and create new and more acceptable designs."<sup>108</sup> He completed several well-known public art commissions, including an eagle that stands in front of the Social Security Building in Washington, D.C. and a forty-foot statue of Haitian revolutionary Jean Jacques Dessalines, which he created for the city of Port-au-Prince. Barthé also designed several Haitian coins that are still in use. He is recognized as "the outstanding academic sculptor of the Black Renaissance."<sup>109</sup> He died on March 5, 1989.<sup>110</sup>

In examining the United States Census records, it is often difficult to determine to which cultural group each family belonged, although it is known that certain families, such as the Piernas's and Labats, were Creoles of Color. The 1910 census designated residents as either "White," "Mulatto," or "Black," but whether this designation was based on cultural differences, shade of skin or a combination thereof is unknown. It is likely that racial designation depended on the perception of the enumerator and even perhaps on how the family presented itself. Celestine Labat, daughter of Joseph and Leonore, stated that:<sup>111</sup>

*There were a lot of light-skinned Negroes that had as much white blood as a white Creole, and it just depended on how you started out, what the community thought of you and sometimes, it was how much you could get away with. I know a lot of people around here that passed as white.*

<sup>104</sup> Ibid., 137-138.

<sup>105</sup> Ibid., 138.

<sup>106</sup> Jesse Parkhurst Guzman, ed., *Negro Year Book: A Review of Events Affecting Negro Life* [Tuskegee Institute, Alabama: Negro Year Book Publishing Company, 1952 *Internet Archive* Accessed 5 June 2009 [http://www.archive.org/stream/negroyearbook52/tuskrich\\_djvu.txt](http://www.archive.org/stream/negroyearbook52/tuskrich_djvu.txt), 75-77.

<sup>107</sup> Harry Henderson and Romare Bearden, *A History of African American Artists*, 137.

<sup>108</sup> Guzman, *Negro Year Book*, 76.

<sup>109</sup> Henderson and Bearden, 145.

<sup>110</sup> Ibid.

<sup>111</sup> Lori K. Gordon, *Labat: A Creole Legacy (Celestine's Stories)*, 8-9. Accessed 10 December 2008 <http://lorikgordon.blogspot.com/search?updated-min=2005-01-01T00%3A00-06>.



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According to Celestine, the Creole community was centered in the area around Easterbrook Street, near the present-day St. Rose de Lima Church, a neighborhood that she saw as quite distinct from another part of the African-American community called "back-a-town", which was located "across the tracks, past the depot on Sycamore and Washington streets." Her father referred to the people living there as 'Americáns', and considered them to be "a different group of people."<sup>112</sup> This area was the location of the black Protestant churches whose members were, with few exceptions, not French-speaking and were likely composed of freed blacks and their descendants.

The Creoles of Color were proud of their cultural roots and worked hard to preserve them. According to Celestine Labat:<sup>113</sup>

*Like most Creoles, they isolated themselves because they thought they were above other people. The prejudice was both racial and religious; if you were a Creole, you were supposed to marry Catholic and Creole.... My mother and father didn't have any prejudices about color, but they did about religion, and they wanted all of us to marry Catholic.*

For Creoles of Color, then, Catholicism was a more potent factor in forming their cultural identity than race, creating in the minds of many Creoles an unbridgeable chasm between them and other blacks. Their cultural presence would remain strong until well into the twentieth century when the growing emphasis on segregation across the nation would see the South withdraw recognition of their special status, forcing them to become part of a disenfranchised and disempowered black community.

'The Bay's' French Catholic culture combined with the three-tier system of race to create the town's unique religious and educational heritage. Although this story is important across the Mississippi Gulf Coast, it is best seen in Bay St. Louis, where the town's Catholic churches and educational institutions combine to tell a remarkable story of race and religion and its transformation in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Throughout its history, the Catholic Church has acted as a key cultural entity that has influenced and been influenced by the development of American culture. It has been a dynamic force, contributing to and mirroring the dramatic ebb and flow of racial attitudes that have informed so much of the nation's history. Its struggles with the rights and roles of blacks within the Church, particularly dramatic within the French Catholic Church of Louisiana and the Mississippi Gulf Coast, are documented in the shift from integrated to separate parishes, a change driven by a wide diversity of attitudes within the hierarchy of the Catholic Church and by its white and black parishioners. It also reflects change within the Church itself, as its self-concept gradually shifted, making it an agent of social change, culminating in its involvement in the civil rights movement of the post-World War II era.

Despite the presence of numerous French Catholics on the coast, there was not one church or priest in residence in the entire state of Mississippi until after the Diocese of Natchez was established in 1837.<sup>114</sup>

<sup>112</sup> Lori K. Gordon, *Labat: A Creole Legacy (Celestine's Stories)*, 2.

<sup>113</sup> *Ibid.*, 2-3, 4.

<sup>114</sup> James J. Pillar, O.M.I., *The Catholic Church in Mississippi, 1837-1865*. [New Orleans, Louisiana:

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Previously, the state had been under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of New Orleans, where the three-tiered racial system of the Crescent City combined with the city's French Catholicism to create an interracial church unknown to other Catholic areas in the United States. The French colonial "Code Noir," which required the conversion of slaves to Catholicism, and the parish organization, that dictated that all residents within a defined area attend a specified church, greatly influenced the development of Catholic culture in New Orleans, Natchez, and the Mississippi Gulf Coast.<sup>115</sup>

On a tour of his new diocese in 1837, Bishop Chanche noted the existence of "about two thousand Catholics, descendants of the French," who lived along the Gulf Coast. In 1847, Father Buteaux arrived in Bay St. Louis and set about raising funds for Our Lady of the Gulf Church, which was dedicated just two years later in 1849.<sup>116</sup> The elegant Gothic church was one of only two brick Catholic churches in Mississippi at the time. Its rapid completion was particularly remarkable in light of the fact that the Bishop had been unsuccessful in securing funding for the completion of the Natchez cathedral.<sup>117</sup> Father Buteaux's efforts were likely aided by wealthy New Orleanians, many of whom owned seasonal homes in 'the Bay' and were anxious to hear Mass and to have the services of a priest near at hand.<sup>118</sup> White parishioners were joined by Creoles of Color, who undoubtedly represented the majority of black Catholics in the community.

The Church has typically emphasized the importance of Catholic education, but unlike the racially integrated church of the nineteenth and (in Bay St. Louis) the early twentieth century, schools were segregated. In 1854, Father Buteaux established St. Stanislaus, which provided educational services for white males. The same year he founded a school for girls – St. Joseph's Academy – and brought sisters from the Order of St. Joseph in Bourg, France to operate it. St. Joseph's formally opened in September 1855 with thirty-three students.<sup>119</sup>

In the years after the Civil War, the Church moved forward with efforts to educate blacks, primarily as a tool to convert African Americans to the Catholic faith. In 1868, Father LeDuc, parish priest of Our Lady of the Gulf, began a school for twenty-four black children in a small wood building at the rear of the parish property. According to Louis Piernas, the prominent Creole of Color who served as the town's first black postmaster, Father LeDuc "secured the services of Joseph Lavigne, a New Orleans Negro as teacher."<sup>120</sup> The French Sisters

The Hauser Press, 1964], 1.

<sup>115</sup> James B. Bennett, *Religion and the Rise of Jim Crow in New Orleans* [Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2005], 138.

<sup>116</sup> The Most Reverend Richard Oliver Gerow, S.T.D. *Catholicity in Mississippi* [Marrero, Louisiana: The Hope Haven Press, 1939], 154-155.

<sup>117</sup> Pillar, 33-34.

<sup>118</sup> Gerow, *Catholicity in Mississippi*, 408.

<sup>119</sup> Scharff, *Louisiana's Loss, Mississippi's Gain*, 183-185. (Note: St. Joseph's Academy no longer stands.)

<sup>120</sup> Reverend Joseph Holkin, S.V.D., "St. Rose de Lima Church," *Catholic Action of the South* [October 14, 1937], n.p. in "St. Rose de Lima" Vertical File, Hancock County Historical Society, Bay St. Louis, MS. Because of the immediate postdate founding date, the establishment of this school may have been aimed at newly freed blacks. Creoles of Color tended to avoid schools for freedmen. It is not known whether Creoles of Color attended St. Stanislaus or St. Joseph's. A comment by a Sister of St. Joseph's in 1860 in a letter to her superior in France stated that "students from New Orleans do not come because

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of St. Joseph took charge of the school in 1885, adding it to their primary responsibility of the operation of St. Joseph Academy. By 1886, there were eighty-five students at St. Rose School, including thirty-five boys and fifty girls.<sup>121</sup> For many years, St. Rose remained the only school for blacks in Bay St. Louis. Eventually, the City adopted the school, but retained the sisters until 1890, when Bay St. Louis built a public school for blacks. The sisters then decided to continue operation of St. Rose School, which offered an opportunity for Catholic education to the black community.<sup>122</sup>

Although Our Lady of the Gulf was integrated, it is known that by the turn of the twentieth century seating was strictly segregated by race, a clear reminder that even Creoles of Color could never attain equality with their white brethren. Celestine Labat stated that:<sup>123</sup>

*[T]he white parishioners sat in the central pews, and the colored people sat in the narrow aisles on the sides. Pews were rented to members of the black community and we had pew #15. The degree of prejudice depended on who happened to be in power at a given time. Father Prendergast<sup>124</sup> cared for blacks and he appreciated the contributions the black community made to the church. There were other white people who didn't like his concern for us though, and when plans were started to build St. Rose [the African American parish] he protested, so they got rid of him.*

The establishment of African American parishes, long a point of discussion and disagreement in the Catholic Church, reflects the changing racial attitudes that occurred across the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Second Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1866 encouraged the building of separate churches as a means of evangelizing blacks, a recommendation that was even more clearly stated in the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1884.<sup>125</sup> Despite this encouragement, no movement was made to establish a black parish in Mississippi until 1890, when Bishop Thomas Heslin<sup>126</sup> reluctantly blessed a convent and school that was to serve as a place of worship for the black Catholics of Natchez. It was initially rejected by the parish

they fear contacts with Creoles." (Pillar, 87) This statement suggests that Creoles of Color may have attended St. Joseph's.

<sup>121</sup> Rev. Joseph Holken, S.V.D. "St. Rose de Lima Church," *Catholic Action of the South* [October 14, 1937], 41.

<sup>122</sup> Charles E. Nolan, *The Catholic Church in Mississippi, 1865-1911* [

<sup>123</sup> Lori K. Gordon, *Labat: A Creole Legacy (Celestine's Stories)*, 7. Accessed 10 December 2008 <http://lorikgordon.blogspot.com/search?updated-min=2005-01-01T00%3A00-06>.

<sup>124</sup> Father John M. Prendergast was born in Natchez and educated in Maryland, Louisiana and Switzerland and was the first native-born priest of the diocese. After serving as assistant at Our Lady of the Gulf, he became parish priest on June 23, 1906. He was removed in 1918. He was said to be a 'gentleman, scholar, and theologian of deep thought.' (*Our Lady of the Gulf Catholic Church: A Tradition of Service in Faith*)

<sup>125</sup> Stephen J. Ochs, *Desegregating the Altar: The Josephites and the Struggle for Black Priests, 1871-1960* [Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1990], 38-43, 62-63.

<sup>126</sup> Thomas Heslin was born in County Longford, Ireland in 1847. He entered the seminary of Bouligny, New Orleans, and was ordained in 1869. He was pastor of St. Michael's in New Orleans when he was appointed Bishop of Natchez. He was consecrated in 1889. He died in 1911.



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blacks; many boycotted services and continued to attend services at the cathedral, accusing the priest of "driving them out of the white church."<sup>127</sup> Dismissing their objections, the parish priest, Father Peters persisted, believing that the only way to attract new converts was to have an all-black parish. He finally succeeded in 1894, after a small majority of black parishioners agreed to support the new church.<sup>128</sup>

Still, for a time, Bishop Heslin continued to have serious doubts about the feasibility of segregated parishes, observing that in other churches with black parishioners, despite the unsatisfactory seating arrangements, blacks resisted being pushed into separate parishes. Separate parishes, he believed, should be reserved for new converts to Catholicism who did not have a long tradition of worshipping alongside white parishioners and who might be more comfortable in a segregated church. His position would quickly change, however, and he would take an aggressive lead in the development of African American parishes. A few priests would continue to object to separate parishes, believing that segregating the Church by race would be "drawing the sharpest kind of color line," which would only serve to exacerbate the growing environment of racial intolerance.<sup>129</sup>

New Orleans, always the cultural mirror of Bay St. Louis, experienced similar resistance to black parishes. The first African American parish, established in 1895, was poorly attended and generally rejected by Creoles of Color.<sup>130</sup> With Catholicism forming a strong part of their elite cultural identity, they preferred to worship in churches with which they had a long history and to which they frequently provided substantial financial support. Indeed, there were some priests in the Church who objected to the establishment of separate parishes because of the financial loss it would represent to their parishes.<sup>131</sup> But the opening of the black St. Dominic's Parish in 1909 (with only one week's notice to the parishioners) began the Diocesan pattern of simply pushing African Americans out of their traditional places of worship into newly organized segregated parishes.<sup>132</sup> White Catholics defended their actions, claiming their lack of power in the face of southern racial hostilities, but their actions in reality reflected their own racial attitudes as well as their unwillingness to encourage meaningful social change.<sup>133</sup> These efforts to establish black parishes in New Orleans and Natchez would parallel the development of segregated parishes on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

The Gulf Coast parishes were slow to succumb to growing pressures to separate black and white worshippers; neither blacks nor the parish priests looked favorably upon the division.<sup>134</sup> In 1899, Bishop Heslin, noting this resistance, made a proposal to St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart, a small American diocesan institute dedicated to the ministry of blacks, to secure two Josephites, one to serve as pastor of the black Holy Family Church in Natchez and a second to act as a missionary to African Americans across the state.

<sup>127</sup> Nolan, *The Catholic Church in Mississippi*, 311.

<sup>128</sup> Nolan, 310-316; Richard M. Tristano, "Holy Family Parish: The Genesis of an African-American Catholic Community in Natchez, Mississippi," *The Journal of Negro History* 83.4 (1998), 2-3, 14. [*Questia*. Accessed 5 June 2009 <http://www.questia.com/PM.qst?a=o&d=5001415071>];

<sup>129</sup> Charles E. Nolan, *The Catholic Church in Mississippi, 1865-1911*, 313-316.

<sup>130</sup> James B. Bennett, *Religion and the Rise of Jim Crow in New Orleans* [Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2005], 162. St. Katherine's Parish was the first black parish in New Orleans.

<sup>131</sup> James B. Bennett, *Religion and the Rise of Jim Crow in New Orleans*, 173.

<sup>132</sup> *Ibid.*, 205.

<sup>133</sup> *Ibid.*, 208.

<sup>134</sup> Nolan, *The Catholic Church in Mississippi, 1865-1911*, 323.

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Acknowledging the French culture of black Catholics on the Coast, he asked that the latter speak French, since, he stated, "most of the Catholic Negroes who were located on the Coast speak French."<sup>135</sup> Bishop Heslin warned John R. Slattery, Superior General of the Josephites, that they faced considerable challenge in their coastal mission cautioning him that: "The priests on the Coast as well as the colored people themselves seem opposed to separation or having churches for whites and blacks."<sup>136</sup>

The Josephites moved quickly to establish African American churches on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. In 1907, Father S. J. Kelly, S.S.J., arrived in Pascagoula and on December 1<sup>st</sup> of that year, Bishop Heslin dedicated the new St. Peter's Church.<sup>137</sup> In 1911, a church was completed in Pass Christian.<sup>138</sup> Early in 1914, Father Kelly arrived in Biloxi and set about developing a parish that would segregate the formerly integrated Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Our Mother of Sorrows Church was dedicated by Bishop Gunn on July 12, 1914.<sup>139</sup> The new parishes reflected the strict division of southern society into black and white, even on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

Bay St. Louis would be the last of the Mississippi coastal communities to establish a black parish, delaying the separation from Our Lady of the Gulf for over a decade after the founding of the African American parish in Biloxi in 1914. St. Rose de Lima Parish would be the only one of the coast's black parishes that would not be founded by the Josephites. Further, the parish would be part of a larger mission of national import to establish an American seminary to train black priests who would be devoted solely to ministering to African American parishioners and who would work to attract new members into the Church. The founding of St. Augustine's Seminary in Bay St. Louis would be both a triumph and defeat for the American Church, representing a step forward in demarginalizing black Catholics and a step back by continuing to honor the hardening color line between black and white parishioners.

The development of a black clergy had long been a source of contention among the hierarchy of the American Church, most of whom soundly resisted the idea. Many bishops insisted that not only were blacks morally and intellectually unsuited to the priesthood, but that African Americans themselves preferred the presence of a white priest. As priests were considered to be Christ's representative on earth, the idea of an African American assuming such an exalted position was unthinkable to most whites as it would place blacks in the unacceptable position of social equality.<sup>140</sup>

The bishops who met at the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1884 to discuss the challenges of meeting the needs of the black apostolate ignored the issue of a black clergy. Instead, they advocated the construction of separate churches in order to ease the discrimination blacks faced worshipping in white churches and urged construction of black schools in order to win converts to Catholicism.<sup>141</sup> Although the majority of

<sup>135</sup> Ibid., 319.

<sup>136</sup> Ibid.

<sup>137</sup> The Most Reverend Richard Oliver Gerow, S.T.D. *Catholicity in Mississippi* [Marrero, Louisiana: The Hope Haven Press, 1939], 197-198.

<sup>138</sup> Ibid., 175.

<sup>139</sup> Ibid., 137.

<sup>140</sup> Stephen J. Ochs, *Desegregating the Altar: The Josephites and the Struggle for Black Priests, 1871-1960* [Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1990], 3 & 11.

<sup>141</sup> Ibid., 62-63.

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bishops continued to ignore the need for a black clergy, there were a few voices that spoke out fearlessly on the issue. In March 1887, Bishop Francis A. Janssens of the Diocese of Natchez, writing in *The Catholic World*, issued the first public pronouncement by an American bishop supporting the development of a black clergy in order to more effectively minister to African Americans.<sup>142</sup>

Black Catholics joined in the demand for a black priesthood. Beginning in 1889, African American Catholics conducted a series of annual congresses to address their concerns about growing racial divisions in the Church. The congresses ended abruptly in 1894 after American Church authorities became wary of their growing freedom of expression in an atmosphere of rapidly accelerating racial tensions.<sup>143</sup>

The first efforts to train blacks for the priesthood in the United States were carried out by the Josephites, whose outspoken leader, John H. Slattery, championed the cause of a black clergy in the United States. Believing that black priests were critical to efforts to retain black parishioners and to attract converts to the Church, the Josephites, in the face of considerable opposition within the American Church hierarchy, admitted blacks into Epiphany Apostolic College, their preparatory seminary, and St. Joseph's, their major seminary. Three blacks were subsequently ordained to the priesthood in 1891, 1902 and 1907.<sup>144</sup>

But within a few years, the Josephites became disillusioned with their attempts to introduce a black clergy into American society. The "Plessy versus Ferguson" verdict in 1896 gave the Supreme Court's blessing to "separate but equal," and the South responded with a flood of laws that formally institutionalized the separation of the races.<sup>145</sup> Between 1910 and 1917, a new wave of anti-Catholicism added to the Church's desire to remain silent on the question of segregation.<sup>146</sup> Combined with continuing problems with the black Josephite priests, who faced constant humiliation at the hands of southern bishops and the lay community alike, many of the Josephites lost their earlier enthusiasm and began to doubt the efficacy of a black priesthood.<sup>147</sup> With the death of Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans on June 9, 1897, Slattery lost his greatest ally, leaving him without the support of a leader in the southern Church hierarchy.<sup>148</sup>

In 1904, Slattery left the Society of St. Joseph, leaving the Josephites struggling in the face of the scandal created by his unorthodox departure and subsequent marriage.<sup>149</sup> Faced with overwhelming internal problems and the declining status of African Americans in the Catholic Church and American society, the Josephites pulled inward, accepting only the occasional light-complexioned black in order to quiet accusations by black Catholics that they had abandoned the cause of a black clergy.<sup>150</sup> In 1914, Catholic University also closed their doors to

<sup>142</sup> Ibid., 68.

<sup>143</sup> Ibid., 88.

<sup>144</sup> Ibid., 3 & 49. St. Joseph's Seminary opened September 9, 1888; Epiphany Apostolic College opened on September 9, 1889.

<sup>145</sup> James B. Bennett, *Religion and the Rise of Jim Crow in New Orleans* [Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2005], 195.

<sup>146</sup> James B. Bennett, *Religion and the Rise of Jim Crow in New Orleans*, 208.

<sup>147</sup> Stephen J. Ochs, *Desegregating the Altar: The Josephites and the Struggle for Black Priests, 1871-1960* [Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1990], 99-100.

<sup>148</sup> Ibid., 102.

<sup>149</sup> Ibid., 132.

<sup>150</sup> Ibid., 214.



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black students.<sup>151</sup> Although black Catholics continued to object to the Jim Crow system in the Church and called for the training of black priests, their demands fell on deaf ears, and by 1913, the possibility of developing a black clergy seemed remote. Although the Holy See voiced concerns about the failure of the American hierarchy to effectively minister to African American Catholics, the beginning of World War I in August 1914 turned their attention to more immediate matters, leaving the American Church free to continue their marginalization of black parishioners.<sup>152</sup>

Although Catholics were critical of the violence directed against blacks, many years would pass before the Church would see itself as an agent of social change. The establishment of separate parishes and the fight to train a black clergy was inspired by the desire to carry out the primary mission of the Church – to save souls – not to transform the existing social order.<sup>153</sup> Not until after World War II would the Church undergo radical transformation, joining with other faiths in the Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s.

Josephite priest John J. Albert, recognizing that the Society of St. Joseph, a small diocesan institute of only fifty men, lacked sufficient strength to overcome the obstacles of developing a black clergy, turned to a European order, the Society of the Divine Word, headquartered in Steyl, Holland, to take on the seminary project. A large worldwide missionary order with more than 600 priests and nearly 700 lay brothers, Albert believed that the predominantly German Divine Word Missionaries possessed the resources needed to succeed in such a major undertaking.<sup>154</sup>

The Society of the Divine Word (S.V.D.) had been invited into the Diocese of Natchez by Bishop Thomas Heslin in 1905, joining the Josephites in ministering to African Americans in Mississippi. The S.V.D. was originally assigned to the northern half of the diocese, which included Vicksburg, Jackson and Meridian. They began their mission on the Mississippi Delta at Merigold on land pledged by a Chicago Catholic who was interested in a southern ministry. After facing overwhelming hostility, their superior, Father Aloysius Heck, withdrew to Vicksburg, establishing a mission and school there in 1906. The S.V.D. established additional missions in Jackson in 1908 and in Meridian in 1910.<sup>155</sup>

At their Christmas meeting in December 1914, the six S.V.D. priests involved in the Mississippi missions decided to take on the challenge offered by Albert, and assigned twenty-seven-year-old priest Mathew Christman to the project. Heck then wrote to John E. Gunn,<sup>156</sup> now the Bishop of Natchez, asking for permission to open a

<sup>151</sup> Ibid., 136.

<sup>152</sup> Ibid., 174-179.

<sup>153</sup> James B. Bennett, *Religion and the Rise of Jim Crow in New Orleans* [Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2005], 209.

<sup>154</sup> Ochs, 179-180.

<sup>155</sup> The Most Reverend Richard Oliver Gerow, S.T.D. *Catholicity in Mississippi* [Marrero, Louisiana: The Hope Haven Press, 1939], 73-74.

<sup>156</sup> John Edward Gunn was an Irish-born prelate who was born in Fivemiletown, County Tyrone. He made his profession to the Society of Mary on August 23, 1884 and was ordained to the priesthood in 1890. He served as the Bishop of Natchez was June 29, 1911 until his death in 1924. Due to the difficulty in finding a replacement for the ailing parish priest in Pass Christian, he assumed the pastorate and moved to Pass Christian where he remained until his death.

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black seminary.<sup>157</sup> The bishop refused to support the idea, believing “it was too much out of harmony with the views and sentiments generally entertained in the South toward Negro capability.”<sup>158</sup> But aware of the Church’s neglect of its black parishioners as well as the Holy See’s concern with the American bishops’ failure to minister to the black apostolate, he tentatively explored the concept of a “Catholic Tuskegee,” an institution he felt would be more in line with Southern attitudes towards black education. Noting the proselytizing success of Protestant ministers, he also considered the possibility of developing a group of black deacons, who would live among and offer religious instruction to African Americans.<sup>159</sup> But the Divine World Missionaries, feeling that the time had come for a black priesthood, rejected Gunn’s suggestions and continued to pursue their goal of a seminary.<sup>160</sup>

In 1915, finding little encouragement among other missionaries working with African Americans, the Divine Word decided to proceed cautiously, taking the next four years to explore previous failures and to carefully lay the groundwork for their seminary efforts.<sup>161</sup> In 1916, Mathew Christman opened a black high school in Greenville, Mississippi, which offered a rigorous curriculum that included four years of Latin, a prerequisite for seminary training, creating a forum for demonstrating the intellectual capacity of blacks. James Wendel, the S.V.D. father guiding the seminary project, confided to black Catholic leader Thomas Wyatt Turner, that the effort faced “almost insurmountable difficulties” and asked that black Catholics advocate for the project.<sup>162</sup>

Eventually, Bishop Gunn’s observation of the modest success of the Society of the Divine Word schools in Jackson, Meridian and Greenville softened his opposition, and in 1920 the Reverend Peter Janser, the new Provincial of the Society of the Divine Word, and the Reverend A. Heick, the local S.V.D. southern superior, succeeded in gaining the Bishop’s consent for a seminary in Greenville, Mississippi. Christman later commented that the Bishop’s consent was given more out of deference to the S.V.D. than any great personal enthusiasm for the project. He conditioned his consent requiring that (1) the black priests be formed into a religious community, and (2) that the seminary be under the direction of the Divine Word.<sup>163</sup> Gunn’s reluctant change of heart was no doubt heavily influenced by the issuance of Pope Benedict XV’s encyclical “Maximum illius” in 1919, which called for the development of a native clergy. Although many in the American hierarchy insisted that the Pope had not intended it to apply to the United States with its special racial conditions, the Divine Word Missionaries disagreed, using the words of the papal letter to support their plans for a seminary in Mississippi.<sup>164</sup> They received additional support from Turner and his Committee for the Advancement of Colored Catholics, who continued their advocacy for a black clergy and racial equality in the Church.<sup>165</sup>

Fearing that Rome might intervene in what the bishops considered to be a sensitive matter, many in the

<sup>157</sup> Ochs, *Desegregating the Altar: The Josephites and the Struggle for Black Priests, 1871-1960* [Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1990], 180.

<sup>158</sup> Very Reverend Mathew Christman, S.V.D., “Our Colored Seminary: How It Came to Be,” *St. Augustine’s Messenger* Volume III, No. 2 [Christman, 1925], 3.

<sup>159</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>160</sup> Ochs, 180.

<sup>161</sup> *Ibid.*, 246-247.

<sup>162</sup> *Ibid.*, 181.

<sup>163</sup> Christman, *Our Colored Seminary*, 3; Ochs, *Desegregating the Altar*, 251.

<sup>164</sup> Ochs, 248.

<sup>165</sup> *Ibid.*, 229.

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American Church hierarchy suddenly became (at least publicly) more supportive of a black seminary.<sup>166</sup> With the tentative approval of Bishop Gunn and the full support of the Holy See, the Divine Word Missionaries moved ahead with the project despite the insistence of some bishops that the time was not right for a black clergy and in the face of troubling objections from some black Catholics against the establishment of a segregated seminary.<sup>167</sup>

Seen only as an experiment, the Reverend Provincial advised the procurement of a temporary headquarters until the school had proved its viability. The first two boys were accepted into the newly founded Sacred Heart College in September 1920. By the end of the year the number of students had reached fourteen, increasing to twenty-five by the end of 1921. By the second year, the Society of the Divine Word began to view the school as "more the execution of the will of God than an experiment"<sup>168</sup> and began to consider a permanent facility for the seminary. According to the Reverend Mathew Christman, the S.V.D. believed that it was only logical to establish the seminary along the Mississippi Gulf Coast, the home of eighty percent of the state's black Catholics.<sup>169</sup> Its location also provided the missionaries opportunities to bring in additional funds by assisting priests in the coastal parishes on Sundays.<sup>170</sup>

Although Christman painted a benign picture of the reasons for the move to Bay St. Louis, there were additional, more painful, reasons for the relocation. The threatening activities of the Ku Klux Klan in the Greenville area coupled with the opposition of African American ministers, who saw the establishment of black parishes and the proliferation of educated black priests as a threat to their Protestant agenda, weighed heavily in the decision to relocate to a more suitable environment on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.<sup>171</sup>

While at first resistant to the proposed location in Bay St. Louis, Bishop Gunn eventually relented, putting the S.V.D. in touch with Father A. J. Gmelch,<sup>172</sup> the priest at Our Lady of the Gulf who was said to have been a long time friend of the Divine Word. Not wanting the project to fail for lack of funds in his diocese, the Bishop advanced \$6,000 from the bequest of a Monsignor Zimmerman for the purchase of acreage in the northern part of the community and helped to gain other funding for the project.<sup>173</sup> Renamed St. Augustine's

<sup>166</sup> Ibid., 246.

<sup>167</sup> Ibid., 248-249; 256-257.

<sup>168</sup> Very Reverend Mathew Christman, S.V.D., "Our Colored Seminary: How It Came to Be," *St. Augustine's Messenger* Volume III, No. 2 [Christman, 1925], 5.

<sup>169</sup> Ibid., 5.

<sup>170</sup> Ochs, 267.

<sup>171</sup> Father Joseph Simon, S.V.D., Ph.D, *The African-American Apostolate and The Society of the Divine Word* [talk given at 1995 Xavier Symposium]. *Society of the Divine Word* Accessed 1 May 2009 <http://www.inaword.com/svd/simon.html>.

<sup>172</sup> Father Andrew Gmelch was born in Germany and studied under the Benedictines in Cullman, Alabama. He completed his ecclesiastical studies in New Orleans where he was ordained in 1901. He worked in the Mississippi Delta towns of Clarksdale and Merigold as well as in Vicksburg and Canton before coming to Our Lady of the Gulf in 1918. Therefore, he would have been very familiar with the work of the Society of the Divine Word. (*Our Lady of the Gulf*, 14)

<sup>173</sup> Ochs, *Desegregating the Altar: The Josephites and the Struggle for Black Priests, 1871-1960* [Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1990], 267.



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Seminary, the cornerstone of the mission house was laid November 23, 1922, and was officially dedicated on September 23, 1923. The first building (no longer standing) is said to have been erected by Joseph Labat, prominent Bay St. Louis builder and Creole of Color. The church, which still stands today, was completed in 1936.<sup>174</sup> The seminary consisted of a six-year, combined high school-college program and a six-year seminary course with a year's novitiate in the Divine Word's major seminary in Techny, Illinois. In the first year, four priests taught a small student body of twenty-two students.<sup>175</sup>

Throughout the 1920s the fledgling seminary struggled to survive. According to historian Stephen J. Ochs:<sup>176</sup>

*Students and seminarians worked as janitors and gardeners each day in order to cut down on maintenance expenses. The parents of most of the students barely eked out their own existences and consequently could contribute little or no money for their sons' educations. Some students could not leave the seminary, even during summer vacations, because their parents could not afford their train fare home. Each year between 1923 and 1929, Father Christman, the rector, requested \$10,000 from the Negro and Indian Commission and received only \$5,000. As a result, in 1929, he not only had to shorten the school year by one month in order to save on operating costs but also had to borrow \$2,000 to help cover the yearly expenses of \$25,000.... Spartan conditions notwithstanding, visitors to St. Augustine's Seminary came away favorably impressed by the quality of the religious and academic programs and by the students themselves.*

Despite their dedication to the training of a black clergy, the question of whether the black candidates would be accepted into the Society of the Divine Word remained a point of contention within the S.V.D. Although Bishop Gunn had given his approval for the seminary, neither he nor his successor were willing to allow them to become part of the diocesan clergy; instead, they were expected to become part of the Society of the Divine Word or another religious community established specifically for them. The question was intensely debated by the S.V.D., which had widely differing opinions on the issue. In the early 1930s, Father Wilhem Gier, Superior General of the Divine Word Missionaries requested the opinions of members in the United States on the question of full membership in the Society for African Americans. Interestingly, the faculty of St. Augustine's was against full membership, while other members, including the Provincial Council, favored it. Less than a year before ordination, the S.V.D. Generalate in Rome finally issued the decision that blacks would be received into full membership of the Society of the Divine Word.<sup>177</sup>

St. Augustine's graduated its first class in 1926. On May 23, 1934 the first four African American priests were ordained by Bishop Richard Gerow of Natchez in the presence of a crowd of 2,000 persons, who had assembled at the seminary to observe the proceedings.<sup>178</sup> The ordination of black priests at a segregated seminary

<sup>174</sup> *The Sea Coast Echo*, May 29, 1977.

<sup>175</sup> Ochs, 271.

<sup>176</sup> *Ibid.*, 324.

<sup>177</sup> Father Joseph Simon, S.V.D., Ph.D, *The African-American Apostolate and The Society of the Divine Word* [talk given at 1995 Xavier Symposium], 1-2. *Society of the Divine Word* Accessed 1 May 2009 <http://www.inaword.com/svd/simon.html>.

<sup>178</sup> Michael V. Namorato, *The Catholic Church in Mississippi, 1911-1984* [Westport, Connecticut:

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represented both the opening of vocational doors to black Catholics in the United States, but was also a reminder that American society, even within its religious institutions, demanded strict separation of the races.

The Society of the Divine Word also faced the struggle of finding suitable assignments for their newly ordained priests. Having observed that the Josephite policy of placing black priests to face alone the challenges of a hostile environment inevitably led to failure, the S.V.D. decided to place them together, where they could offer each other the support they would need to make a success of their vocations. After careful study, they selected the Diocese of Lafayette in Louisiana under Bishop Jules Jeanmard, which they felt posed the best chance for the development of a black clergy. At first Bishop Jeanmard resisted the introduction of black priests into his diocese, but he eventually relented, allowing them to be placed at the newly formed African American Immaculate Heart of Mary parish. The assignment, which was ultimately successful, at first posed considerable challenges. Despite the fact that the priests were actually assigned as assistants to Father Patzelt, the white priest at nearby Holy Rosary Institute, during his five years as the official pastor he never celebrated mass at Immaculate Heart of Mary. In addition, he insisted that the black priests follow the strict racial code of the South, never shaking the hand of a white priest and turning down invitations to social occasions where their presence would be inappropriate.<sup>179</sup> But the black priests persisted, eventually "winning the respect and admiration of Bishop Jeanmard, of their parishioners, and of many of the white priests in Lafayette for their devoted, selfless work."<sup>180</sup>

*The success of St. Augustine's first four ordinandi pushed open the doors of other seminaries that had formerly been closed to African Americans.<sup>181</sup> On February 4, 1936, after many years of accepting only the occasional light-skinned black student, the consultors at St. Joseph's Society relented and again allowed the admission of blacks into Epiphany Apostolic College.<sup>182</sup> In 1936, Catholic University, an institution which many black Catholics perceived as the representative of the Church, reopened its doors to African Americans.<sup>183</sup> But despite an increasingly favorable environment for the development of a black clergy in the latter 1930s, St. Augustine's still faced numerous difficulties in placing their graduates. For many years, Bishop Jeanmard remained the only southern bishop to accept black priests, and the newly ordained priests were accommodated only by creating new parishes in his Louisiana diocese. By 1941 the seminary had ordained fourteen black priests, but nine of the ten serving in American mission churches were assigned in*

Greenwood Press, 1998], 166. The first four priests were Fathers Vincent Smith, Maurice Rousseve, Francis Wade and Anthony Bourges. By 1939, religious brothers began to take vows at St. Augustine's. From 1934 to the 1990s, the seminary produced more than 100 priests for service in the United States and around the world; Brother Dennis Newton, SVD, *The Historical Significance of St. Augustine's Seminary*, [Society of the Divine Word. Accessed 29 July 2009 [http://www.inaword.com/svd/staug\\_sem/html](http://www.inaword.com/svd/staug_sem/html)], 1-2.

<sup>179</sup> Stephen J. Ochs, *Desegregating the Altar: The Josephites and the Struggle for Black Priests, 1871-1960* [Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1990], 329-342.

<sup>180</sup> Ibid., 342.

<sup>181</sup> Ibid., 345.

<sup>182</sup> Ibid., 351.

<sup>183</sup> Ochs., 355.

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*the Lafayette diocese.<sup>184</sup> African American priests remained strangely absent from assignments within the Diocese of Natchez, home to St. Augustine's, until 1949 when a black Divine Word priest was at last assigned to a newly established mission in Mound Bayou.<sup>185</sup>*

As more seminaries opened their doors to blacks, St. Augustine's moved to integrate their facilities by welcoming four white seminarians in September 1950. By the mid-1950s, the Society of the Divine Word had begun assigning black students to St. Augustine's or their seminary in Techny, Illinois, based on region instead of race. In 1955, "five of the minor seminarians and thirteen of the twenty-seven major seminarians were white."<sup>186</sup> Presently, more than two-thirds of all African American bishops in the United States are alumni of the seminary. In 1982, the American Divine Word Missionary seminarians were combined with seminaries in Iowa and Illinois, and St. Augustine's was transformed into a residence and retreat center.

The coming of the Society of the Divine Word set in motion the plan to establish a black parish in Bay St. Louis. Discussion about the proposed new parish had been ongoing for some time, and had evidently been a source of great contention among Our Lady of the Gulf parishioners, leading to the departure of Father John M. Prendergast, parish priest between 1907 and 1918, who objected to the separation of the parish by race.<sup>187</sup> In a later recounting of the founding of the African American parish, Bishop Richard O. Gerow offered the explanation nearly always given for the separation of parishes by race, stating that the Very Reverend A. J. Gmelch, who succeeded the unfortunate Father Prendergast, contacted the Divine Word upon realizing that his parish had grown too large and that his black parishioners required more care than he could provide. Whatever the case, in July 1921, even before the S.V.D. transferred their seminary to Bay St. Louis, they signed a contract to take immediate charge of St. Rose, the black school operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and to open a new parish for African Americans at the end of five years. Father A. P. Heick, S.V.D., immediately came to take over operation of the school, and, in 1922, when Father Christman purchased property in Bay St. Louis for the seminary, he became acting principal of St. Rose.<sup>188</sup>

The Divine Word Fathers assumed sole responsibility for the school in 1923, after the Sisters of St. Joseph protested that they no longer had adequate time and resources for this part of their ministry. The school became the responsibility of Father Frances Baltus, S.V.D., who recruited the Holy Spirit Missionary Sisters<sup>189</sup> to serve as teachers; the first four nuns arrived in 1924. Father Baltus then decided to move the school from the

<sup>184</sup> Ibid., 359.

<sup>185</sup> Ibid., 405.

<sup>186</sup> Ibid., 422-423.

<sup>187</sup> Lori K. Gordon, *Labat: A Creole Legacy (Celestine's Stories)*, 7. Accessed 10 December 2008 <http://lorikgordon.blogspot.com/search?updated-min=2005-01-01T00%3A00-06>.

<sup>188</sup> The Most Reverend Richard Oliver Gerow, S.T.D. *Catholicity in Mississippi* [Marrero, Louisiana: The Hope Haven Press, 1939], 163. Richard Gerow was Bishop of the Diocese of Natchez, which was combined into the Jackson diocese, between 1924 and 1967.

<sup>189</sup> The Holy Spirit Missionary Sisters were founded by Arnold Janssen, a German diocesan priest, who founded the Society of the Divine Word in 1875. He founded the Holy Spirit Missionary Sisters in 1889 in order to provide women religious who could assist the S.V.D. who had, by that time, become an international order serving in locations all over the world.



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building at the rear of Our Lady of the Gulf to a recently purchased site on Necaize Avenue.<sup>190</sup> On August 28, 1925 the school was formally separated from Our Lady of the Gulf.<sup>191</sup>

The simple frame building continued to stand until 1959 when it was demolished and replaced with a modern brick and metal building. The new school was dedicated October 18, 1959. The high school closed in 1968 and the elementary school in 1983. The building now serves as St. Rose community center.<sup>192</sup>

Although St. Rose School had been separated from Our Lady of the Gulf in 1923, the parish remained a part of the Our Lady of the Gulf parish. A small chapel was attached to the school, however, and African American parishioners soon began to frequent the chapel for Mass, some sacraments and other devotions. A writer for a Divine Word publication reported that "upon one occasion three hundred people were counted as they were coming out of the chapel which had a capacity for only one hundred!"<sup>193</sup> In 1926, St. Rose de Lima Parish was finally established and a new church was built by local African American contractor Joseph Labat.<sup>194</sup> The first Mass was said in the new church on the last Sunday in August 1926, and Father Francis Baltus, S.V.D., was appointed priest. The church was dedicated on November 14, 1926.<sup>195</sup>

The formal separation of black parishioners from Our Lady of the Gulf represents the maturation of Jim Crow in the early twentieth century on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. As historian James Bennett pointed out, "Given the centrality of religion to southern identity, segregation's reach was not complete until it permeated religious institutions."<sup>196</sup> In the case of the Creoles of Color for whom their Catholic religion served as the most important part of their cultural identity, the separation from Our Lady of the Gulf also signified the disappearance of their unique, privileged racial identity and their reclassification as African American. The creation of St. Rose de Lima also underlined the increasing reluctance of blacks to subject themselves to racial inequality in their places of worship. Throughout the years, blacks had left the Catholic Church for Protestant denominations, exchanging long-held cultural and sacred ties for opportunities to worship in situations that allowed them input and control over their religious practices. Celestine Labat recalled that her grandmother left the Church in her older years, long before the division of Our Lady of the Gulf Parish.<sup>197</sup>

<sup>190</sup> Ibid.; Lucinda A. Lizana, "St. Rose Makes a Mark on Coast History," *Gulf Pine Catholic*, September 30, 1983 [St. Rose de Lima Vertical File, Hancock County Historical Society, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi].

<sup>191</sup> *History of St. Rose de Lima Parish.* 1-2. *St. Rose de Lima*. Accessed 29 July 2009 <http://www.stosedelima-bsl.org/5.html>.

<sup>192</sup> Lucinda A. Lizana, "St. Rose Makes a Mark on Coast History," *Gulf Pine Catholic*, September 30, 1983.

<sup>193</sup> Ibid.

<sup>194</sup> "Joseph 'Papa Joe' Labat, Sr." in "Labat" Vertical File, Hancock County Historical Society.

<sup>195</sup> Lucinda A. Lizana, "St. Rose Makes a Mark on Coast History," *Gulf Pine Catholic*, September 30, 1983 [St. Rose de Lima Vertical File, Hancock County Historical Society, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi].

<sup>196</sup> James B. Bennett, *Religion and the Rise of Jim Crow in New Orleans* [Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2005], 232.

<sup>197</sup> Lori K. Gordon, *Labat: A Creole Legacy (Celestine's Stories)*, 8. Accessed 10 December 2008 <http://lorikgordon.blogspot.com/search?updated-min=2005-01-01T00%3A00-06>.

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*My mother's mother became a Baptist. She left the Catholic Church when she became angry about the treatment of blacks; she had gone to Lucien and Portia's communion rites at Our Lady of the Gulf, and she had to sit in the back while all the white children received communion, and only then did the black children get communion. So she left the church and never went back. The Baptists were prejudiced too but at least they had a segregated church, and she didn't have to sit behind the white people.<sup>198</sup>*

It is not known whether 'the Bay's' Creoles of Color resisted the establishment of a black parish as they had earlier in New Orleans and Natchez. It is likely that, weary of the stress and hostility posed by an increasingly segregated society and wanting the opportunity to develop a place of worship where they could assume leadership roles, the establishment of St. Rose de Lima parish was a welcome development for the majority of parishioners.

St. Rose de Lima Church has continued to thrive; today, it serves over 200 families, most of whom are African American. Over the years, the parish has made its special heritage an intricate part of the life of the parish. In 1991, African American parish priest Father Kenneth Hamilton initiated a program he called "Re-Rooting and Re-Routing in Christ," designed to reconnect parishioners with their coastal heritage and African American culture. According to Father Hamilton, the program "included renovation of the physical church, rootsharing with parishioners telling their family history (roots) during Mass and developing artwork depicting the ethnic make-up of the parish while illustrating the basic concept of our Catholic faith: Christ is Risen!" A newspaper account described the renovation stating:<sup>199</sup>

*The renovation was undertaken mainly by local craftsmen who did the carpentry, electrical work and painting of the church. Mother earth provided the raw materials (trees) for the altar, the ambo, the tabernacle and the table for the water and wine. Local artist and parishioners, Ellsworth Collins and his crew translated Father Ken's ideas for the altar into reality with stunning results.*

*The altar base is fashioned from a piece of driftwood that had washed ashore near St. Stanislaus College and is set so the roots seemingly reach for heaven. The altar top is made of rough hewn planks glued together then cut to roughly conform to the general outline of the base.*

*The tabernacle stand, the ambo and the table for the water and wine are also made from trees found in the Bay area. Each piece was carefully chosen for its singular purpose and was required to blend harmoniously with the central theme of the artistic renovation.*

The focal point was a mural painted by New Orleans artist and teacher Auseklis Ozols. The idea for the mural was created by Father Hamilton, who gave it the name "Christus Sunsum," meaning "soul" or "spirit." The mural, painted on the fifty-foot rear width of the sanctuary, "shows an ancient, moss-bearded live oak with twisted and gnarled branches reaching out to embrace worshippers. Suspended in the middle of the tree is the

<sup>198</sup> Note: Lucien and Portia were Celestine Labat's brother and sister.

<sup>199</sup> "We've Come This Far by Faith. St. Rose de Lima Church Re-Rooted and Re-Routed in Christ," circa 1991. ["St. Rose de Lima" Vertical File, Hancock County Historical Society, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

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seven-foot heroic figure of Christ with arms outstretched and looking upward into a heavenly light.”<sup>200</sup>

For Father Hamilton, the mural, which showed a black Jesus wearing an African “kinte,” symbolized liberation and salvation and was “a way to make Christ real for the people who live here.” The artist, Auseklis Ozols, described his interpretation of his work saying:<sup>201</sup>

*I envisioned a resurrection and crucifixion at the same time. The tree symbolizes the South, the power of the South, the pathos, the suffering, the glory, the beauty – all these things of the South – and the figure of Christ floating in front of the tree up from the ground.*

*The tree also symbolizes the crucifixion. And yet He is looking up and he is free from the tree. The tree is aspiring towards the heavens. Yet the worldliness is weighing its limbs, pulling them back down to Earth again. But He is now free of that; He's now matter turning to spirit. He's a universal Jesus. He represents all of us and no one particular race or color.*

While stating the universality of the figure, Ozols acknowledged the importance of a black representation of Jesus for the predominantly black parish stating, “I thought it would be so wonderful for the children of the church because they have always had to identify with a white Madonna or a white Jesus. Now they have their own black Jesus who is powerful and someone to look up to.” Families in the congregation have written their names in the branches of the oak tree and Father Hamilton’s image appears among the leaves.<sup>202</sup>

The history of St. Rose de Lima illustrates the centrality of Catholicism in the history of Bay St. Louis and its transformation in response to changing ideas on race in America in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It also documents the disappearance of the three-tier caste system of the Mississippi Gulf Coast as the establishment of an African American parish further diminished recognition of Creoles of Color as a separate class, forcing them to adopt a new cultural identity. As time passed, the parishioners of St. Rose came to embrace their African roots, which had been little valued by the Creoles of Color, who instead embraced the French language and worship in mixed-race Catholic parishes as key parts of their unique cultural identity.

## Summary

The Old Bay St. Louis Historic District stands as a vivid historical document of life on the Mississippi Gulf Coast between 1840 and 1960. Representing an intricate interplay of human choice and natural forces, its historic streetscapes, composed of a wide variety of building types, styles and forms, is an architectural legacy that represents the development and transformation of a small coastal community. The story of the town’s multi-tiered system of race, composed of white Creoles, Creoles of Color, and African Americans, is most dramatically

<sup>200</sup> John Kemp, “Mississippi Mural Draws Big Audience,” *Lagniappe*, December 6, 1991 [St. Rose de Lima Vertical File, Hancock County Historical Society.]

<sup>201</sup> “We’ve Come This Far by Faith. St. Rose de Lima Church Re-Rooted and Re-Routed in Christ,” circa 1991. [“St. Rose de Lima” Vertical File, Hancock County Historical Society.]

<sup>202</sup> John Kemp, “Mississippi Mural Draws Big Audience,” *Lagniappe*, December 6, 1991 [St. Rose de Lima Vertical File, Hancock County Historical Society.]



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seen in 'the Bay's' cultural institutions, particularly its Catholic churches, which remain a dynamic part of community life today. Illustrating the centrality of church and race in building community, these institutional stories interweave with the histories of its inhabitants to show the power of outside social beliefs and political factors to bring dramatic change to a town whose long-time physical isolation seemed to make it immune to outside forces.

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J	16	275124	3354364
K	16	274943	3354326
L	16	274769	3354330
M	16	274414	3354450
N	16	273963	3354892
O	16	274528	3354992
P	16	274756	3355059
Q	16	274650	3355280
R	16	274750	3355304
S	16	275006	3355567
T	16	274692	3356018
U	16	274716	3356048
V	16	275197	2236012
W	16	275538	3355922
X	16	275642	3356093
Y	16	275731	3356148

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary of the Old Bay St. Louis Historic District is shown on the accompanying map titled "Old Bay St. Louis Historic District, Inventory of Buildings, Contributing and Noncontributing."

**Boundary Justification**

The Old Bay St. Louis Historic District contains the largest concentration of historically and architecturally significant buildings, structures and sites in Bay St. Louis identified through a comprehensive and intensive survey of community in 2008-2009.



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Old Bay St. Louis Historic District
Name of Property
Hancock County, Mississippi
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 185

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Old Bay St. Louis Historic District

Name of Property  
Hancock County, Mississippi

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photo Log Page 186**Old Bay St. Louis Historic District****Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, MS****Photo Log**

Photo #	Description
0001	610 North Beach Boulevard, camera facing Northwest
0002	4, 5, & 6 Breath Lane, camera facing West Northwest
0003	3 & 5 Breath Lane, camera facing West
0004	5 Breath Lane, camera facing West
0005	600-606 North Beach Boulevard, camera facing West Southwest
0006	600 North Beach Boulevard, camera facing West
0007	506 North Beach Boulevard, camera facing West
0008	408-510 North Beach Boulevard, camera facing Southwest
0009	408 North Beach Boulevard, camera facing West
0010	Weston Hotel, 400 North Beach Boulevard, camera facing Northwest
0011	224, 222, 218, & 216 North Beach Boulevard, camera facing Southwest
0012	216 North Beach Boulevard, camera facing Northwest
0013	218 North Beach Boulevard, camera facing West
0014	150 & 200 North Beach Boulevard, camera facing West
0015	Corner of S. Beach Blvd and Main Street: Hancock Bank, 100 South Beach Boulevard, camera facing North Northwest
0016	Our Lady of the Gulf Catholic Church, 228 South Beach Boulevard, camera facing Northwest
0017	St. Stanislaus Old Gym, 106 Union Street, camera facing Northwest
0018	St. Stanislaus School Library and Chapel, 107 Bookter Street, camera facing North Northwest
0019	St. Stanislaus Collage, 121, 107 Bookter Street, 304 South Beach Boulevard, camera facing North Northwest
0020	599 & 601 North Second Street, camera facing Northeast
0021	601 North Second Street (Craftsman), camera facing East Northeast
0022	111&109 Bay View Court, camera facing Northeast
0023	111 Bay View Court (Cape Cod), camera facing North
0024	113 Bay View Court (International Style), camera facing North
0025	114 Bay View Court (Minimal Traditional), camera facing Southwest
0026	101 McDonald Lane, camera facing East Northeast

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Old Bay St. Louis Historic District

Name of Property

Hancock County, Mississippi

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number      Photo Log      Page      187     

0027	106, 111, & 109 McDonald Lane, camera facing West
0028	111 McDonald Lane (Shotgun), camera facing North
0029	116, 114, & 106 McDonald Lane, camera facing Southeast
0030	First Presbyterian Church, 114 Ulman Avenue, camera facing South Southeast
0031	109 A&B Ulman Avenue, camera facing North Northwest
0032	116 Ulman Avenue, camera facing South Southwest
0033	123 & 127 Ulman Avenue (Colonial Revival), camera facing North Northwest
0034	123 Ulman Avenue, camera facing North Northwest
0035	127 Ulman Avenue, camera facing North Northeast
0036	505 North Second Street, camera facing Southeast
0037	504 North Second Street (Queen Anne), camera facing West
0038	504 & 502 North Second Street, camera facing West Southwest
0039	Second Street Elementary/ Bay High School, 400 North Second Street, camera facing Northwest
0040	310 & 213 Ulman Avenue, camera facing East Northeast
0041	311 Ulman Avenue, camera facing North Northwest
0042	317 Ulman Avenue, camera facing North
0043	305 & 301 Ulman Avenue, camera facing East Northeast
0044	308, 310, 312, & 314 Ulman Avenue, camera facing West Northwest
0045	St. Augustine Church, 199 Seminary Drive camera facing North
0046	St. Augustine Agony Grotto, 199 Seminary Drive camera facing North Northwest
0047	St. Augustine Carpentry and Paint Shop, 199 Seminary Drive camera facing South Southeast
0048	St. Augustine Seminary Cemetery, Seminary Drive camera facing West Northwest
0049	The Sacred Heart Shrine, Hwy 90 camera facing South Southwest
0050	102, 106, & 108 Carroll Avenue, camera facing West Southwest
0051	103, 105, & 107 Carroll Avenue, camera facing Northwest
0052	106 Carroll Avenue (Craftsman/ Gable-Front), camera facing South Southwest
0053	112 Carroll Avenue (Colonial Revival), camera facing Southwest
0054	114-120 Carroll Avenue, camera facing Southeast
0055	114 Carroll Avenue (Craftsman/ Gable-Front), camera facing Southwest
0056	120 Carroll Avenue (Queen Anne), camera facing Southwest
0057	125-131 Carroll Avenue, camera facing Northwest
0058	126, 128, & 130 Carroll Avenue, camera facing West
0059	134 Carroll Avenue (Center Hall), camera facing South Southwest



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Old Bay St. Louis Historic District

Name of Property  
Hancock County, Mississippi  
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number      Photo Log      Page      188     

0060	200, 204, & 208 Carroll Avenue, camera facing West Southwest
0061	209 North Second Street, camera facing Southeast
0062	212 Carroll Avenue (Queen Anne), camera facing South Southwest
0063	300, 304, & 306 North Toulme Street, camera facing South Southeast
0064	304 North Toulme Street (Shotgun), camera facing Northwest
0065	304 Carroll Avenue (Center Hall), camera facing South
0066	313, 317, 319, 321, 323, & 325 Carroll Avenue, camera facing Northwest
0067	313 Carroll Avenue (Biloxi Cottage), camera facing North
0068	310, 312, & 314 Carroll Avenue, camera facing West
0069	319 Carroll Avenue (Creole Cottage), camera facing North Northeast
0070	336-340 Carroll Avenue, camera facing West Southwest
0071	404-416 Carroll Avenue, camera facing West Southwest
0072	406 Carroll Avenue (Minimal Traditional), camera facing South Southwest
0073	305 St. George Street (Creole Cottage), camera facing Northeast
0074	305-303 St. George Street, camera facing East Northeast
0075	306 St. George Street (Shotgun/Lateral Wing), camera facing Southwest
0076	312-308 St. George Street, camera facing Southeast
0077	343 St. George Street, camera facing North Northwest
0078	346 St. George Street, camera facing South
0079	110-112 Demontluzin Avenue, camera facing West Southwest
0080	117 Demontluzin Avenue, camera facing East Northeast
0081	126 Demontluzin Avenue, camera facing South Southwest
0082	135-121 Demontluzin Avenue, camera facing East
0083	204 & 206 Demontluzin Avenue, camera facing South Southwest
0084	211 & 209 Demontluzin Avenue, camera facing East Northeast
0085	209 North Second Street (Double Shotgun), camera facing Northeast
0086	301 & 303 Demontluzin Avenue, camera facing North Northwest
0087	302 & 304 Demontluzin Avenue, camera facing South Southeast
0088	304 Demontluzin Avenue (Rectangular Cottage), camera facing South
0089	314, 312, 310, & 308 Demontluzin Avenue, camera facing Southeast
0090	315, 313, & 311 Demontluzin Avenue, camera facing East Northeast
0091	320 & 316 Demontluzin Avenue, camera facing South Southeast
0092	342-346 Demontluzin Avenue, camera facing West
0093	352 Demontluzin Avenue (Minimal Traditional), camera facing Southwest
0094	405-407 Demontluzin Avenue, camera facing North Northwest
0095	419, 421, & 423 Demontluzin Avenue, camera facing Northwest

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Old Bay St. Louis Historic District

Name of Property

Hancock County, Mississippi

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number      Photo Log      Page      189     

0096	127, 125, 121, & 119 State Street, camera facing East Northeast
0097	127 State Street (Shotgun), camera facing Northeast
0098	110, 107, 106, & 105 North Toulme Street, camera facing South Southwest
0099	107 & 105 North Toulme Street, camera facing South Southeast
0100	301, 303, & 305 State Street, camera facing North
0101	301 State Street (Double Shotgun), camera facing North
0102	305 State Street (L-Plan), camera facing North Northwest
0103	353, 351, & 349 State Street, camera facing East
0104	347 State Street (Shotgun), camera facing North Northeast
0105	347, 349, 351, & 353 State Street, camera facing North Northwest
0106	349 State Street (Bungalow/ Gable-Front), camera facing North Northeast
0107	410 & 412 State Street, camera facing West Southwest
0108	425, 423, & 421 State Street, camera facing East Southeast
0109	524, 526, & 528 State Street, camera facing West Southwest
0110	526 State Street (Bungalow/ Front-Gable), camera facing Southwest
0111	535 State Street, camera facing North
0112	Stokoe Memorial Building/ Masonic Temple 125 Main Street, camera facing North
0113	136 Main Street, camera facing Southwest
0114	137, 131, 125, & 111 Main Street, camera facing East
0115	141, 137, 131, 125, & 111 Main Street, camera facing East
0116	146, 144, & 136 Main Street, camera facing South Southeast
0117	Hancock County Courthouse, 152 Main Street, camera facing Southwest
0118	125, 123, & 111 Court Street, camera facing East
0119	201 Main Street, camera facing North
0120	Main Street United Methodist Church, 162 Main Street, camera facing South
0121	112, 108, & 106 South Second Street, camera facing North Northwest
0122	Cedar Rest Cemetery, South Second Street, camera facing West Southwest
0123	210 Main Street, camera facing West Southwest
0124	207, 209, & 211 Main Street, camera facing North Northwest
0125	212-220 Main Street, camera facing West
0126	220 Main Street (Art Moderne), camera facing South
0127	311, 313, & 315 Main Street, camera facing Northwest
0128	318, 320, & 322 Main Street, camera facing West Southwest
0129	326, 324, 322, & 320 Main Street, camera facing South Southeast
0130	326, 328, 332, & 338 Main Street, camera facing West Southwest
0131	333 Main Street (Colonial Revival), camera facing North Northeast

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Old Bay St. Louis Historic District

Name of Property

Hancock County, Mississippi

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photo Log Page 190

0132	335-337 Main Street, camera facing North Northwest
0133	338 Main Street (Creole Cottage), camera facing South Southwest
0134	341 Main Street (Creole Cottage), camera facing North Northeast
0135	346-342 Main Street, camera facing Southeast
0136	347, 345, 341, & 339 Main Street, camera facing East Northeast
0137	107 & 109 South Necaize Street, camera facing South Southeast
0138	401 Main Street, camera facing North Northeast
0139	403 Main Street (Minimal Traditional), camera facing North Northeast
0140	202 St. John Street, camera facing Southwest
0141	307 St. John Street, camera facing Northeast
0142	314.5 & 316 St. John Street, camera facing West
0143	340 & 342 St. John Street, camera facing West
0144	404-414 St. John Street, camera facing West
0145	406, 408, 410, & 412 St. John Street, camera facing Southwest
0146	415 St. John Street (Shotgun), camera facing North Northeast
0147	419, 417, 415, & 413 St. John Street, camera facing East Northeast
0148	424, 426, & 428 St. John Street, camera facing Southeast
0149	429-431 St. John Street, camera facing North Northeast
0150	129, 127, & 125 North Railroad Avenue, camera facing Northeast
0151	127 North Railroad Avenue (Queen Anne), camera facing North Northeast
0152	298-300 South Second Street (Biloxi Cottage), camera facing North Northwest
0153	200 Block South Toulme Street, camera facing North Northeast
0154	301 & 305 Railroad Avenue, camera facing Northeast
0155	303 Easterbrook Street, camera facing Northeast
0156	307 Easterbrook Street, camera facing North
0157	308 Easterbrook Street, camera facing South
0158	313-317.5 Easterbrook Street, camera facing North Northeast
0159	318 Easterbrook Street, camera facing Southwest
0160	331 & 329 Easterbrook Street, camera facing East Northeast
0161	334-338 Easterbrook Street, camera facing Southeast
0162	341 Easterbrook Street (Craftsman/ Gable-on-Hip), camera facing North Northeast
0163	349 & 353 Easterbrook Street, camera facing North Northwest
0164	409 Easterbrook Street (Double Shotgun), camera facing North
0165	415 & 419 Easterbrook Street, camera facing Northwest
0166	430 & 434 Easterbrook Street, camera facing West



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Old Bay St. Louis Historic District

Name of Property

Hancock County, Mississippi

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number      Photo Log      Page      191     

0167	431, 427, 425, & 423 Easterbrook Street, camera facing East Northeast
0168	St. Rose de Lima Church, 301 B South Necaize Avenue, camera facing West Northwest
0169	St. Mary's Cemetery, South Necaize Avenue, camera facing Northwest
0170	St. Rose de Lima School & Outreach Center, 301 A&C South Necaize Avenue, camera facing South Southeast
0171	St. Stanislaus School Athletic Complex, 413 Bookter Street, camera facing Southwest
0172	100 Men Hall, 303 Union Street, camera facing Northeast
0173	City Hall, 300 South Second Street, camera facing West
0174	304, 302, & 300 South Second Street, camera facing North
0175	304 South Second Street (Double Shotgun), camera facing West
0176	204 Union Street (Shotgun), camera facing South
0177	206 Union Street (Center Hall), camera facing South
0178	207 Union Street, camera facing North Northeast
0179	210 Union Street (Center Hall), camera facing South Southwest
0180	206, 204, & 202 Union Street, camera facing South Southeast
0181	102 Blaize Avenue, camera facing East Southeast
0182	L&N Railroad Depot, 1928 Depot Way camera facing North Northwest
0183	Back-A-Town Commercial District (Blaize Avenue) camera facing South Southwest
0184	Bay St. Louis Ice, Light and Bottling Works, 398 Blaize Avenue, camera facing South Southwest
0185	Brothers of the Sacred Heart Cemetery, Hancock Street, camera facing West Northwest
0186	204 Bookter Street, camera facing South Southwest
0187	214 Bookter Street (Shotgun/ L-Galleried), camera facing Southwest
0188	214 & 218 Bookter Street, camera facing West Southwest
0189	218 & 220 Bookter Street, camera facing Southwest
0190	404 Bookter Street (vernacular), camera facing West Southwest
0191	414-418 Bookter Street, camera facing West Southwest
0192	414, 408, & 404 Bookter Street, camera facing Southeast
0193	500 Bookter Street, camera facing South Southeast
0194	Valena C. Jones School, 310 Old Spanish Trail camera facing Southeast
0195	134 Keller Street (Shotgun/ Lateral Wing), camera facing South
0196	209 Keller Street (Queen Anne), camera facing North Northeast
0197	215-211 Keller Street, camera facing East Northeast

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Old Bay St. Louis Historic District

Name of Property  
Hancock County, Mississippi

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photo Log Page 192

0198	211 Keller Street (Shotgun/ Lateral Wing), camera facing North Northeast
0199	200 Block Keller Street, camera facing East Southeast
0200	115-117 Sycamore Street, camera facing North Northwest
0201	121 Sycamore Street, camera facing North Northwest
0202	121-123 Sycamore Street, camera facing Northwest
0203	135 & 131 Sycamore Street, camera facing East Northeast
0204	135 Sycamore Street, camera facing North Northeast
0205	402 Hancock Street (Minimal Traditional), camera facing West Northwest
0206	407 Hancock Street (Craftsman/ Side-Gable), camera facing East
0207	406 Hancock Street (Shotgun/ L-Galleried), camera facing Northwest
0208	410, 408, & 406 Hancock Street, camera facing North
0209	502 Hancock Street (Rectangular Cottage), camera facing West Northwest
0210	200 Block Sycamore Street, camera facing West
0211	216 Sycamore Street, camera facing Southwest
0212	217-219 Sycamore Street, camera facing North
0213	224 Sycamore Street (Shotgun), camera facing Southwest
0214	229 Sycamore Street (Bungalow/ Double Shotgun), camera facing North Northeast
0215	232 Sycamore Street, camera facing South
0216	239, 241, & 243 Sycamore Street, camera facing North Northwest
0217	243 Sycamore Street (Shotgun/ Lateral Wing), camera facing North
0218	245-243 Sycamore Street, camera facing East Northeast
0219	Valena C. Jones Memorial United Methodist Church, 248 Sycamore Street, camera facing South Southeast
0220	251, 253, & 255 Sycamore Street, camera facing North Northwest
0221	252, 254, & 256 Sycamore Street, camera facing West Southwest
0222	119 & 115 Washington Street, camera facing East Southeast
0223	127, 123, 119, & 115 Washington Street, camera facing East Northeast
0224	200 Block Washington Street, camera facing West Northwest
0225	230, 232, & 234 Washington Street, camera facing West Southwest
0226	235 Washington Street (Creole Cottage), camera facing Northeast
0227	241 Washington Street (Double Shotgun), camera facing North Northeast
0228	247, 241, & 235 Washington Street, camera facing East Southeast
0229	253 Washington Street (Minimal Traditional), camera facing North Northeast
0230	243-251 Washington Street, camera facing East Northeast
0231	108 Third Street (Shotgun/ Lateral Wing), camera facing Northwest
0232	104, 105, & 106 Boudin Lane, camera facing South Southeast

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Old Bay St. Louis Historic District

Name of Property

Hancock County, Mississippi

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number      Photo Log      Page      193

0233	414-412 Washington Street, camera facing South Southeast
0234	440, 436, & 434 Washington Street, camera facing Southeast
0235	201 Citizen Street, camera facing North
0236	Webb School, 300 Third Street, camera facing Northwest
0237	305 Third Street (Craftsman/ Hip), camera facing East Northeast
0238	303-305 Citizen Street, camera facing Northwest
0239	318-316 Citizen Street, camera facing Southeast
0240	325 Citizen Street (Craftsman/ Gable-on-Hip), camera facing North
0241	412 & 416 Citizen Street, camera facing West Southwest
0242	416 Citizen Street, camera facing South
0243	418 & 500 Citizen Street, camera facing West
0244	508 Citizen Street, camera facing Southwest
0245	523 Citizen Street (Ranch), camera facing Northeast
0246	500 Block Citizen Street, camera facing East Southeast
0247	525 Citizen Street (Shotgun/ L-Galleried), camera facing North
0248	526 Citizen Street, camera facing Southwest
0249	247 Ballentine Street (Shotgun), camera facing East Northeast
0250	313 & 315 Ballentine Street, camera facing North Northwest
0251	321 & 323 Ballentine Street, camera facing North Northwest
0252	321 1/2 Ballentine Street (Rectangular Cottage), camera facing North Northeast
0253	402-404 Ballentine Street, camera facing West
0254	404 Ballentine Street (Shotgun/ L-Galleried), camera facing West
0255	411 Ballentine Street (Craftsman/ Gable-Front), camera facing Northeast
0256	414, 416, & 422 Ballentine Street, camera facing West Southwest
0257	423 Ballentine Street (Ranch), camera facing Northeast
0258	423 & 429 Ballentine Street, camera facing North Northwest
0259	424 Ballentine Street (Ranch), camera facing Southwest
0260	436 Ballentine Street (Craftsman/ Gable-Front), camera facing Southwest
0261	437 Ballentine Street (Shotgun), camera facing North
0262	441 Ballentine Street (Craftsman/ Hip), camera facing East Northeast
0263	445-441 Ballentine Street, camera facing East Northeast
0264	Unused
0265	454, 452, & 450 Ballentine Street, camera facing South
0266	143 St. Charles Street (Queen Anne), camera facing North
0267	208 & 212 St. Charles Street, camera facing West
0268	217 St. Charles Street, camera facing North Northwest



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

Old Bay St. Louis Historic District

Name of Property

Hancock County, Mississippi

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photo Log Page 194

0269	231, 233, & 237 St. Charles Street, camera facing North Northwest
0270	233 St. Charles Street (Bungalow/Hip), camera facing North Northwest
0271	242 St. Charles Street (Queen Anne), camera facing South
0272	247 & 241 St. Charles Street, camera facing Northwest
0273	243 Carre Court (Craftsman/ Side-Gable), camera facing North
0274	246, 230, & 239 Carre Court, camera facing West

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Old Bay St. Louis Historic District  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MISSISSIPPI, Hancock

DATE RECEIVED: 5/25/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/23/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/08/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/09/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000441

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 7.8.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

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





610 NORTH BEACH BOULEVARD, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

DECEMBER 30, 2009

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: SIX NEGATIVE: THIRTY-ONE

Photo No. 01 0001



4, 5, 6 Breath Lane, Old Bay St. Louis H. D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing West North west

Roll: 32 Photo: 03 Negative: 34

Photo No. 02      0002





3 1/5 Breath Lane, Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing West

Roll: 32 Photo: 04 Negative: 33

Photo No. 03 0003





5 Breath Lane, Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing West

Roll: 32 Photo: 05 Negative: 32

Photo No. 04 0004



600-606 NORTH BEACH BOULEVARD, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.P.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

DECEMBER 30, 2009

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING WEST-SOUTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: FIVE NEGATIVE: THIRTY-TWO

Photo No. 05 0005





600 NORTH BEACH BOULEVARD, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING WEST

ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: ONE NEGATIVE: THIRTY-SIX

FUJIFILM  
FUJICOLOR Crystal Arch  
Photo No. 06 0006

Photo No. 06 0006





506 NORTH BEACH BOULEVARD, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING WEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: TWO NEGATIVE: THIRTY-FIVE

FUJIFILM  
Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
LAKESIDE AND - #1117-002  
#40-10000 +2 N 11+2 03 0325 02.26.10 NC+01 EN05R

Photo No. 07

0007



408-510 NORTH BEACH BOULEVARD, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

DECEMBER 30, 2009

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: THREE NEGATIVE: THIRTY-FOUR

FUJIFILM

Fujifilm  
Archive  
Fujicolor  
Crystal  
Paper

Fujifilm  
Archive  
Fujicolor  
Crystal  
Paper

Photo No. 08 0008





408 NORTH BEACH BOULEVARD, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MSSHPO  
CAMERA FACING WEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: THREE NEGATIVE: THIRTY-FOUR

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
FUJIFILM  
Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
FUJIFILM

Photo No. 09 0009





THE WESTON HOTEL  
400 NORTH BEACH BOULEVARD, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
HUGH Mc ALDON  
JANUARY 7, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING NORTH WEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: THIRTY NEGATIVE: SEVEN

Photo No. 10

0010



224, 222, 218, & 216 NORTH BEACH BOULEVARD, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SIX PHOTO: TWO NEGATIVE: THIRTY-FIVE

Photo No. 11

0011





216 NORTH BEACH BOULEVARD, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: SIX NEGATIVE: THIRTY-ONE

Lakeland AND • ###117086  
424-2923 +2 N 11+2-25 9235 02.26.10 NC+01 80809

Photo No. 12 0012





218 NORTH BEACH BOULEVARD, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MSSHPD  
CAMERA FACING WEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: FIVE NEGATIVE: THIRTY-TWO

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Paper  
FUJIFILM  
Lakeland, FL 34001  
P.O. Box 1247  
Tel: 888.888.8888  
Fax: 888.888.8888

Photo No. 13 0013



150 & 200 NORTH BEACH BOULEVARD, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING WEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: ONE NEGATIVE: THIRTY-SIX

Photo No. 14 0014





ESTABLISHED 1886  
HANGCOCK BANK

HANCOCK BANK  
INTERSECTION OF NORTH BEACH BOULEVARD & MAIN STREET  
OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: THIRTY-FOUR NEGATIVE: THREE

Photo No. 15 0015





228 South Beach Boulevard, Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Our Lady of the Gulf Catholic Church  
Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010  
MS SHPO

Camera Facing Northwest

Roll:36 Photo:12 Negative:25

Photo No. 16

0016



106 Union St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

St. Stanislaus School Old Gym

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Northwest

Roll:36 Photo:13 Negative:24

Photo No. 17

0017





107 Booker St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

St. Stanislaus School Old Library

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Northnorthwest

Roll:36 Photo:15 Negative:22

photo No. 18

0018





ST. STANISLAUS COLLEGE

121 & 107 BOOKER STREET & 304 BEACH BOULEVARD, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST

ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: SEVEN NEGATIVE: THIRTY

Photo No. 19

0019



599 601 NORTH SECOND STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST

ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: NINE NEGATIVE: TWENTY-EIGHT

AMANDA BURKE + 1-24 9348 92.26.18 NC+01 8000

Photo No. 20 0020





CRAFTSMAN/HIP  
601 NORTH SECOND STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FAUNG EAST- NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: THIRTY NEGATIVE: SEVEN

Photo No. 21 0021





111 1/2 109 Bayview Ct., Old Bay St. Louis H. D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera Facing Northeast

Roll:32 Photo:09 Negative:28



Cape Cod Style

111 Bay View Ct., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Buskie

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing North

Roll: 32 Photo: 08 Negative: 29

Photo No. 23

0023





International Style

113 Bay View Ct., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing North

Roll: 32 Photo: 06 Negative: 31

Photo No. 24      0024





Minimal Traditional Style

114 Bay View Ct., Old Bay St. Louis H. D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Southwest

Roll: 32 Photo: 07 Negative: 30

Photo No. 25 0025



101 McDonald Ln., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 04, 2010  
MS SHPO  
Camera facing East Northeast  
Roll: 32 Photo: 10 Negative: 27

Photo No. 26

0026





106, 111, & 109 McDonald Ln., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 04, 2010  
MS SHPO  
Camera Facing West  
Roll: 32 Photo: 11 Negative: 26

Photo No. 27

0027



JOHN  
MCDONALD  
REALTY  
FOR RENT  
228-483-3400  
228-363-3317





Shotgun Style  
111 McDonald Ln., Old Bay St. Louis Historic District  
Hancock Co., MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 04, 2010  
MS SHPO  
Camera facing North  
Roll:32 Photo:12 Negative:25

Photo No. 28

0028



116, 114 & 106 McDONALD LANE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: TEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-SEVEN

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
FUJIFILM  
LAPOR DE AND...  
\*47-1023 + D N H 19 9435 02.26.10 NC+01 8000

Photo No. 29 0029





FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
114 ULMAN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH-SOUTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: ELEVEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-SIX

FILM  
Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Payroll  
FUJIFILM  
LAKONIA N.H. #1111  
#291 10026 12 N.H. 1 29 9345 02.26.10 RC+01 SENGU

Photo No. 30

0030





109 A & B Ulman Ave.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Northnorthwest

Roll: 32 Photo: 13 Negative: 24

Photo No. 31

0031



116 Ulman Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H. D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 04, 2010  
MS TR0  
Camera facing Southsouthwest  
Roll: 32 Photo: 14 Negative: 23

Photo No. 32      0032





123 1/2 127 Ulman Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Northnorthwest

Roll: 32 Photo: 16 Negative: 21

Photo No. 33

0033



BAY ST. HILLS

111



Colonial Revival Style  
123 Ulman Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 04, 2010  
MS SAPO  
Camera facing Northnorthwest  
Roll:32 Photo:15 Negative:22

Photo No. 34

0034



127 ULMAN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHEAST  
ROLL:THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: TWELVE NEGATIVE: TWENTY-FIVE

Fujifilm  
Tricolor Crystal Archive

Fujifilm  
Tricolor Crystal Archive  
66208 10+30 61\*26.26.19 NC+61 ENBSS  
www.fujifilm.com

Photo No. 35

0035





505 NORTH SECOND STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: SEVEN NEGATIVE: THIRTY

Fuji

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Paper

Archive  
Crystal  
Paper

FUJIFILM

Archive

Photo No. 36 0036





QUEEN ANNE

504 NORTH SECOND STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

DECEMBER 30, 2009

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING WEST

ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: TWENTY-NINE NEGATIVE: EIGHT

Photo No. 37

0037



504 & 502 NORTH SECOND STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

DECEMBER 30, 2009

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING WEST-SOUTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: EIGHT NEGATIVE: TWENTY-NINE

photo No. 38

0038





SECOND STREET ELEMENTARY SCHOOL / BAY HIGH SCHOOL  
400 NORTH SECOND STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.P.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: NINE NEGATIVE: TWENTY-EIGHT

FUJIFILM

Archive  
Crystal  
Fujicolor  
Paper

Archive  
Crystal  
Fujicolor  
Paper

Photo No. 39

0039





300 block of Ulman Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H.D. (301 & 213)  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 04, 2010  
MSSHPO  
Camera facing Eastnortheast  
Roll: 32 Photo: 17 Negative: 20

Photo No. 40

0040



311 Ulman Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SRPO

Camera facing Northnorthwest

Roll: 32 Photo: 18 Negative: 19

Photo No. 41

0041





MOORE-HAUS • ANTIQUES

217 Ulman Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H. D.  
Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera Facing North

Roll: 32 Photo: 19 Negative: 18

Photo No. 42 0042





305 1/2 301 ULMAN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING EAST-NORTHEAST

ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: THIRTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-FOUR

Take Date AND: #####-013  
#047-0004 + P N N 72 9335 02.25.10 VC+01 8000

Photo No. 43

0043



308, 310, 312 & 314 ULMAN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING WEST-NORTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: FOURTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-THREE

Take Number: 0044  
#040-2023012 N H+2-09 02.26.10 10+01 80058

Photo No. 44

0044





ST. AUGUSTINE CHURCH  
199 SEMINARY DRIVE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
HUGH MS ALDON  
JANUARY 7, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING NORTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: THIRTY-TWO NEGATIVE: FIVE

Photo No. 45

0045



ST. AUGUSTINE AGONY GROTTO  
199 SEMINARY DRIVE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANDOCK COUNTY, MS  
HUGH McALOON  
JANUARY 7, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: THIRTY-ONE NEGATIVE: SIX

Photo No. 46

0046





ST. AUGUSTINE CARPENTRY & PAINT SHOP  
199 SEMINARY DRIVE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

HUGH MC ALDON  
JANUARY 7, 2010

MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH - SOUTHEAST  
ROLL THIRTY - SEVEN PHOTO THIRTY - FOUR NEGATIVE - THREE

Photo No. 47 0047



ST. AUGUSTINE CEMETERY  
SEMINARY DRIVE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

HUGH MEALON

JANUARY 7, 2010

MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING WEST-NORTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: THIRTY-THREE NEGATIVE: FOUR

Photo No. 48

0048





Highway 90, Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Hugh McAloon

January 07, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Southwest

Roll: 38 Photo: 01 Negative: 36

Photo No. 49

0049



100 block of Carroll Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H.D. (102, 106, & 108)  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 04, 2010  
MS SHPO

Camera facing West southwest  
Roll: 32 Photo: 20 Negative: 17

Phot. No. 50

0050





100 Block of Carroll Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H. D. (103, 105, & 107)

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera Facing Northwest

Roll:32 Photo:21 Negative:16

109 at far left

Photo No. 51

0051



Craftsman/Gable-front style  
106 Carroll Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H. D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Southsouthwest

Roll: 32 Photo: 22 Negative: 15

Photo No. 52 0052





Colonial Revival style  
112 Carroll Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 04, 2010  
MS SHPO  
Camera facing Southwest  
Roll: 32 Photo: 23 Negative: 14

Photo No. 53      0053



114-120 Carroll Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Southeast

Roll: 32 Photo: 26 Negative: 11

Photo No. 54

0054





Craftsman/Gable-front  
114 Carroll Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H. D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Southwest

Roll: 32 Photo: 24 Negative: 13

Photo No. 55 0055



Queen Anne style

120 Carroll Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Southwest

Roll: 32 Photo: 25 Negative: 12

Photo No. 56

0056





125-131 Carroll Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Northwest

Roll: 32 Photo: 28 Negative: 09

Photo No. 57

0057



126.128 & 130 CARROLL AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.

HANCOCK COUNTY. MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING WEST

ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: SEVENTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY

Label ID: AN01-###7017  
#27-20224 N N-2-71 9335 02.26.10 10+01 50050

Photo No. 58

0058





Center Hall style  
134 Carroll Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 04, 2010  
MS SHPO  
Camera facing Southsouthwest  
Roll: 32 Photo: 29 Negative: 08

Photo No. 59 0059



ONE WAY

200, 204, 208 Carroll Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Westsouthwest

Roll: 32 Photo: 30 Negative: 07

Photo No. 60 0060





209 NORTH SECOND STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING, SOUTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: TWENTY-SEVEN NEGATIVE: TEN

FUJIFILM

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Fujicolor Crystal Paper

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Fujicolor Paper

Photo No. 61 0061



Queen Anne style  
212 Carroll Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H. D.  
Hancock, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 04, 2010  
MS SHPO  
Camera facing Southsouthwest  
Roll: 32 Photo: 31 Negative: 06

Photo No. 62 0062





300 BLDCK OF TOULME STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D. (300, 304, 306)

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

DECEMBER 30, 2009

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: THIRTY-ONE NEGATIVE: SIX

Photo No. 63

0063



304

SHOTGUN  
304 NORTH DULME STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: THIRTY-TWO NEGATIVE: FIVE

Photo No. 64

0064





Center Hall style  
304 Carroll Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H. D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing South

Roll: 32 Photo: 36 Negative: 01

Photo No. 65 0065



300 Block of Carroll Ave. (313, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325)

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Northwest

Roll: 32 Photo: 34 Negative: 03

Photo No. 66

00660





313 Carroll Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 04, 2010  
MS SHPO  
Camera facing North  
Roll:32 Photo:35 Negative:02

Photo No. 67

0067



310, 312, & 314 CARROLL AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING WEST

ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: SIXTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-ONE

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Super 8  
FUJIFILM  
LkK02 de AND. #1111 Y816  
#47-1202 + 2 N. H. #26 9245 82.26.19 NC+G1 8006

Photo No. 68 0068





CREOLE COTTAGE  
319 CARROLL AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY. MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: TWELVE NEGATIVE: TWENTY-FIVE

Photo No. 69

0069



336-340 CARROLL AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 4, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING WEST-SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: ONE NEGATIVE: THIRTY-SIX

Photo No. 70

0070





404-416 CARROLL AVENUE, OLDBAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 4, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING WEST-SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: TWO NEGATIVE: THIRTY-FIVE

Photo No. 71

0071



406

MINIMAL TRADITIONAL  
406 CARROLL AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 4, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH-SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: THREE NEGATIVE: THIRTY-FOUR

Photo No. 72

0072





CREOLE COTTAGE  
305 ST. GEORGE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: EIGHT NEGATIVE TWENTY-NINE

Photo No. 73 0073



305-303 ST. GEORGE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING EAST-NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: SEVEN NEGATIVE: THIRTY

Photo No. 74 0074





SHOTGUN / LATERAL WING  
306 ST. GEORGE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. O.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 9, 2010  
CAMERA FAUING SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: NINE NEGATIVE: TWENTY-EIGHT

Photo No. 75 0075



312-308 ST. GEORGE AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS MO.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 4, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH EAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: FOUR NEGATIVE: THIRTY-THREE

FUJIFILM

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Paper

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Paper

Photo No. 76 0076





343 ST. GEORGE AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 4, 2010

MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: FIVE NEGATIVE: THIRTY-TWO

Photo No. 77 0077



FOR SALE  
Call  
234-4444  
234-4444  
234-4444

346 ST. GEORGE AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 4, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: SIX NEGATIVE: THIRTY-ONE

Photo No. 78

0078



BAY ST. LOUIS



110 & 112 DEMONTLUZIN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING WEST-SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: SEVEN NEGATIVE: THIRTY

Lakeside ΔND Δ##Δ>007  
#30-2023 + 2 N H+P-75 9335 02.25.10 NC+01 S&H

Photo No. 79 0079



117 DEMONTLUZIN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
HUGH MC ALOON  
JANUARY 7, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING EAST-NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: TWENTY-NINE NEGATIVE: EIGHT

Photo No. 80 0080





126 DEMONTLUZIN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH-SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: EIGHT NEGATIVE: TWENTY-NINE

Lakeview KNO. ### > 008  
\*30-2924+2 N H+2-69 9235 02.26.19 40+01 80959

Photo No. 81 0081



135-121 DEMONTLUZIN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING EAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: TEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-SEVEN

FUJIFILM

Archive  
Fujicolor Crystal  
Paper

Photo No. 82 0082

Archive  
Fujicolor Crystal  
Paper





204 206 DEMONTLUZIN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING SOUTH - SOUTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: NINETEEN NEGATIVE: EIGHTEEN

Lakeside AND. ##>B19  
#20-2024 + R H H 1 03 9325 02.26 19 NC+G1 50019

Photo No. 83

0083



211 & 209 DEMONTLUZIN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 5, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING EAST-NORTHEAST

ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: ELEVEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-SIX

Photo No. 84

0084





DOUBLE SHOTGUN  
209 NORTH SECOND STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: TEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-SEVEN

Photo No. 85

0085



301 & 303 DEMONTLUZIN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: TWELVE NEGATIVE: TWENTY-FIVE

Photo No. 86 0086





302 & 304 DEMONTLUZIN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING SOUTH-SOUTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: THIRTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-FOUR

Photo No. 87 0087



RECTANGULAR COTTAGE  
304 DEMONTLUZIN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: FOURTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-THREE

Photo No. 88 0088





314, 312, 310 & 308 DEMONTLU ZIN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING SOUTHEAST

ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: TWENTY-TWO NEGATIVE: FIFTEEN

Laken #022 > ## #1  
#022 + 2 N N-1 59 9235 02.26.10 NC+01 ENG

Photo No. 89 0089



315, 313, 311 DEMONTLUZIN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING EAST-NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: FIFTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-TWO

Photo No. 90

0090





320 & 316 DEMONTLIZIN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH-SOUTHEAST  
ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: FIVE NEGATIVE: THIRTY-TWO.

Photo No. 91 0091



342 & 346 DEMONTLUZIN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING WEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: SIXTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-ONE

Photo No. 92 0092





MINIMAL TRADITIONAL  
352 DEMONTLUZIN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: SEVENTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY

Photo No. 93 0093



405 & 407 DEMONTLUZIN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: EIGHTEEN NEGATIVE: NINETEEN

Photo No. 94 0094





419, 421 & 423 DEMONTLUZIN AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: NINETEEN NEGATIVE: EIGHTEEN

Photo No. 95

0095



127, 125, 121, 119 STATE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 5, 2010

MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING EAST-NORTHEAST

ROLL-THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: TWENTY NEGATIVE: SEVENTEEN

Photo No. 96

0096





SHOTGUN

127 STATE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY. MS

AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 5, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST

ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: TWENTY-ONE NEGATIVE: SIXTEEN

Photo No. 97

0097



100 BLOCK OF NORTH TOULME STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D. (107, 105 / 110, 106)

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

DECEMBER 30, 2009

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING SOUTH-SOUTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: THIRTY-FOUR NEGATIVE: THREE

Photo No. 98 0098





100 BLOCK OF NORTH TOULME STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D. (107, 105)  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH-SOUTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: THIRTY-THREE NEGATIVE: FOUR

Photo No. 99 0099



301, 303, & 305 STATE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING NORTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: TWENTY-TWO NEGATIVE: FIFTEEN

FUJIFILM

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Fujicolor Crystal Paper

Photo No. 100

0100

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Fujicolor Crystal Paper





DOUBLE SHOTGUN  
301 STATE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: TWENTY-THREE NEGATIVE: FOURTEEN

Photo No. 101

0101



L-PLAN

305 STATE STREET, OLD BAN ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 5, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: TWENTY-FOUR NEGATIVE: THIRTEEN

Photo No. 102

0102





353, 351, 349 ? 347 STATE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING EAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: TWENTY-EIGHT NEGATIVE: NINE

Photo No. 103

0103



SHOTGUN  
347 STATE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: TWENTY-SIX NEGATIVE: ELEVEN

Photo No. 104 0104





347, 349. 351, & 353 STATE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 5, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTH WEST

ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: TWENTY-FIVE NEGATIVE: TWELVE

Photo No. 105

0105



BUNGALOW/GABLE-FRONT  
349 STATE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: TWENTY-SEVEN NEGATIVE: TEN

Photo No. 106

0106





JOHN  
MCDONALD  
REALTY

FOR RENT  
228-467-5500  
228-363-0331

408

410 & 412 STATE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 5, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING WEST-SOUTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: TWENTY-NINE NEGATIVE: EIGHT

Photo No. 107

0107



425, 423 & 421 STATE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING EAST-NORTHEAST FROM MAIN STREET  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: THIRTY NEGATIVE: SEVEN

Photo No. 108 0108





524, 526 & 528 STATE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 5, 2010

MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING WEST-SOUTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: THIRTY-ONE NEGATIVE: SIX

Photo No. 109

0109



BUNGALOW/GABLE-FRONT  
526 STATE STREET. OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: THIRTY-TWO NEGATIVE: FIVE

Photo No. 110

0110





535 STATE STREET. OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY. MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING NORTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: THIRTY-THREE NEGATIVE: FOUR

Photo No. 111

0111



SERVING MEMORIAL BUILDING

SERVING MEMORIAL BUILDING

SERVING MEMORIAL BUILDING

STOKOE MEMORIAL BUILDING/MASONIC TEMPLE  
125 MAIN STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MSSHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: TWENTY-THREE PHOTO: FOURTEEN

Lakeside NO. ### > 023  
#34-2023 H H+2-13 9335 02.26.10 10+01 80050

Photo No. 112 0112





136 MAIN STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: TWENTY-FOUR NEGATIVE: THIRTEEN

Photo No. 113 0113



100 BLOCK OF MAIN STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O. (137, 131, 125 & 111)  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING EAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: THIRTY-FIVE NEGATIVE: TWO

Photo No. 114 0114





141,137,131,125 : 111 MAIN STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING EAST

ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: TWENTY-FIVE NEGATIVE: TWELVE

Lakeville AND. ### Y 025  
\*30-2024 + 12 N N+1 02 9335 02.26.19 NC+01 8000

Photo No. 115

0115



146.144 E 136 MAIN STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUISH.D. (146 on right)  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 9, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH-SOUTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-THREE PHOTO: THIRTY-SIX NEGATIVE: ONE

Photo No. 116 0116





HANCOCK COUNTY COURT HOUSE

152 Main St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS STPO

Camera facing Southwest

Roll:34 Photo:02 Negative:35

Photo No. 117 0117



125, 123, 111 Court St., Old Bay St. Louis, M.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing East

Roll: 34 Photo: 17 Negative: 20

Photo No. 118

0118





Jerome

Jerome  
7-8000

Levi's

Levi's

Jerome  
7-8000



201 MAIN STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING NORTH

ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: TWENTY-SIX NEGATIVE: ELEVEN

Lakeside #NO. ###7026  
#30-2023 H N H+2-50 9225 02.26.10 V01-01 S0050

Photo No. 119

0119



MAIN STREET UNITED METHODIST CHURCH  
162 MAIN STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: TWENTY-SEVEN NEGATIVE: TEN

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
FUJIFILM  
Expressive AND...  
#0-2023 +2 H N 2 + 0202  
\*0-2023 +2 H N 2 + 0202

Photo No. 120 0120





100 BLOCK OF SOUTH SECOND STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D. (112, 108, 106)  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MSSHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: ELEVEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-SIX

Photo No. 121 0121



South Second St., Old Bay St. Louis H. D.

Cedar Rest Cemetery

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Westsouthwest

Roll:36 Photo:14 Negative:23

Photo No. 122

0122





210 MAIN STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING WEST-SOUTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: TWENTY-EIGHT NEGATIVE: NINE

Photo No. 123

0123









212-220 Main St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing West

Roll:34 Photo:03 Negative:34

Photo No. 125

0125



220

OPEN

ARTS & CRAFTS

Coca-Cola

ARTS & CRAFTS GALLERY

Art Moderne  
220 Main St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 05, 2010  
M9 SHPO  
Camera facing South  
Roll:34 Photo:05 Negative:32

Photo No. 126

0126





311, 313, 315 Main St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D. (Knights of Columbus at far left)

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Northwest

Roll: 34 Photo: 06 Negative: 31

Photo No. 127

0127









326, 324, 322, 320 Main St., Old Bay St. Louis H. D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SKPO

Camera facing South southeast

Roll:34 Photo:07 Negative:30

Photo No. 129

0129



326, 328, 332, 338, Main St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Westsouthwest

Roll: 34 Photo: 08 Negative: 29

Photo No. 130

0130





Colonial Revival  
333 Main St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 05, 2010  
MS SHPO  
Camera facing North northeast  
Roll: 34 Photo: 09 Negative: 28

Photo No. 131

0131



335, 337, etc., Main St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Northnorthwest

Roll: 34 Photo: 10 Negative: 27

Photo No. 132

0132

FUJIFILM

Archive  
Fujicolor Crystal  
Paper

FUJIFILM

Archive  
Fujicolor Crystal  
Paper





CREOLE COTTAGE  
338 MAIN STREET OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY. MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010

MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH-SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: THIRTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-FOUR

Photo No. 133 0133



Creole Cottage  
341 Main St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 05, 2010  
MS SHPO  
Camera facing North northeast  
Roll:34 Photo:11 Negative:26

Photo No. 134

0134





346 1/2 342 Main St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SKPO

Camera Facing Southeast

Roll: 34 Photo: 13 Negative: 24

Photo No. 135

0135



347, 345, 341, i339 Main St., Old Bay St. Louis, MS H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing East northeast

Roll: 34 Photo: 12 Negative: 25

Photo No. 136

0136





107 & 109 S. Necaize St., Old Bay St. Louis H. D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 04, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing South-south east

Roll: 32 Photo: 1 Negative: 36

Photo No. 137

0137



401 Main St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing North-northeast

Roll: 34 Photo: 15 Negative: 22

Photo No. 138 0138





Minimal Traditional  
403 Main St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 05, 2010  
MS SHPO  
Camera facing North Northeast  
Roll: 34 Photo: 16 Negative: 21

Photo No. 139 0139









307 ST. JOHN STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST

ROLL: THIRTY-NINE PHOTO: THIRTY-FOUR NEGATIVE: THREE

Photo No. 141 0141



314 1/2, 316 St. John St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing West

Roll: 34 Photo: 21 Negative: 16

Photo No. 142 0142





340 1/2 342 St. John St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing West

Roll: 34 Photo: 22 Negative: 15

Photo No. 143 0143



404-414 St. John St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SAPO

Camera facing West

Roll: 34 Photo: 23 Negative: 14

Photo No. 144 0144









Shotgun

415 St. John St., Old Bay St. Louis, H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing North northeast

Roll: 34 Photo: 25 Negative: 12

Photo No. 146 0146





419, 417, 415 & 413 ST. JOHN STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING EAST-NORTHEAST

ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: ONE NEGATIVE THIRTY-SIX

Photo No. 147

0147



424, 426, 428 St. John St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Southeast

Roll:34 Photo:27 Negative:10

Photo No. 148

0148





429 & 431 St. John St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Northnortheast

Roll:34 Photo:26 Negative:11

Photo No. 149 0149



129, 127, 125 N. Railroad Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Northeast

Roll: 34 Photo: 18 Negative: 19

Photo No. 150 0150





Queen Anne  
127 N. Railroad Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 05, 2010  
MS SHPO  
Camera facing Northnortheast  
Roll: 34 Photo: 19 Negative: 18

Photo No. 151

0151



BILOXI COTTAGE  
298-300 SOUTH SECOND STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS M.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
HUGH McALDON  
JANUARY 7, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA: FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: THIRTY-SIX NEGATIVE: ONE

Photo No. 152

0152





200 BLOCK OF SOUTH TOULME, STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: THIRTY-SIX NEGATIVE: ONE

Photo No. 153 0153



301 & 305 Railroad Ave., Old Bay St. Louis H. D.

Hancock County, MS

Hugh McAloon

January 08, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Northeast

Roll: 30 Photo: 04 Negative: 33

Photo No. 154 0154

FUJIFILM

Archive  
Fujicolor  
Crystal  
Paper

FUJIFILM

Archive  
Fujicolor  
Crystal  
Paper





303 Easterbrook St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010  
MS SHPO

Camera facing Northeast  
Roll:34 Photo:28 Negative:09

Photo No. 155 0155



307 Easterbrook St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 05, 2010  
MS SHPO  
Camera facing North  
Roll: 34 Photo: 29 Negative: 08

Photo No. 156

0156





308 Easterbrook St., Old Bay St. Louis H. D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 05, 2010  
MS SHPO  
Camera facing South  
Roll: 34 Photo: 30 Negative: 07

Photo No. 157

0157



313-317.5 Easterbrook St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Northnortheast

Roll:34 Photo:31 Negative:06

Photo No. 158

0158





318 EASTERBROOK STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST

ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: FOUR NEGATIVE: THIRTY-THREE

FUJIFILM

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Paper

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Paper

FUJIFILM

Photo No. 159

0159



331 & 329 EASTERBROOK STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING EAST-NORTHEAST  
ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: THREE NEGATIVE: THIRTY-FOUR

Photo No. 160

0160





334-338 Easterbrook St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Southeast

Roll: 34 Photo: 33 Negative: 04

Photo No. 161

0161



Craftsman/Gable-on-Hip  
341 Easterbrook St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Buske

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Northnortheast

Roll: 34 Photo: 34 Negative: 03

Photo No. 162

0162

FUJIFILM

Crystal Archive  
Fujicolor  
Crystal  
Paper

FUJIFILM

Crystal Archive  
Fujicolor  
Crystal  
Paper





349 1/2 353 Easterbrook St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 05, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera Facing Northnorthwest

Roll:34 Photo:35 Negative:02

Photo No. 163 0163



DOUBLE SHOTGUN  
409 EASTERBROOK STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: ONE NEGATIVE: THIRTY-SIX

Photo No. 164

0164





415 & 419 EASTERBROOK STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: TWO NEGATIVE: THIRTY-FIVE

Photo No. 165

0165



430 & 434 EASTER BROOK STREET. OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING WEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: FOURTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-THREE

Photo No. 166

0166





431, 427, 425 & 423 EASTERBROOK STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. O.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING EAST NORTHEAST  
ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: TWO NEGATIVE: THIRTY-FIVE

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Super

FUJIFILM

Fujicolor Crystal Arch  
Super

FUJIFILM

Photo No. 167

0167



St. Rose De Lima

COME ADORE  
THE KING

10:00 AM - 11:00 AM  
11:00 AM - 12:00 PM  
12:00 PM - 1:00 PM  
1:00 PM - 2:00 PM  
2:00 PM - 3:00 PM  
3:00 PM - 4:00 PM  
4:00 PM - 5:00 PM  
5:00 PM - 6:00 PM  
6:00 PM - 7:00 PM  
7:00 PM - 8:00 PM  
8:00 PM - 9:00 PM  
9:00 PM - 10:00 PM  
10:00 PM - 11:00 PM  
11:00 PM - 12:00 AM

ST. ROSE DE LIMA CHURCH  
301 B SOUTH NECAISE AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING WEST-NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO-TWENTY-ONE NEGATIVE: SIXTEEN

photo No. 168

0168





ST. MARY'S CEMETERY  
SOUTH NECAISE AVENUE, OLD BAN ST. LOUIS M.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: TWENTY-NEGATIVE: SEVENTEEN

Photo No. 169

0169



ST. ROSE DE LIMA SCHOOL & OUTREACH CENTER  
301 A.C. SOUTH NECAISE AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING SOUTH-SOUTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: TWENTY-TWO NEGATIVE: FIFTEEN

Photo No. 170 0170





ST. STANISLAUS SPORTS COMPLEX WALL, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 6, 2010

MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: EIGHTEEN NEGATIVE: NINETEEN

Photo No. 171

0171



WOOD  
MEN  
D.B.A.

*Woods*

100 MEN HALL  
303 UNION STREET, OLD OAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: NINETEEN NEGATIVE: EIGHTEEN

Photo No. 172

0172





TY ALL

CITY HALL  
300 SOUTH SECOND STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING WEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: TWELVE NEGATIVE: TWENTY-FIVE

Photo No. 173

0173



300 BLOCK OF SOUTH SECOND STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D. (304, 302, 300)  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: THIRTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-FOUR

Photo No. 174

0174





DOUBLE SHOTGUN  
304 SOUTH SECOND STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING WEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: TWENTY-SIX NEGATIVE: ELEVEN

Photo No. 175

0175



SHOTGUN  
204 UNION STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: FOUR NEGATIVE: THIRTY-THREE

Photo No. 176      0176





CENTER HALL  
206 UNION STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: FIVE NEGATIVE: THIRTY-TWO

Photo No. 177 0177



207 UNION STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 5, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHEAST

ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: SIX NEGATIVE: THIRTY-ONE

Photo No. 178 0178





CENTER HALL  
210 UNION STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH-SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: SEVEN NEGATIVE: THIRTY

Photo No. 179

0179



206, 204 & 202 UNION STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH-SOUTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: THREE NEGATIVE: THIRTY-FOUR

Photo No. 180

0180

FUJIFILM

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Fujicolor Crystal Paper

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Fujicolor Crystal Paper





102 BLAIZE AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 6, 2010

MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING EAST - SOUTHEAST

ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: TWENTY-FOUR NEGATIVE: THIRTEEN

Photo No. 181 0181



L & N RAILROAD DEPOT

1928 DEPOT WAY, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

DECEMBER 30, 2009

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: TWENTY-FOUR NEGATIVE: THIRTEEN

Photo No. 182

0182





BACK-A-TOWN COMMERCIAL DISTRICT  
BLAIZE AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING SOUTH-SOUTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: TWENTY-THREE NEGATIVE: FOURTEEN

Photo No. 183 0183



BSL ICE COMPANY  
398 BLAIZE AVENUE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH. SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: TWENTY-SIX NEGATIVE: ELEVEN

Photo No. 184

0184





BROTHERS OF THE SACRED HEART CEMETERY  
HANCOCK STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING WEST-NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: TWENTY-FIVE NEGATIVE-TWELVE

Photo No 185 0185



204 BOOKER STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH-SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: EIGHT NEGATIVE: TWENTY-NINE

Photo No. 186

0186





YOGA

ORZ

Alice  
Moseley  
Folk Art  
& Antique  
MUSEUM

ALICE MOSELEY  
FOLK ART & ANTIQUE  
MUSEUM

214 BOOKER STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D. SHOTGUN/L-GALLERIED  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: FIFTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-TWO

Photo No. 187

0187



214 & 218 BOOKER STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING WEST-SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: NINE NEGATIVE: TWENTY-EIGHT

FUJIFILM

Archive  
Fujicolor Crystal  
Paper

Fujicolor Crystal  
Paper

Photo No. 188

0188





218 & 220 BOOKER STREET. OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST

ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: EIGHT NEGATIVE: TWENTY-NINE

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Super

FUJIFILM

Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Super

FUJIFILM

Photo No. 189 0189



MEMORIAL  
MUSEUM

404 BOOKER STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D. VERNACULAR  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 6, 2010

MSSHPO

CAMERA FACING WEST. SOUTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: SIXTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-ONE

Photo No. 190 0190





414 & 418 BOOKER STREET. OLD BAY STREET H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 5, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING WEST-SOUTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: ELEVEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-SIX

Photo No. 191 0191



414, 408 & 404 BOOKER STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 5, 2010  
MSSHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: TEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-SEVEN

Photo No. 192

0192





500 BOOKER STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH-SOUTHEAST  
ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: EIGHTEEN NEGATIVE: NINETEEN

Photo No. 193

0193



VALENA C. JONES SCHOOL  
310 OLD SPANISH TRAIL, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTHEAST  
ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: SEVENTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY

Photo No. 194

0194





SHOTGUN / LATERAL WING  
134 KELLER STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: TWENTY-SEVEN NEGATIVE: TEN

Photo No. 195

0195



ADPH

QUEEN ANNE  
209 KELLER STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH - NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: TWENTY-EIGHT NEGATIVE: NINE

Photo No. 196

0196





Box 88-21

215 & 211 KELLER STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING EAST-NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: TWENTY-NINE NEGATIVE: EIGHT

Photo No. 197

0197



SHOTGUN / LATERAL WING  
211 KELLER STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH - NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: THIRTY-ONE NEGATIVE: SIX

Photo No. 198 0198





KELLER STREET TWO-HUNDRED BLOCK, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.

HANCOCK COUNTY. MS

AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 6, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING EAST-SOUTHEAST

ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: THIRTY NEGATIVE: SEVEN

Photo No. 199 0199



115 & 117 SYCAMORE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 6, 2010

MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO; THIRTY-TWO NEGATIVE: FIVE

Photo No. 200

0200





121 SYCAMORE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST  
ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: TWELVE NEGATIVE: TWENTY-FIVE

Photo No. 201 0201



121 & 123 SYCAMORE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SH PO  
CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: THIRTY-THREE NEGATIVE: FOUR

Photo No. 202 0202





135 & 131 SYCAMORE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 6, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING EAST-NORTHEAST

ROLL: THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO: THIRTY-FIVE NEGATIVE: TWO

Photo No. 203 0203



135 SYCAMORE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 6, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHEAST

ROLL:THIRTY-FIVE PHOTO:THIRTY-SIX NEGATIVE:ONE

Photo No. 204 0204





MINIMAL TRADITIONAL  
402 HANCOCK STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING WEST-NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: NINETEEN NEGATIVE: EIGHTEEN

Photo No. 205 0205



CRAFTSMAN / SIDE-GABLE  
407 HANCOCK STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING EAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: SEVENTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY

Photo No. 206 0206





406

SHOTGUN/L-GALLERIED  
406 HANCOCK STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: EIGHTEEN NEGATIVE: NINETEEN

Photo No. 207 0207



410, 408 : 406 HANCOCK STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS N.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING NORTH  
ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: TEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY SEVEN

Photo No. 208 0208





RECTANGULAR COTTAGE  
502 HANCOCK STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MSSHPO  
CAMERA FACING WEST-NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: FIFTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-TWO

Photo No. 209 0209



200 block of Sycamore St., west of no. 206, Old Bay St. Louis H. D.  
Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing West

Roll: 36 Photo: 03 Negative: 34

photo No. 210 0210





216 SYCAMORE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST

ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: THIRTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-FOUR

FUJIFILM

Photo No. 211

0211



217 1/2 219 Sycamore St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing North

Roll: 36 Photo: 02 Negative: 35

Photo No. 212 0212





Shotgun  
224 Sycamore St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 06, 2010  
MS SHPO  
Camera facing Southwest  
Roll:36 Photo:04 Negative:33

Photo No. 213

0213



Bungalow/Double-Shotgun  
229 Sycamore St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

MS SATPO

Camera Facing Northnortheast

Roll:36 Photo:05 Negative:32

photo No. 214 0214





232 SYCAMORE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
FEBRUARY 10, 2010  
MSSHPD  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH  
ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: FOURTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-THREE

Fujicolor  
Crystal Archive  
FUJIFILM

Fujicolor  
Crystal Archive  
FUJIFILM

Photo No. 215 0215



239, 241, & 243 SYCAMORE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST

ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: FIFTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-TWO

Photo No. 216 0216





Shotgun/Lateral Wing  
243 Sycamore St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing North

Roll:36 Photo:07 Negative:30

Photo No. 217

0217



245 1/2 243 Sycamore St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Eastnortheast

Roll:36 Photo:08 Negative:29

Photo No. 218

0218





248 Sycamore St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Valena C. Jones Methodist Church  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010  
MS SHPO

Camera facing Southsoutheast  
Roll:36 Photo:10 Negative:27

Photo No. 219 0219



251, 253, & 255 Sycamore St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Northnorthwest

Roll:36 Photo:09 Negative:28

Photo No. 220

0220





252.254 & 256 SYCAMORE STREET. OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING WEST-SOUTHWEST

ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: SIXTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-ONE

Photo No. 221 0221



119 & 115 Washington St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Eastsoutheast

Roll: 36 Photo: 16 Negative: 21

Photo No. 222 0222





127, 123, 119 & 115 WASHINGTON STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING EAST-NORTHEAST

ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: ELEVEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-SIX

Photo No. 223

0223



FOR  
SALE  
BY OWNER

200 block of Washington St., looking West from 217; Old Bay St. Louis H. D.  
Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Westnorthwest

Roll: 36 Photo: 17 Negative: 20

Photo No. 224

0224





230, 232, 234 Washington St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing West southwest

Roll: 36 Photo: 18 Negative: 19

Photo No. 225 0225



Creole Cottage  
235 Washington St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

MS 5/117[]

Camera facing Northeast

Roll:36 Photo:19 Negative:18

Photo No. 226

0226





Double-Shotgun  
241 Washington St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera Facing Northnortheast

Roll:36 Photo:20 Negative:17

Photo No. 227 0227



247, 241, 235, etc. Washington St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

MS SHPD

Camera facing East/southeast

Roll:36 Photo:21 Negative:16

Photo No. 228

0228





Minimal Traditional  
253 Washington St., Old Bay St. Louis, MS H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 06, 2010  
MS SHPO  
Camera facing Northnortheast  
Roll: 36 Photo: 22 Negative: 15

Photo No. 229 0229



253, 251, etc. Washington St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

MS SHPO

Camera facing Eastnortheast

Roll: 36 Photo: 23 Negative: 14

Photo No. 230 0230





SHOTGUN / LATERAL WING  
108 THIRD STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANDCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: TWENTY-ONE NEGATIVE: SIXTEEN

Photo No. 231 0231



104, 105 & 106 BOUDIN LANE, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANLOCK COUNTY, MS

HUGH Mc ALDON

JANUARY 7, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING SOUTH-SOUTHEAST

ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: EIGHTEEN NEGATIVE: NINETEEN

Photo No. 232 0232





414 & 412 Washington St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

Camera Facing Southsoutheast

Roll:36 Photo:25 Negative:12

Photo 233 0233



440, 436, 434 Washington St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

Camera Facing Southeast

Roll: 36 Photo: 26 Negative: 11

Photo No. 234 0234





"Linn's Best"

201 Citizen St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 06, 2010  
Camera facing North  
Roll: 36 Photo: 28 Negative: 09

Photo No. 235 0235

FUJIFILM  
Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Fujicolor Crystal Paper

FUJIFILM  
Fujicolor Crystal Archive  
Fujicolor Crystal Paper



Linn's Reef

WEBB SCHOOL  
300THIRD STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: TWENTY-THREE NEGATIVE: FOURTEEN

Photo No. 236 0236





CRAFTSMAN / HIP  
305 THIRD STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
DECEMBER 30, 2009  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING EAST-NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-ONE PHOTO: TWENTY-TWO NEGATIVE: FIFTEEN

Photo No. 237 0237



303 & 305 Citizen St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

Camera facing Northwest

Roll: 36 Photo: 29 Negative: 08

Photo No. 238 0238





318 & 316 Citizen St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

Camera facing Southeast

Roll: 36 Photo: 30 Negative: 07

Fujicolor Crystal Paper

FUJIFILM

Archive  
Crystal Paper

Photo No. 239 0239



Craftsman/Gable-on-Hip  
325 Citizen St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

Camera facing North

Roll:36 Photo:32 Negative:05

Photo No. 240 0240





412 & 416 CITIZEN STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING WEST-SOUTHWEST

ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: NINETEEN NEGATIVE: EIGHTEEN

Photo No. 241 0241



416 Citizen St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 06, 2010  
Camera facing South  
Roll:36 Photo:33 Negative:04

Photo No. 242 0242





418 1/2 500 Citizen St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Amanda Burke  
January 06, 2010  
Camera facing West  
Roll: 36 Photo: 34 Negative: 03

Photo No. 243 0243



508 Citizen St., Old Bay St. Louis H. D.

Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

camera facing Southwest

Roll:36 Photo:35 Negative:02

Photo No. 244 0244





Ranch  
523 Citizen St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS

Amanda Burke

January 06, 2010

Camera Facing Northeast

Roll:36 Photo:36 Negative:01

Photo No. 245      0245



500 BLOCK OF CITIZEN STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY. MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING EAST·SOUTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY·SEVEN PHOTO: TWO NEGATIVE: THIRTY·FIVE

Photo No. 246

0246





SHOTGUN | L-GALLERIED  
525 CITIZEN STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: ONE NEGATIVE: THIRTY-SIX

Photo No. 247

0247



526 CITIZEN STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
HUGH McALDON  
JANUARY 7, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: THIRTY-FIVE NEGATIVE: TWO

Photo No. 248 0248





RENTAL UNIT FOR SALE  
CALL 800-451-7623  
OR 404-525-1234  
NDAH

REGIONS  
MORTGAGE

SHOTGUN  
247 BALLENTINE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING EAST-NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: THREE NEGATIVE: THIRTY-FOUR

Photo No. 249

0249



313 & 315 BALLENTINE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: FOUR NEGATIVE: THIRTY-THREE

Photo No. 250

0250





321 & 323 BALLENTINE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: FIVE NEGATIVE: THIRTY-TWO

Photo No. 251 0251



RECTANGULAR COTTAGE  
321 1/2 BALLENTINE STREET. OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY. MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTH - NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: SIX NEGATIVE: THIRTY-ONE

Photo No. 252 0252





402 & 404 BALLENTINE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANLOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FAUING WEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: SEVEN NEGATIVE: THIRTY

Photo No. 253      0a53



SHOTGUN/L.GALLERIED  
404 BALLENTINE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY. MS  
HUGH M<sup>S</sup> ALOON  
JANUARY 7, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING WEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: TWENTY-EIGHT NEGATIVE: NINE

Photo No. 254 0254





CRAFTSMAN / GABLE - FRONT  
411 BALLENTINE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: EIGHT NEGATIVE: TWENTY-NINE

Photo No. 255 0255



414, 416 & 422 BALLENTINE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

FEBRUARY 10, 2010

MS SHPD

CAMERA FACING WEST-SOUTHWEST

ROLL: FORTY PHOTO: TWENTY NEGATIVE: SEVENTEEN

Photo No. 256 0256





RANCH  
423 BALLENTINE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: NINE NEGATIVE: TWENTY-EIGHT

Photo No. 257 0257



423 & 429 BALLENTINE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING NORTH - NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: TEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-SEVEN

Photo No. 258 0258





RANCH  
424 BALLENTINE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: ELEVEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-SIX

Photo No. 259

0259



436

CRAFTSMAN / GABLE - FRONT  
436 BALLENTINE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: TWELVE NEGATIVE: TWENTY-FIVE

Photo No. 260 0260





SHOTGUN  
437 BALLENTINE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SH10  
CAMERA FACING NORTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: THIRTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-FOUR

Photo No. 261 0261



441

CRAFTSMAN/HIP  
441 BALLENTINE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 6, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING EAST-NORTHEAST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: FOURTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-THREE

Photo No. 262

0262





445: 441 BALLENTINE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

AMANDA BURKE

JANUARY 6, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING EAST-NORTH EAST

ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: FIFTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-TWO

Photo No. 263

0263



454, 452: 450 BALLENTINE STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
AMANDA BURKE  
JANUARY 16, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: SIXTEEN NEGATIVE: TWENTY-ONE

Photo No. 265

0265





QUEEN ANNE  
143 ST. CHARLES STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.P.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
HUGH M. ALDON  
JANUARY 7, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING NORTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: TWENTY-ONE NEGATIVE: SIXTEEN

Photo No. 266 0266



208 & 212 ST. CHARLES STREET. OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.O.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
HUGH McALON  
JANUARY 7, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING WEST  
ROLL THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO TWENTY-TWO NEGATIVE FIFTEEN

Photo No. 267

0207





217 St. Charles St., Old Bay St. Louis H.D.  
Hancock County, MS  
Hugh McAloon

January 08, 2010

MS SHPD

Camera facing Northnorthwest  
Roll: 38 Photo: 02 Negative: 35

Photo No. 268

0268



231, 233 & 237 ST. CHARLES STREET, OLDBAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

HUGH McALDON

JANUARY 7, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST

ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: TWENTY-THREE NEGATIVE: FOURTEEN

Photo No. 269 0269





BUNGALOW / HIP  
233 ST. CHARLES STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
HUGH Mc ALDON  
JANUARY 7, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: TWENTY-FIVE NEGATIVE: TWELVE

Photo No. 270 0270



QUEEN ANNE  
242 ST. CHARLES STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
HUGH M S ALDON  
JANUARY 7, 2010  
MS SHPO  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH  
ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: TWENTY-FOUR NEGATIVE: THIRTEEN

Photo No. 271 0271





247 & 241 ST. CHARLES STREET, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H. D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
HUGH McALOON  
JANUARY 7, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST  
ROLL THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO TWENTY-SIX NEGATIVE ELEVEN

photo No. 272

0272



CRAFTSMAN / SIDE-GABLE  
243 CARRE COURT, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.  
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS  
HUGH M & ALDON  
JANUARY 7, 2010  
MS SHPD  
CAMERA FACING NORTH  
ROLL THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: TWENTY NEGATIVE: SEVENTEEN

Photo No. 273 0273





246, 230 & 239 CARRE COURT, OLD BAY ST. LOUIS H.D.

HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

HUGH M & ALDON

JANUARY 7, 2010

MS SHPO

CAMERA FACING WEST

ROLL: THIRTY-SEVEN PHOTO: NINETEEN NEGATIVE: EIGHTEEN

Photo No. 274

0274

## Missing Core Documentation

<b>Property Name</b>	<b>County, State</b>	<b>Reference Number</b>
Old Bay St. Louis Historic District	Hancock County, OH	10000441

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

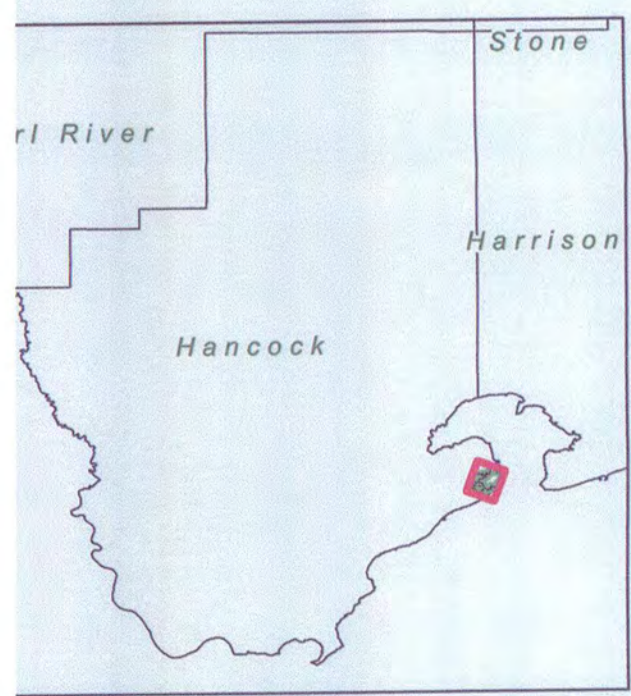
Nomination Form

Photographs (#264)

USGS Map



# Old Bay St. Louis Historic District Photo Map



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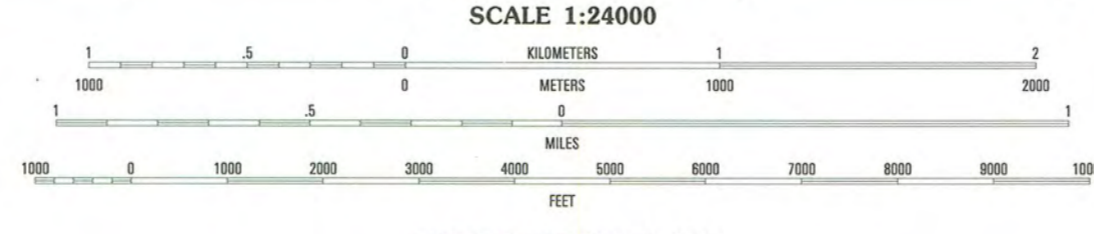
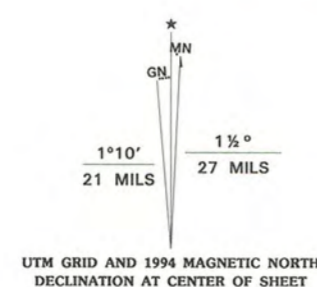
Department of Homeland Security  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Date Created: March, 09, 2010  
Author: Brister, 594-2959  
File: G:\GISData\EHPData\MAPS\BSLHD\_PhotoMap





*Old Bay St. Louis Historic District  
Bay St. Louis Hancock County, MS*

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1950 and 1955. Topography by plane-table survey 1951. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1991-92. Field checked 1993. Map edited 1994.  
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and blue 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16 10 000-foot ticks: Mississippi coordinate system, east zone  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8

1 Kiln  
2 Vidalia  
3 Gulfport NW  
4 Waveland  
5 Pass Christian  
6 Saint Joe Pass  
7 Isle Au Pitre

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway ..... Light-duty road, hard or hard surface ..... Improved surface .....  
Secondary highway ..... Unimproved road .....  
Interstate Route ..... U.S. Route ..... State Route .....

BAY ST. LOUIS, MISS.  
30089-C3-TF-024  
1993  
DMA 3144 IV SE - SERIES V843





May 24, 2010

Dr. Janet Snyder Matthews  
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places and Associate Director for Cultural Resources  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

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

Old Bay St. Louis Historic District, Bay St. Louis, Hancock County

The property was approved for nomination by the Mississippi Historic Preservation Professional Review Board at its meeting on May 18, 2010.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "William M. Gatlin".

Kenneth H. P'Pool

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

By: William M. Gatlin

National Register Coordinator