NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Gulf Gardens Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

**NA**

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by 18th Street on the north, 34th Avenue on the east, 15th Street on the south and Terrance Drive on the west

City or town: Gulfport State: MS County: Harrison

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

**___national ___statewide _X_local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

**_X_A ___B _X_C ___D**

Katie Blount 7-26-16

**Signature of certifying official/Title: Date**

State Historic Preservation officer

**State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

Gulf Gardens Historic District — Harrison County, Mississippi
Name of Property — County and State

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

**Signature of commenting official:** **Date**

**Title :** **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Private: | [X] |
| Public – Local | [ ] |
| Public – State | [ ] |
| Public – Federal | [ ] |

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Building(s) | [ ] |
| District | [X] |
| | [ ] |

Gulf Gardens Historic District — Harrison County, Mississippi

Name of Property — County and State

Site

Structure ☐

Object ☐

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 75 | 39 | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 75 | 39 | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**
**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

Gulf Gardens Historic District

Name of Property

Harrison County, Mississippi

County and State

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
MODERN MOVEMENT/Minimal Traditional
MODERN MOVEMENT/Ranch
LATE 19th And EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Craftsman
LATE 19th And 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Spanish Eclectic

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, Asphalt, Brick

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

**Summary Paragraph**

The proposed Gulf Gardens Historic District in Gulfport, Mississippi consists of seventy-five contributing resources (65%) and thirty-nine non-contributing resources (35%), all residential buildings. The period of significance is 1926-1966 and the proposed historic district is significant under **Criterion A** for **Community Planning and Development;** and **Criterion C** for **Architecture.**

## Narrative Description

The Gulf Gardens Historic District is approximately 35 acres that includes a collection of 114 houses, seventy-three of which are contributing and thirty-nine of which are non-contributing, located between 34th and 38th Avenues and 15th and 18th Streets in Gulfport, Harrison County, Mississippi. The proposed district is located six blocks west and two blocks north of downtown Gulfport. The uniformly shaped district is bounded by 18th and 15th streets to the north and south, respectively, and bounded on the west by 38th Avenue and on the east by 34th Avenue. There are five streets running north-south through the district: Eastward Drive, Fern Avenue, Oleander Drive, Wisteria Street, and Westward Drive; and three streets running east-west through the district; Northward Drive, Park Boulevard (the main artery through the district), and Southward Drive. With the exception of Park Boulevard, the streets follow a formal grid pattern. Park Boulevard features a grassy center median and follows a gentle curve from the east side of the district to the west. Most of the streets have sidewalks with grassy median strips, on at least one side and on some street, both sides of the street..

In addition, the Gulf Gardens Historic District is located about nine blocks north of the Mississippi Sound, about three blocks north of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad which was completed in the late 1860s, and six blocks west of the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad which was completed by 1902. The historic district is located within a neighborhood that was platted December 22, 1925 by Hardie Ellis Realty Company; Eben C. Crocker was the surveyor for the new community.[1] The lot sizes are consistent throughout the district with similar setbacks. Most of the houses are one story in height and of frame construction. Driveways for off-street parking are common. Many of the lots feature mature trees.

Resources are considered contributing if they were built during the Period of Significance, relate to the architectural or historical significance of the district, and retain sufficient elements of integrity to illustrate a form or style that was locally popular during the Period of Significance. Resources within the district were determined noncontributing if they were extensively altered or were constructed after the period of significance.

The house styles and types in the proposed district are local interpretations of residential styles that were nationally popular styles from the 1920s through the 1960s. Architectural styles

1 Harrison County, MS Land Records: Gulf Gardens Plat, rec. Dec. 22, 1925, PB 12, p. 30.

found in the Gulf Gardens Historic District include Craftsman, such as the house at 1609 Fern Avenue (1926, Inv. 31). A Spanish Eclectic house is found at 1615 Westward Drive (1927, Inv. 91)[Photo 3], with a later example at 3428 Park Boulevard (1940, Inv. 57). The Minimal Traditional style is the most common style found in the district. The house at 3614 15th Street (1937, Inv. 9) is an example. Ranch houses are represented in the district with an example found at 1710 Eastward Drive (1950, Inv. 26a)[Photo 24].

Architectural Styles represented in Gulf Gardens:

- Minimal Traditional – 27 out of 114 houses or 23.6% of the district
- Ranch – 22 out of 114 houses or 19.2% of the district
- Craftsman/Craftsman Bungalow – 16 out of 114 houses or 14% of the district
- Vernacular Bungalow – 16 out of 114 houses or 14% of the district
- Vernacular – 14 out of 114 houses or 12.2%
- Spanish/Spanish Eclectic – 5 out of 114 houses or 4.3%
- Post-Katrina Coastal – 3 out of 114 houses or 2.6%
- Neo-Eclectic – 3 out of 114 houses or 2.6%
- Contemporary – 3 out of 114 houses or 2.6%
- Neo-Bungalow – 2 out of 114 houses or 1.7%
- Eclectic – 1 out of 114 houses or 0.8%
- Colonial Revival – 1 out of 114 houses or 0.8%
- Mobile home – 1 out of 114 houses or 0.8%

The non-contributing buildings include extremely modified early-to-mid-twentieth century housing such as 3514 15th Street (1950, Inv. 5), a vernacular bungalow with replacement materials, enclosed porches and additions; and 3621 Southward Drive (1945, Inv. 84), a Minimal Traditional with replacement materials and several large additions. The remaining non-contributing buildings are composed of houses that did not meet the minimum age requirement including 3400 17th Street (1978, Inv. 13)[Photo 25] and 1724 Wisteria Street (2000, Inv. 109), a mobile home.

**Inventory of Resources**
**Gulf Gardens Historic District**
**C=Contributing Element; NC=Non-Contributing Element**

**15th Street**

**1. (C) 3408 15th Street 1946 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (d-w-w) side-gable Minimal Traditional with a partial-width gable porch supported on square posts and spanned by a lattice balustrade. Bay 1, the entry, is a 9-light over 4-panel metal door which is sheltered by the porch. Windows are wood 8-light fixed and aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. Some windows were boarded at the time of survey. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in asbestos shingles, and has an asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafters closed by fascia. [Photo 23]

**2. (NC) 3424 15th Street 1940 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) cross-gable Minimal Traditional. Bay 1, a projecting gable wing addition, consists of an aluminum 1/1 double-hung-sash window. Bay 2, the entry, is a 6-panel metal door. Windows are aluminum 1/1 d-h-s. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A partial-width porch was removed on the main façade (south). A gable roof addition is appended to the rear (north). Alterations to the historic massing, siding and fenestration adversely affect the integrity of the house.

**3. (NC) 3500 15th Street 1942 Vernacular Bungalow**
One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (ww-dd) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an enclosed partial-width gable porch. Bays 1-2, offset right (west), make up the enclosed portion of the porch. Bay 2, the entries, consists of 15-light metal French doors. Windows are vinyl 2-light fixed and 6/6 d-h-s with faux muntins, sometimes in pairs. The house rests on piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof with wide boxed eaves. The orientation of the house was changed to face Southward Drive (north). An inset partial-width porch was enclosed on the rear (south).

**4. (C) 3506 15th Street 1945 Vernacular Bungalow**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (ww-d-ww-carport) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partially enclosed partial-width gable roof porch supported on a decorative iron column. Bay 1 makes up the enclosed portion of the porch. Bay 2, the entry, consists of a flush composite wood door. Bay 4 is a shed roof carport. Windows are vinyl 1/1 d-h-s, sometimes in pairs. Features are board and batten siding in gable, exposed rafters closed with fascia, and brackets on the carport supports. The house rests on piers, is clad in asbestos shingles, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is appended to the left (west).

**5. (NC) 3514 15th Street 1950 Vernacular Bungalow**
One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a full-width shed roof porch addition supported on square posts on a closed balustrade. Windows are aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash. Decorative features include wide eaves and exposed rafters. The house rests on piers, is clad in aluminum siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. The orientation of the house was changed to face Southward Drive (north). A large shed roof addition is appended to the left (east).

**6. (C) 3522 15th Street 1955 Vernacular Bungalow**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an enclosed full-width shed roof porch. Bay 2, the entry, is a 6-panel metal door. Windows are aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash and wood 4/1 and 6/1 d-h-s, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include a pentagonal gable vent and wide boxed eaves. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in aluminum siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof porch is appended to the rear (south).

**7. (NC) 3524 15th Street 1955 Vernacular**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-w-d) hip roof vernacular house with an enclosed partial-width gable roof porch. Bays 1-2 make up the enclosed portion of the porch. Bay 4, the entry, is a 6-panel metal door. Windows are

aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. The house rests on piers, is clad in aluminum siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**8. (NC) 3600 15th Street 1960-1970 Vernacular Bungalow**
One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (d-ww-ww-w-carport/shed) vernacular cross-gable Bungalow with a partial-width shed roof porch addition supported on square posts. Bay 1, the entry, is a 6-panel metal door. Bay 4 is a shed roof addition. Bay 5 is a large shed roof carport and shed addition. Windows are aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs and vinyl 1-light fixed and 6/6 d-h-s with faux muntins. The house rests on cedar and concrete block piers, is clad in aluminum siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is appended to the rear (south).

**9. (C) 3614 15th Street 1937 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (d-w-w) front gable Minimal Traditional with a shed entry. The original partial-width gable porch was enclosed on the left (east). Bay 1, the entry which makes up the enclosed portion of the porch, is a decorative 10-panel wood door. Windows are aluminum and vinyl 1/1 double-hung-sash and aluminum 1x1 sliding. The house rests on piers, is clad in asbestos shingles, and has an asphalt shingle roof. The orientation of the house was changed to face Southward Drive (north). A gable roof addition is appended to the rear (south).

**10. (C) 3710 15th Street 1955 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide hipped roof Minimal Traditional with a partial-shed porch addition supported on square posts. Bay 1, a recessed hipped roof addition, has an aluminum 1-light picture window flanked by 1-light fixed windows. Bay 4, a projecting gable ell, has a bay window with three aluminum 2/2 d-h-s windows. The entry, a 9-light over 2-panel metal door, is reached on the left (west) of Bay 4. Windows are aluminum 2/2 d-h-s, sometimes with faux shutters. The house rests on a concrete slab, is clad in composite wood siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof carport was appended to the main façade (south). A large gable roof addition was attached to the rear (north).

**16th Street**

**11. (NC) 3400 16th Street 1949 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, two-bay-wide side-gable Minimal Traditional with an enclosed partial-width shed roof porch. Bay 1 is a projecting gable ell. Bay 2 makes up the enclosed portion of the porch which infills the right (east) reentrant of Bay 1. The main entry, a 15-light metal door, is reached on the left (west) of Bay 1. Most windows and doors were boarded at the time of survey. Decorative features include vertical sawtooth siding in the gable and an awning. The house rests on piers, is clad in novelty and asbestos shingles, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**12. (NC) 3401 16th Street 1955 Contemporary**
One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-w) side-gable Contemporary house. Bay 2 is projecting shed ell. The main entry, a 6-panel metal door, is reached on the left (east) of Bay 2. Windows are vinyl 8/8 double-hung-sash with faux muntins. Decorative features include wide eaves and working shutters. The house rests on piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is appended to the rear (south).

**17th Street**

**13. (NC) 3400 17th Street 1978 Ranch**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-w) side-gable Ranch house with an inset partial-width porch supported on square posts. The porch shelters Bays 1-2. Bay 2, the entry, is a 2-light over 2-panel metal door. Bay 3 is a projecting gable wing. Windows are vinyl 1/1 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include vinyl siding in the gable and wide boxed eaves. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in a brick veneer and vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. Shed roof additions are appended to the right (east) and rear (north). [Photo 25]

**14. (NC) 3402 17th Street 1978 Ranch**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-ww) side-gable Ranch house with an inset partial-width porch supported on fluted square posts. Bay 1 is a projecting gable wing. The porch shelters Bays 2-3. Bay 2, the entry, is a 5-light semi-circular fanlight over 4-panel metal door. Windows are vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash with faux muntins, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include vinyl siding in the gable and wide boxed eaves. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in a brick veneer and vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is appended to the rear right (northeast).

**Eastward Drive**

**15. (NC) 1512 Eastward Drive 1950 Vernacular Bungalow**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-addition) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an inset partial porch. Bay 2 is a 15-light wood door. Bay 4 is a shed roof addition. Windows are aluminum 1-light picture and boarded, sometimes with faux shutters. Decorative features include a brick skirting and iron bars attached to the windows. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in aluminum siding, and has a pressed metal roof. A hip roof addition is appended to the rear (east). Alterations to the massing, siding and fenestration adversely affect the integrity of this house.

**16. (C) 1513 Eastward Drive 1940 Craftsman Bungalow**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-ww) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with an enclosed inset partial porch. Bay 1 is a segmental arched 1-light over 4-panel metal door and is located within the enclosed portion of the porch. Windows are wood 6/6 and 3/1 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs, and wood 2-light awning. Decorative features include wide boxed eaves and faux shutters. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in aluminum siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. Gable and shed roof additions are appended to the rear (west) and right (north).

**17. (NC) 1514 Eastward Drive 1947 Vernacular**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-ww-d) gable-front vernacular house with a shed partial porch supported on metal poles and spanned by a turned balustrade. Bay 1 is a shed roof addition and has a paired vinyl 6/6 d-h-s window with faux muntins. Bay 2 is a paired wood 6/6 d-h-s window with a decorative 12-light transom. Bay 3 is a paneled metal door. Other windows are aluminum 2/2 d-h-s, sometimes in pairs. Features are a steeply pitched central gable, faux shutters, and exposed rafters. The house rests on piers, is clad in aluminum siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. Shed and gable roof additions are appended to the left (north), right (south), and rear (east). A deck wraps around the right (south) and rear (east) sides. A carport is appended to the left rear (northeast). Alterations to the massing, siding and fenestration adversely affect the integrity of the house.

**18. (C) 1516 Eastward Drive 1947-1949 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable Minimal Traditional with a partial gable porch supported on turned posts and spanned by a picketed balustrade. The entry is a paneled metal door. Windows are vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash with faux muntins. Decorative features include wide boxed eaves and faux shutters. The house rests on piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. Gable and shed roof additions are appended to the right (south) and rear (east).

**19. (C) 1518 Eastward Drive 1945 Craftsman Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-ww) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with a partial gable porch supported by replacement square posts. Bay 2, the entry, is a segmental light over 4-panel metal door. Windows are vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash with faux muntins, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include wide eaves and exposed rafters. The house rests on piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**20. (C) 1525 Eastward Drive 1950 Vernacular Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an enclosed partial gable porch. Bays 1-3 are located on the enclosed porch. The entry, Bay 2, is an elliptical light and 3-panel metal door. Windows are aluminum 1/1 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. The house rests on piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof with wide boxed eaves. A hip roof addition is appended to the rear (west).

**21. (C) 1602-1604 Eastward Drive 1953-1957 Contemporary**
One-story, frame, six-bay-wide (w-w-d-d-w-w) side-gable Contemporary duplex with a partial-width shed roof porch supported by decorative iron posts which spans Bays 3-4. Bays 3-4 are partially inset 6-panel metal doors. Windows are steel, paired 4-light casement and 13-light picture. Decorative features include a low pitch roof and wide eaves. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in board and battens siding, and has a pressed metal roof. A shed roof addition is appended to the rear (east). [Photo 26]

**22. (C) 1609 Eastward Drive 1954 Ranch**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (www-d-ww) hip roof Ranch house. Bay 1 is a wood 1-light picture window flanked by wood 3/1 double-hung-sash windows. Bay 2, the entry, is an elliptical 4-light over 4-panel metal door. Bay 3 is a projecting hip roof wing. Windows are wood 3/1 d-h-s, sometimes in pairs with faux shutters. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof with wide boxed eaves. A shed roof porch is appended to the rear (west).

**23. (NC) 1611 Eastward Drive 1941 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-w-d) side-gable Minimal Traditional with a gable partial porch supported on a Doric column. Bays 1-2 are vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins and are located on a shed roof addition. Bay 3, an entry, is a 6-panel wood door flanked by 10-light sidelights and is sheltered by the porch. Windows are aluminum 2/2 d-h-s and vinyl 6/6 d-h-s with faux muntins, sometimes in pairs and ribbons. Features include wide boxed eaves and faux shutters. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. Shed and gable roof additions are appended to the front (east), left (south), right (north), and rear (west). The house originally had a full-width entry porch (east) and an inset porch on the rear (west).

**24. (C) 1622 Eastward Drive 1948 Colonial Revival**
Two-story, frame, two-bay-wide (bay-d) gable-front Colonial Revival house. Bay 1 is an aluminum 16-light fixed picture window flanked by 8-light fixed windows. Bay 2, an entry, is an oval light over 2-panel replacement wood door. Windows are aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash and vinyl 6/6 d-h-s with faux muntins, sometimes in pairs. Features include a 2nd-story overhang, faux shutters, wide boxed eaves, and broken pediments over the main façade windows. The house rests on piers, is clad in composite wood siding and a brick veneer, and has an asphalt shingle roof. There are gable roof and shed roof additions appended to the rear (east) and left (north).

**25. (C) 1625 Eastward Drive 1940 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (garage-w-d-w) jerkinhead-roof Minimal Traditional with a gable entry supported on turned posts. Bay 1 is a recessed shed-roof garage. Bay 3, the entry, is a 6-panel wood door. Windows are vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash with faux muntins and shutters. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in clapboard siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof with moderate eaves.

**26a. (C) 1710 Eastward Drive 1950 Ranch**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-picture) side-gable Ranch house with a partial-width shed roof supported on square posts and spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 2, the entry, is a fanlight over 4-panel replacement metal door. Bay 3 is a wood fixed picture window flanked by wood 2/2 double-hung-sash windows. Windows are wood 2/2 d-h-s. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in clapboard siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves. A gable roof addition is appended to the rear (east). [Photo 24]

**26b. (C) 1710 Eastward Drive 1960 Vernacular**
One-story frame mother-in-law cottage. Gable roof with asphalt shingles. WDWW. Lap siding.

**27. (C) 1718 Eastward Drive 1950 Vernacular Bungalow**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a gable partial porch supported by square posts and spanned by a decorative metal and wood balustrade. Bay 2 is a replacement 6-panel metal door. Windows are aluminum 1/1 double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house rests on a continuous concrete

foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof with wide boxed eaves. A gable roof porch is appended to the rear (east).

**Fern Avenue**

**28. (C) 1524 Fern Avenue 1950 Ranch**
One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (carport-ww-d-ww-w) hipped roof Ranch house with a partial-width flat roof porch supported on square posts and spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 1 is an attached flat roof carport. Bay 3, an entry, is a 6-light over 2-panel wood door. Windows are vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash with faux muntins and shutters, sometimes in pairs. The house rests on piers, is clad in asbestos shingles, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**29. (NC) 1604 Fern Avenue 2008 Post-Katrina Coastal**
Two-story, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable Post-Katrina Coastal apartment building. The first-story has a gable-front roof. Bay 2, an entry, is a 6-panel metal door. Windows are vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. [Photo 20]

**30. (C) 1605 Fern Avenue 1926 Craftsman Bungalow**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (www-w-d-w) Craftsman cross-gable Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch supported on turned posts and tapered columns on brick pedestals. Bay 1 is a ribbon window with three wood 4/1 double-hung-sash windows. Bays 2-4 are sheltered by the porch. Windows are wood 4/1 d-h-s in singles, pairs, and ribbons of three, sometimes with faux shutters. Features include a turned balustrade, brackets and a brick chimney on the gable end. The house rests on piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof with moderate boxed eaves. A shed roof porch on the rear (west) was enclosed.

**31. (C) 1609 Fern Avenue 1926 Craftsman Bungalow**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (www-w-d-w) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch supported on tapered columns on brick pedestals. Bay 1 is a ribbon window consisting of three wood 4/1 double-hung-sash windows. Bays 2-4 are sheltered by the porch. Windows are wood 4/1 d-h-s in singles, pairs, and ribbons of three. Decorative features include knee braces, exposed rafters, and a brick chimney on the eave wall. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, is clad in clapboard siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A gable roof porch on the rear (west) was enclosed. A gable roof addition was appended on the rear (west).

**32. (C) 1616 Fern Avenue 1950 Vernacular**
Two-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-w-d) hipped-roof vernacular residence. Originally, 1616 Fern Avenue was a mix-use building with the first floor being used as a commercial garage and the second floor as an apartment. The building is currently a single-family residence. Bay 3, an entry, is a 6-panel metal door. Windows are wood 3/1 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include faux shutters and metal awnings. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in asbestos shingles and a brick veneer, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**33. (C) 1620 Fern Avenue 1945 Vernacular**
1.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) side-gable vernacular. Bay 3, an entry, is a flush composite wood door. Windows are aluminum 1/1 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. Features include gable dormers on the main façade, a full-width shed dormer on the rear (east), and close raked eaves. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, is clad in clapboard siding and a brick veneer, and has an asphalt shingle roof. Shed roof additions are appended to the rear (east) and the left (north).

**Northward Drive**

**34. (C) 3400 Northward Drive 1950 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) side-gable Minimal Traditional with a shed entry supported on decorative iron posts. Bay 3, the entry, is a five-light elliptical fanlight over four-panel metal door. Windows are aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash. The house rests on piers, is clad in aluminum siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is appended to the rear (north).

**35. (C) 3402 Northward Drive 1950 Ranch**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) side-gable Ranch house. Bay 3, the entry, is a five-light elliptical fanlight over four-panel metal door. Bay 4 is an aluminum 9-light fixed picture window. Other windows are aluminum 1/1 double-hung-sash, sometimes with faux shutters. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in aluminum siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**36. (C) 3404 Northward Drive 1955 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-w) side-gable Minimal Traditional with a gable entry supported on turned posts. Bay 2, an entry, is a decorative 1-light metal door. Windows are aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs with faux shutters. Decorative features include fascia over rafters and wide eaves. The house rests on piers, is clad in clapboard siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A gable roof addition is appended to the rear (north). [Photo 21]

**37. (C) 3406 Northward Drive 1955 Ranch**
One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (ww-ww-d-ww-ww) side-gable Ranch house with a jerkinhead entry supported on decorative iron columns. Bay 3, an entry, is a five-light fanlight over 4-panel metal door. Windows are wood 6/6 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include board and batten siding around the entry and wide boxed eaves. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in aluminum siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is appended to the rear (north).

**38. (NC) 3500 Northward Drive 1950 Vernacular Bungalow**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-w-wd) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an enclosed full-width hipped porch. Most of the bays were covered by hurricane shutters at the time of the survey. Exposed windows are wood 3/1 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in asbestos shingles, and has an asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafters. Two gable roof additions are appended to the rear (north). A 1.5-story front-gable and hip roof shed and carport are attached to the rear (north) as well. Alteration to the massing and porch adversely affect the integrity.

**39. (NC) 3501 Northward Drive 1983 Neo-Bungalow**
One-story, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) gable-front Neo-Bungalow with a full-width inset porch supported on square posts and spanned partially by a picketed balustrade. Bay 2 is a 6-panel metal door. Windows are vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash with faux muntins and shutters. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof with wide boxed eaves.

**40. (C) 3505 Northward Drive 1950 Vernacular Bungalow**
One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (ww-ww) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-shed porch addition supported on square posts and spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 1, sheltered by the porch, is a paired vinyl 6/6 d-h-s window with faux muntins. Bay 2 is an enclosed gable roof porch with a paired aluminum 2/2 d-h-s with faux shutters. The entry is reached on the left (east) of Bay 2. Windows are vinyl and aluminum 6/6 and 2/2 d-h-s, sometimes in pairs with faux muntins. The house rests on concrete piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**41. (C) 3509 Northward Drive 1964 Ranch**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (garage-w-d-ww) intersecting-hip roof Ranch house with an inset partial-width porch supported on Doric columns. Bays 2-4 are sheltered by the porch. Bay 3, an entry, is a semi-circular light over four-panel metal door. Windows are aluminum 1/1 and 2/2 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include moderate boxed eaves and paneling underneath the windows on the mina façade. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in a brick veneer, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A hip roof wing is appended to the rear (south).[Photo 16]

**42. (NC) 3510 Northward Drive 1972 Ranch**
One-story, frame, seven-bay-wide (w-ww-d-ww-d-w-carport) hipped Ranch house with a partial-width hip porch supported on Doric columns. Bays 3 and 5, entries, are semi-circular fanlight over four-panel metal doors. Bay 7 is a

recessed shed roof carport. Some windows are aluminum 6/6 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs with faux shutters. Other windows were covered by hurricane shutters at the time of survey. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in a brick veneer, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is appended to the rear (north).

**43a. (C) 3520 Northward Drive 1926 Craftsman Bungalow**
One-story, frame, two-bays-wide (d-w) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with an enclosed partial-width gable porch supported on stucco columns. Bays 1-2 are on the enclosed portion of the porch. Bay 1, an entry, is a 9-light square motif door with faux muntins. Bay 2 is a wood 3-light fixed bay window. Windows are wood 4/1 d-h-s in singles, pairs, and ribbons of three and wood 12-light casement. Features are exposed rafters, brackets, coursed shingles in the gable, and a stucco chimney on the eave wall. The house rests on piers, is clad in stucco, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A gable ell is attached to the left (west). A gable porch was enclosed on the rear (north). A gable roof addition is appended to the rear (north).

**43b. (NC) 3520 Northward Drive c. 1975 Vernacular**
Two-story, side-gabled rental unit. First floor is brick veneer and second floor is board-and-batten siding. WDW on first floor, WW on second floor. Exterior stair offset to south.

**44. (NC) 3600 Northward Drive 2002 Neo-Eclectic**
One-story, four-bay-wide (ww-d-www-ww) multiple-hip roof Neo-Eclectic house with an inset entry. Bay 2, an inset entry, is an oval light wood door. Bay 4 is a projecting hip roof ell and consists of a paired vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash window with faux muntins. Windows are vinyl 6/6 d-h-s with faux muntins, in singles, pairs, and ribbons of three. Decorative features include keystones over the windows and moderate eaves. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in stucco and Hardy plank siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**45. (C) 3607 Northward Drive 1940 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (wdw-ww) intersecting-gable Minimal Traditional with an enclosed partial-width shed roof porch. Bay 1, the enclosed portion of the porch, is a 5-light fanlight over 4-panel metal door flanked by aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash windows. Windows are wood, aluminum, and vinyl 1/1, 4/4, and 6/6 d-h-s, sometimes in pairs with faux muntins. The house rests on concrete pylon piers, is clad in asbestos and novelty siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafters. A shed roof porch on the rear (south) was enclosed. Shed and gable roof additions are appended to the rear (south) as well.

**46. (C) 3608 Northward Drive 1960 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-ww) front-gable Minimal Traditional with a gable entry supported on fluted metal columns. Bay 2, an entry, is a 5-light fanlight over 4-panel metal door. Windows are vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash with faux muntins, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include an iron balustrade on the gable entry and faux shutters. The house rests on piers, is clad in a brick veneer and vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof carport is appended to the left (west). A gable roof addition is appended to the rear (north).

**47. (C) 3609 Northward Drive 1965 Ranch**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (www-d-w) hipped roof Ranch house with a hip entry supported on square posts. Bay 1 is an aluminum 1-light fixed picture window flanked by aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash windows. Bay 2, an entry, is a 4-light semi-circular fanlight over 4-panel metal door. Windows are wood and aluminum 2/2 d-h-s. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in Hardy plank siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.[Photo 10]

**48. (C) 3714 Northward Drive 1962 Ranch**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) hipped roof Ranch house with a partial-width hip roof porch supported on fluted metal columns. Bay 3, an entry, is a 5-light semi-circular fanlight over 4-panel metal door. Bay 4 is an aluminum 4-light picture window. Windows are aluminum and vinyl 1/1 and 2/2 double-hung-sash, sometimes with faux shutters. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in a brick veneer, and has an asphalt shingle roof with wide boxed eaves.

**Oleander Drive**

**49. (C) 1524 Oleander Drive 1948 Craftsman Bungalow**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) Craftsman side-gable Bungalow with a gable partial porch supported on brick columns on brick pedestals and spanned by a closed brick balustrade. The porch, sheltering Bay 2, spans between Bays 1 and 3. Windows are wood 3/1 double-hung-sash and 6-light casement, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include wide boxed eaves and metal awnings. The house rests on piers, is clad in concrete block and vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition and dormer are appended to the rear (east).

**50. (NC) 1525 Oleander Drive 1945 Vernacular Bungalow**
One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-dww) vernacular gable-front bungalow with an enclosed partial-width gable porch. Bay 2 includes a diamond pane wood door with paired vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins and is located in the enclosed portion of the porch. Windows are vinyl 6/6 d-h-s with faux muntins, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include metal awnings and moderate boxed eaves. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition and carport are on the left (south). Alterations to the massing and siding adversely affect the integrity of the house.

**51. (C) 1610 Oleander Drive 1937-1938 Craftsman Bungalow**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with a partially inset gable porch supported on square posts. Bay 1 is a paired vinyl 6/1 double-hung-sash window with faux muntins. Bay 2 is a 4-light over 3-panel wood door. The porch shelters Bays 1-2. Windows are aluminum and vinyl 3/1 and 6/1 d-h-s with faux muntins, in singles, pairs, and ribbons of three. Decorative features are metal awnings and wide eaves with exposed rafters. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in novelty siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof porch was enclosed on the rear (east). A shed roof addition and porch were appended to the rear (east).[Photo 14]

**52. (NC) 1705 Oleander Drive 2007 Neo-Bungalow**
One-story, five-bay-wide (garage-w-d-ww-d) front-gable Neo-Bungalow with in inset partial-width porch supported on tapered wood columns on brick pedestals and spanned by a decorative balustrade. Bays 2-3 are located on a side-gable wing. Bay 5, the entry, is a 3-light over 3-panel wood door. Windows are vinyl 9/1, in square motif, double-hung-sash with faux muntins, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features are brackets and exposed rafters. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in Hardy plank, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**53. (C) 1710 Oleander Drive 1953 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (ww-ww-ww-d-carport) side-gable Minimal Traditional house with a gable entry supported on metal poles. Bay 4, the entry, is a 4-light semi-circular fanlight over 4-panel metal door. Bay 5 is an enclosed attached carport. Windows are vinyl 1/1 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include novelty siding in the gable ends and moderate eaves. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in a brick veneer and novelty siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof carport is appended to the right (south).

**Park Boulevard**

**54. (NC) 3414 Park Boulevard 1945 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (ww-d-ww-www) side-gable Minimal Traditional with a gable entry supported on bracketed decorative iron columns. Bay 4 was originally a shed roof porch which has been enclosed. Windows are wood 3/1 double-hung-sash and vinyl 1/1 and 6/6 d-h-s, in singles, pairs, and ribbons of three. Decorative features are a deck with ironwork balustrade on the main façade, cloth awnings, faux shutters, and a brick veneer skirt. The house rests on piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has a pressed metal roof. Six gable and flat roof additions are appended to the right (east) and rear (north). Alteration to the porch and siding adversely affects the integrity of the house.

**55. (C) 3419 Park Boulevard 1950 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable Minimal Traditional with a shed entry supported on turned columns. Bay 2, the central entry, is a 6-panel wood door flanked by fluted pilasters. Windows are wood 6/6 double-hung-sash and 6-light casement, and vinyl 6/6 d-h-s with faux muntins. Decorative features include two stucco

chimneys on the gable ends, faux shutters, dentiled cornice, and wedge gable vents. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in stucco, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A large gable addition is appended to the rear (south).

**56a. (C) 3420 Park Boulevard 1935 Craftsman Bungalow**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) Craftsman hipped roof Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch supported on decorative iron columns. Bay 2, the entry, is a 2-horizontal light wood door. Windows are wood 3/1 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include wide eaves and exposed rafters and metal awnings. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in stucco, and has an asphalt shingle roof. The partial-width gable porch was added after 1950. The original porch on the rear (north) was removed. A shed roof addition is appended to the rear (north). A shed roof carport is appended to the right (east).[Photo 22]

**56b. (C) 3420 Park Boulevard c. 1966 Vernacular**
One-story, metal frame quonset clad in metal. A large, metal roll-up door is centered on the north elevation with a solid, painted metal door flanked to the right.

**57. (C) 3428 Park Boulevard 1940 Eclectic**
1.5-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-ww) broken slope side-gable Eclectic house with an inset full-width porch supported on Doric columns spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 1, the entry, is a flush composite wood door. Windows are aluminum 1/1 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include shed dormers and a steeply pitched roof. The house rests on piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A gable roof addition is appended to the left (west). A gable roof carport and shed are appended to the right (east). Multiple shed and gable roof additions are appended to the rear (north).

**58. (C) 3500 Park Boulevard 1928 Craftsman Apartment Building**
Two-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-w-d-dddd) front-gable Craftsman apartment building with an inset double gallery supported on paneled Doric columns and spanned by a turned balustrade. Bay 4, the entry, is a 6-panel metal door with a wood 10-light sunburst transom. Bay 5 are paired wood 10-light French double doors and is by the porch. Windows are wood 4/1 d-h-s. Features are exposed rafters, beams, a gable entry supported by knee braces, and paneled Doric pilasters on the corners. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. [Photo 18]

**59. (C) 3508 Park Boulevard 1950 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (ww-d-ww-w) side-gable Minimal Traditional with a partial-width inset porch supported on a square post. Bay 1 is a projecting gable ell with a paired aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash window. Bay 2, the entry, is a 6-light and 4-panel wood door. Bay 4 is the enclosed portion of the original porch. Windows are aluminum 2/2 d-h-s and 4-light awning, sometimes in pairs with faux shutters. Decorative features are gable returns and a brick chimney on slope. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in hardy plank, and has an asphalt shingle roof. Three shed roof additions are appended to the rear (north).

**60. (NC) 3510 Park Boulevard 1971 Ranch**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-ww-d-ww) side-gable Ranch house with an enclosed carport. Bay 1 is a vinyl bay window and is located in the enclosed portion of the carport. Bay 3 is a decorative light over 2-panel metal door. Windows are vinyl 1/1 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in a brick veneer and vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves.

**61. (C) 3511 Park Boulevard 1954 Ranch**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (www-d-w) side-gable Ranch house with an inset entry supported on a Tuscan column. Bay 1 is a projecting gable ell with a wood ribbon 3/1 double-hung-sash window. Bay 2, the entry, is a 3-light over 3-panel wood door. Bay 3 is a large 1-light vinyl picture window. Other windows are wood 3/1 d-h-s, in singles and ribbons of three. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in clapboard siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. An enclosed gable roof carport is appended to the right (west).

**62. (C) 3513 Park Boulevard 1950 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (www-d-www-ww) hipped-roof Minimal Traditional with an inset entry supported on a Tuscan column. Bay 1 is a projecting gable ell with a wood ribbon 3/1 double-hung-sash window. Bay 3, a paired aluminum 13-light louver window, is located on the enclosed portion of a carport. Other windows are wood 3/1 d-h-s. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in aluminum siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**63. (C) 3515 Park Boulevard 1949 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (ww-d-www-carport) side-gable Minimal Traditional with a removed front porch that once spanned Bays 2-3. Bay 1, a slightly projecting gable ell, consists of a paired wood 6/6 double-hung-sash window. Bay 2, an entry, is a decorative light over 2-panel metal door. Windows are wood and vinyl 6/6 d-h-s with faux muntins and aluminum 4-light louver, in singles, pairs, and ribbons of three. Features include faux shutters and moderate eaves. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in aluminum siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.[Photo 13]

**64. (C) 3601 Park Boulevard 1926 Spanish Eclectic**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-ww) side-gable and flat roof Spanish Eclectic house with a partial-width inset porch supported on semi-circular stucco arches. Bay 2, a tripartite entry, consists of a 6-panel metal door flanked by 5-light sidelights with a 14-light elliptical transom. Bay 4 is a paired vinyl 9/9 double-hung-sash window with faux muntins and is sheltered by the porch. Windows are vinyl 4/4, 6/6, and 9/9 d-h-s with faux muntins, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include two stucco chimneys and 14-light elliptical transoms over the windows. The house rests on piers, is clad in stucco, and has an asphalt shingle and tar and gravel roof. A shed roof porch is appended to the rear (south).

**65. (NC) 3602 Park Boulevard 1945 Vernacular Bungalow**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-ww) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an enclosed partial-width porch. Bay 2, an entry, is a 5-light semi-circular window over 4-panel metal door. Bay 3 is a paired vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash window with faux muntins. Bays 2-3 are located on the enclosed portion of the porch. Windows are aluminum 2/2 d-h-s and vinyl 6/6 d-h-s with faux muntins, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features are faux shutters and moderate boxed eaves. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in aluminum siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A partial-width inset porch was enclosed on the rear (north).

**66. (C) 3603 Park Boulevard 1926 Spanish Eclectic**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (www-d-www) side-gable and flat roof Spanish Eclectic house. Bay 2, an entry, is a semi-circular arched board and batten wood door. Windows are vinyl 6/4, 6/6, and 9/6 double-hung-sash with faux muntins, in singles, pairs, and ribbons of three. Features include painted semi-circular and segmental arches, with medallions, over the windows, a 5-light gable window, and a stucco chimney on the gable end. The house rests on piers, is clad in stucco, and has an asphalt shingle and tar and gravel roof. A shed roof porch was attached to the rear (south).

**67. (C) 3604 Park Boulevard 1950 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (dw-ww-w) side-gable Minimal Traditional with an inset enclosed partial-width porch. Bays 1 and 2 are gable ells that project from the core. Bay 1, the enclosed portion of the porch, consists of a semi-circular 5-light over 4-panel metal door flanked by a vinyl 1/1 double-hung-sash window. Bay 2 contains a paired vinyl 4/4 d-h-s window with faux muntins. Windows are vinyl 1/1 and 4/4 d-h-s with faux muntins,

sometimes in pairs with faux shutters. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof carport is appended to the left (west).

**68. (C) 3605 Park Boulevard 1926 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-www) intersecting gable and flat roof Minimal Traditional house. Bay 1, a shed roof addition that fills the right re-entrant angle, consists of a decorative 8-light wood door. Bay 2, originally a projecting gable ell, consists of a wood 6/2 double-hung-sash window flanked by wood 1/1 d-h-s windows. Other windows are wood 6/2 d-h-s, in singles, pairs, and ribbons of three. Decorative features are semi-circular arched vents and a central stucco chimney. The house rests on piers, is clad in stucco, and has an asphalt shingle and tar and gravel roof. A shed roof addition is appended to the left (east). A shed roof carport is appended to the rear (south).

**69. (C) 3607 Park Boulevard 1926 Spanish Eclectic**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (dd-d-dd) multiple hipped roof Spanish Eclectic house. Bays 1 and 3 are wood 12-light French double doors. Bay 2, the main entry, is a 3-hexagonal light over 6-panel wood door. Windows are wood 6/2 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include a brick chimney on the eave wall, a Mission style entry, and a partially enclosed patio, with semi-circular round arches, on the right (west). The house rests on piers, is clad in stucco, and has a clay pan tile roof.

**70. (NC) 3608 Park Boulevard 1945 Vernacular Bungalow**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-wwdww-w) side-gable vernacular bungalow with a projecting gable roof sunroom addition that spans between Bays 1 and 3. Bay 2 consists of a 1-light metal door flanked by paired vinyl 1-light fixed windows. Other windows are vinyl 4/4 and 6/6 double-hung-sash with faux muntins, sometimes in pairs. Features are a brick chimney on the eave wall, wide boxed eaves, and staggered shingles in the gable. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. The full-width inset porch was enclosed on the rear (north). The sunporch enclosure adversely affects the integrity of the house.

**71. (NC) 3620 A-C Park Boulevard 2005 Vernacular**
Two-story, two-bay-wide (wd-w) multiple hip roof apartment building with a partial-width hip roof porch supported on a fluted metal post. Bay 1, sheltered by the porch, consists of a vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash window with faux muntins and a 1-light over 2-panel metal door. Windows are vinyl 6/6 d-h-s with faux muntins, sometimes with faux shutters. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**72. (C) 3626 Park Boulevard 1941 Craftsman Bungalow**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) Craftsman side-gable Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch supported by square posts. Bay 2, the entry, is a 6-panel wood door and is sheltered by the porch. Windows are wood 3/1 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include wide eaves with exposed rafters and a brick skirt foundation. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in asbestos shingles, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is appended to the rear (north).

**73. (C) 3630 Park Boulevard 1950 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable Minimal Traditional with a partial-width gable porch supported on turned columns. Bay 2, the entry, is a 4-light semi-circular window over 4-panel metal door and is sheltered by the porch. Windows are aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in hardy plank siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A gable roof addition is appended to the rear (north).

**74. (C) 3636 Park Boulevard 1949 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) hipped-roof Minimal Traditional with a partial-width gable screened porch supported on square posts. The porch shelters Bays 2 and 3. Bay 3, the entry, is a 2-light over 2-panel wood door. Windows are aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash. The house rests on piers, is clad in aluminum siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A hip roof addition is appended to the rear (north). [Photo 8]

**75. (NC) 3639 Park Boulevard 2005 Post-Katrina Coastal Apartment Building**

Two-story, two-bay-wide (w-dw) multiple hip roof Post-Katrina Coastal apartment building with a partial-width hip roof porch supported on a fluted metal column. Bay 2, sheltered by the porch, is a decorative light over 2-panel metal door flanked by a vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash window with faux muntins. Windows are vinyl 6/6 d-h-s with faux muntins, sometimes with faux shutters. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**76. (C) 3701 Park Boulevard 1940 Craftsman Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with a gable partial porch supported on square columns on brick pedestals. The porch shelters Bays 1-3. Bay 2, the entry, is a 4-light over 3-panel wood door. Windows are wood 3/1 and 4/1 double-hung-sash, in singles, pairs, and ribbons of three. Features are wide eaves with exposed rafters and metal awnings. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in novelty siding, and has a pressed metal roof. An inset porch on the rear (south) was enclosed. A shed roof addition is appended to the right rear (southwest). A gable roof garage is attached to the rear (south). [Photo 9]

**Southward Drive**

**77. (C) 3420 Southward Drive 1947 Craftsman Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Craftsman cross-gable Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch supported on square posts. Bay 2, an entry, is a 3-light over 3-panel wood door. Windows are aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. Some of the windows were boarded at the time of survey. Decorative features include moderate eaves with exposed rafters and faux shutters. The house rests on piers, is clad in asbestos shingles, and has a pressed metal roof.

**78. (NC) 3424 Southward Drive 1972 Contemporary**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) Contemporary house with a mansard roof. Bay 2, an inset entry, is a 5-light semi-circular fanlight over 4-panel metal door. Windows are aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include faux shutters, wide eaves, and clipped corners. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in composite wood siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**79. (C) 3500 Southward Drive 1950 Craftsman Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-w) Craftsman Vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partially enclosed partial-width inset porch supported on Doric and decorative iron columns. Bay 1 is the enclosed portion of the porch. Bay 2, an entry, is a 3-light over panel wood door. Windows are wood 3/1 and 4/4 double-hung-sash and vinyl 1/1 d-h-s, sometimes in pairs. The house rests on piers, is clad in novelty siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof with wide boxed eaves. The porch was extended to the right (east). A shed roof addition was appended to the right (east). The rear right (northeast) re-entrant was filled in. A shed roof addition was attached to the rear (north).

**80. (C) 3518 Southward Drive 1938 Vernacular**

Two-story, frame, four-bay-wide (ww-dd-ww-wing) multiple hip roof vernacular uilding with a one-story full-width hip roof porch supported on decorative iron columns, which is located on the left (west). Bay 2, a semi-hexagonal hip roof entry, is comprised of two flush composite wood doors. Bay 4 is a 2-story hip roof apartment wing. Windows are wood 3/1 double-hung-sash and 3-light casement, aluminum 2/2 d-h-s, and vinyl 1/1 d-h-s, sometimes in pairs. The building rests on a concrete slab, is clad in a brick veneer, and has a pressed metal roof. A shed roof addition is appended to the main façade (south) of Bay 4.[Photo 15]

**81. (C) 3600 Southward Drive 1948 Vernacular Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width, partially inset gable porch supported on square vinyl sided posts spanned by a closed vinyl sided balustrade. Bay 2, a decorative light over 2-panel metal door. The porch shelters Bays 2-3. Windows are aluminum 2/2 and vinyl 1/1 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has a pressed metal roof. A gable roof addition was appended to the rear (north).

**82. (NC) 3609 Southward Drive 1950 Vernacular**
One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-w) front-gable vernacular house with a partial-width shed roof porch supported on a square posts. Bay 1 is an oval light metal door. Windows are vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house rests on piers, is clad in T-111 siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. The porch was partially enclosed on the left (east).

**83. (NC) 3610 A-C Southward Drive 2005 Vernacular**
Two-story, four-bay-wide (w-dw-wd-w) hipped roof vernacular apartment building with a partial-width inset porch supported on square posts and spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bays 2 and 3 are comprised of a decorative light over 2-panel metal door flanked by a vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash window with faux muntins. The porch shelters Bays 2-3. Windows are vinyl 6/6 d-h-s with faux muntins, sometimes with faux shutters. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**84. (NC) 3621 Southward Drive 1945 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable Minimal Traditional with a partial-width gable porch supported on decorative iron columns. Bay 2, the entry, is a 5-light semi-circular fanlight over 4-panel metal door. Windows are wood 6/6 double-hung-sash and vinyl 1/1 d-h-s, sometimes in pairs. Features are iron brackets and a dentiled cornice. The house rests on a concrete slab, is clad in a brick veneer and vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. Four large shed roof additions are appended to the rear (south) and right (west).

**85. (NC) 3633 Southward Drive 2005 Vernacular**
One-story, seven-bay-wide (w-w-w-d-w-w-w) side-gable vernacular apartment building with a partial-width inset porch supported on square posts. Bays 1-2 and 6-7 are slightly projecting gable ells with partial-width inset porches supported on square posts. Bays 3-5 are sheltered by an inset porch. Bay 4, the entry, is a decorative light over 2-panel metal door. Windows are vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**Westward Drive**

**86. (NC) 1500 Westward Drive 2005 Neo-Eclectic**
Two-story, four-bay-wide (bay-d-d-bay) hipped roof Neo-Eclectic duplex condo with a full-width shed roof porch supported on square columns. Bays 1 and 4 are bay windows consisting of three vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Bays 2 and 3, entries, are comprised of a decorative light over 2-panel metal doors. The duplex condo rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. [Photo 5]

**87. (NC) 1513 Westward Drive 1955 Ranch**
One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (porch-w-ww-d-carport) multiple-gable roof Ranch with a gable partial porch supported on square posts and spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 1 is the gable partial porch that projects and faces left (south). Bay 4, the entry, is a 6-panel metal door. Bay 5 is a shed roof carport and shed. Windows are vinyl 6/6 and 8/8 double-hung-sash with faux muntins, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include wide eaves and faux shutters. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in Hardy plank siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**88. (C) 1515 Westward Drive 1950 Ranch**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) side-gable Ranch with a shed entry supported on a fluted metal column. Bay 2, the entry, is a 6-panel metal door. Bay 3, consisting of a paired aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, is a projecting gable ell. Windows are aluminum 2/2 d-h-s and 1x1 sliding, sometimes in pairs. Decorative

features include faux shutters and wide eaves. The house rests on a continuous concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is appended to the rear (west).

**89. (C) 1607 Westward Drive 1950 Craftsman Bungalow**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with a partially-inset gable partial porch supported on square columns and spanned by a picketed balustrade. Windows are wood 3/1 double-hung-sash,

sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include wide boxed eaves and faux shutters. The house rests on brick piers, is clad in asbestos shingles, and has an asphalt shingle roof. Gable and shed roof additions are appended to the rear (west).

**90. (C) 1611 Westward Drive 1945 Craftsman**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) flat roof Craftsman house with a partial-width gable roof porch supported on decorative iron columns on stucco pedestals. Bay 2, the entry, is a 3-light over 3-panel wood door. Windows are wood 4/1 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include corrugated metal Bermuda and faux shutters. The house rests on piers, is clad in stucco, and has a tar and gravel roof. A shed roof addition is appended to the rear (west).

**91. (C) 1615 Westward Drive 1927 Spanish Eclectic**
Two-story, frame, three-bay-wide (wddw-d-ww) multiple-hipped roof Spanish Eclectic house with a partially-inset arcaded gallery. Bay 1 consists of 15-light French doors flanked by 3-light sidelights. Bay 2, the entry, is a semi-circular light over 6-panel wood door. Windows are wood 2/2 double-hung-sash, vinyl 6/1 and 6/6 d-h-s, in singles, pairs, and ribbons of three. Decorative features include wide eaves with exposed rafters closed with fascia, tiled vents, and a stucco chimney. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in stucco, and has an asphalt shingle roof. The second story on the left (south) is an addition. A partial-width porch was removed on the rear (west). [Photo 3]

**92. (C) 1617 Westward Drive 1954-1957 Vernacular Bungalow**
One-story, frame, vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an enclosed full-width shed roof porch. The entry is a flush door with a decorative iron security door. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in clapboard and board and battens siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves and exposed rafters. A shed roof addition is appended to the rear right (northwest).

**93. (C) 1618 Westward Drive 1926 Spanish Eclectic**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-www) flat roof Spanish Eclectic house with a flat and shed roof porch supported on a stucco parapet, which extends to the right (south). Bay 2, the entry, is an 8-light over 2-panel wood door. Windows are aluminum 1/1 double-hung-sash, in singles, pairs, and ribbons of three. Decorative features include a stepped parapet, keystone arches, stucco chimney, tiled vents, and semi-circular openings in the porch parapet. The house rests on piers, is clad in stucco, and has a corrugated metal and tar and gravel roof.

**94. (C) 1619 Westward Drive 1953 Ranch**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (d-ww-ww-w) multiple-hipped roof Ranch house with a shed entry supported on square posts. The main façade faces right (north). Bay 1, the entry, is a 9-light wood door. Bays 2-3 slightly project from the main façade. Windows are wood 3/1 double-hung-sash, vinyl 1/1 d-h-s, and aluminum 3-light awning, in singles, pairs, and ribbons of three. The house rests on a continuous concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves. [Photo 2]

**95. (C) 1629 Westward Drive 1950 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (closed-d-w-w) side-gable Minimal Traditional with a partial-width gable porch supported on turned columns and spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 1 was enclosed. Bay 2, the entry, is a 6-panel metal door. The porch shelters Bays 1-2. Windows are vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in brick and novelty siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A gable roof addition is appended to the rear (west).

**96. (C) 1701 Westward Drive 1948 Vernacular**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-ww) jerkinhead vernacular house with a full-width gable porch addition supported on square posts and spanned by a decorative balustrade. Windows are aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. The house rests on a continuous concrete foundation, is clad in novelty siding, and has a pressed metal roof. A large shed roof addition is appended to the rear (west).

**97. (C) 1704 Westward Drive 1965 Ranch**
One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (bay-ww-d-w-carport) side-gable Ranch with a shed overhang over the entry. Bay 1 is a gable roof bay window consisting of three vinyl 1/1 d-h-s windows. Bay 3, the entry, is a 5-light fanlight over 4-panel metal door. Windows are vinyl 1/1 d-h-s, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include a brick chimney on the gable wall and faux shutters. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in board and batten siding and a brick veneer, and has an asphalt shingle roof. Gable and shed roof additions are appended to the rear (east). [Photo 1]

**98. (NC) 1711 Westward Drive 1946 Ranch**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (ww-ww-d-ww) side-gable Ranch house with a partial-width gable porch supported on square columns. The porch shelters Bays 2-4. Bay 3, the entry, is a decorative light over 2-panel metal door. Windows are aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs, aluminum 1x1 sliding, and vinyl 6/6 d-h-s. The house rests on a continuous concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves. Three gable roof and one shed roof additions are appended to the rear (west).

**99. (NC) 1720 Westward Drive 1975 Ranch**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (ww-d-ww-d) hipped roof Ranch house with a partial-width inset porch supported on a brick segmental arched arcade. Bay 4, an enclosed carport, is comprised of a vinyl sliding door. Windows are aluminum 9/6 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in a brick veneer, and has an asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves.

**100. (NC) 1728 Westward Drive 1968 Neo-Eclectic**
1.5-story, frame, six-bay-wide (ww-ww-d-w-ww-ww) side-gable Neo-Eclectic with a partial-width inset porch supported on decorative iron columns. Bay 3, the entry, is a stained glass light over 1-panel wood door with decorative carving. Bay 4 is an aluminum 16-light picture window. Bays 5-6, a garage, slightly projects from the main façade. Windows are aluminum 6/6 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. Features are gable dormers, faux shutters, and wide eaves. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in a brick veneer, and has an asphalt shingle roof. Gable and shed roof additions are appended to the rear (east).

**101. (NC) 3630 Westward Drive 2005 Post-Katrina Coastal**
One-story, three-bay-wide (ww-d-w) side-gable Post-Katrina coastal house with a partial-width inset porch supported on fluted metal columns. The porch shelters Bays 1-2. Bay 2, the entry, is a 1-light over 2-panel metal door. Bay 3 is a hipped-roof bay window consisting of four vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. Other windows are vinyl 6/6 d-h-s with faux muntins, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include wide eaves and faux shutters. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**Wisteria Street**

**102. (NC) 1600 Wisteria Street 1955 Vernacular**
1.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-ww-garage) side-gable vernacular house. Bays 3-4, an oval-light metal door with a paired vinyl 1/1 double-hung-sash windows, are located on a 1-story central wing. Bays 1-2 and 5 are 1.5-story wings that flank the 1-story central wing. Windows are wood 6/6, aluminum 2/2, and vinyl 1/1 d-h-s, sometimes in pairs. The house rests on piers, is clad in a brick veneer and vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. Bays 1-2 and 5 appear to be wing additions. A shed roof carport is appended to the rear (east).

**103. (C) 1703 Wisteria Street 1962 Ranch**

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-www-d-w-w) side-gable Ranch with a partial-width inset porch supported on decorative iron columns. Bay 3, the entry, is a 3-panel metal door. Windows are wood 12/12 double-hung-sash, vinyl 12/12 d-h-s with faux muntins, and vinyl 18-light fixed with faux muntins, sometimes in ribbons of three. Decorative features include vinyl siding in the gables, wide eaves, and faux shutters. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in a brick veneer, and has a pressed metal roof.

**104. (C) 1711 Wisteria Street 1950 Craftsman Bungalow**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with a full-width gable porch supported on square columns and spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 2, the entry, is a 6-panel metal door. Windows are vinyl 1/1 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include wide eaves and exposed rafters. The house rests on piers, is clad in clapboard siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. An inset partial porch was enclosed on the rear right (northwest).

**105. (C) 1715 Wisteria Street 1945 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) cross-gable Minimal Traditional with a partial-width gable porch supported on turned columns. The porch spans between Bays 1 and 3, sheltering Bay 1. Bay 3, a projecting gable ell, is comprised of a vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash window with faux muntins. Windows are vinyl 6/6 d-h-s with faux muntins, in singles, pairs, and ribbons of three, sometimes with faux shutters. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in a brick veneer, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is appended to the rear (west).

**106. (C) 1719 Wisteria Street 1952 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) hipped-roof Minimal Traditional with a hip entry supported on decorative iron columns. Bay 2, the entry, is a fully paneled metal door. Windows are aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include awnings and faux shutters. The house rests on piers, is clad in a brick veneer and vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**107. (C) 1722 Wisteria Street 1955 Vernacular Bungalow**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) front-gable vernacular bungalow with a gable entry supported on turned posts. Windows are vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash and 4-light 1x1 sliding with faux muntins, sometimes in pairs. The house rests on concrete block piers, is clad in novelty siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A gable roof addition is appended to the rear (east).

**108. (C) 1723 Wisteria Street 1955 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-ww) side-gable Minimal Traditional. Bay 1 is a picture window comprised of a wood 1-light fixed window flanked by wood 3/1 double-hung-sash windows. Bay 2, the entry, is a 2-light over 4-panel wood door. Bay 3, a projecting gable ell, consists of a paired wood 3/1 d-h-s window. Other windows are wood 3/1 d-h-s, sometimes in pairs. Decorative features include iron railing on the entry and scalloped board and batten siding in the gables. The house rests on piers, is clad in a brick veneer and clapboard siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A gable roof addition is appended to the rear (west).

**109. (NC) 1724 Wisteria Street 2000 Mobile Home**
One-story, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-ww) side-gable mobile home. The main façade faces left (north). Bay 2, the entry, is a fully paneled metal door. Windows are vinyl 1/1 double-hung-sash, sometimes in pairs with faux shutters. The house rests on piers, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

**110. (C) 1727 Wisteria Street 1952 Ranch**
One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-w-d-w) cross-gable Ranch house. Bays 1-3, a projecting gable wing, consist of paired steel 3-light casement windows. Bay 5 is comprised of a steel 25-light picture window flanked by steel 5-light casement windows. Other windows are steel 9-light fixed and vinyl 16-light fixed with faux muntins. Decorative features include paired and ribbon windows, faux shutters, a large brick chimney, and wide eaves. The house rests on piers, is clad in asbestos shingles and permastone, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is appended to the rear (west).

**111. (C) 1728 Wisteria Street 1955 Ranch**
One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (ww-ww-d-w-ww) side-gable Ranch. Bay 4 consists of an aluminum 1-light fixed picture window flanked by aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash windows. Bay 5, a projecting gable ell, is comprised of a paired aluminum 2/2 d-h-s windows. Other windows are aluminum 2/2 d-h-s, sometimes in pairs and aluminum 30-light fixed. Decorative features include wide eaves and faux shutters. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof. A gable roof wing is appended to the rear (east).

## 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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery

☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

☐ F. A commemorative property

☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**
1926-1966

**Significant Dates**

**Significant Person**
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**
A. G. Darden, builder
Hamilton Brothers and Company, builders

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

Gulf Gardens Historic District is eligible under **Criterion A** for **Community Planning and Development;** and **Criterion C** for **Architecture.** The proposed district is comprised of 112 houses, seventy-five of which are contributing; these structures are a collection of house styles and types representative of Gulfport's early-to-mid-twentieth century development (1925-1966); a period when the railroad and port were growing industries and Gulfport was in the middle of one of its greatest building booms in twenty years. The significance of this district is also magnified by the unique layout of the neighborhood in relation to the surrounding communities in Gulfport.[2] The period of significance for the district dates between 1926, when Gulf Gardens was platted and the first structures were erected, to 1966, the latest construction date for contributing buildings within the district.

The historic district contains locally significant examples of Contemporary, Spanish, Spanish Eclectic, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman architectural styles that are distinctive to the area. The buildings reflect regional trends in architectural development in the early-to-mid-twentieth century. The architectural styles of the buildings are directly linked to Gulfport's commerce, resort and tourism industries such as bartender, waiter, cashier, salesman, and entrepreneurs which include Cyrus A. Rape (3607 Park Boulevard, 1926, Inv. 69) of Cy Rape Drug Company, and W. Armistead Baria (1609 Fern Avenue,1926, Inv. 31) of Baria Sales Company; as well as the transportation and ship building industry including gas station attendants, truck drivers, railroad workers, iron workers; the military industry such as Keesler AFB radio technicians, sergeants, servicemen, and dental officers; in addition to the community development industry which include general contractors, plumbers, plasterers, painters, sheet metal workers, MS Power meter men and statisticians, maintenance workers, Southern Bell plant foreman, pharmacists, warehouse and office managers, bookkeepers, realtors, deputy sheriff, and tax collector; and teachers.[3]

The historic district represents a residential neighborhood that developed in close proximity to Gulfport's major industries during the early- and mid-twentieth centuries. The occupants of the district, many of whom were employed in these industries, depended upon the success or failure of the local port.

2 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; 1950, Sheet 1.
3 City Directories: 1925, 1927, 1931, 1936, 1939, 1947, 1953, 1958, and 1960; U.S. Federal Census Records: 1920 and 1930.

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

Background History

The City of Gulfport was founded due to its proximity to the Gulf of Mexico, more importantly the access to a deep water port, and the railroad.[4] During the 1880s Captain William Harris Hardy was building a railroad between Meridian, Mississippi and New Orleans, Louisiana, when he realized the potential for harvesting the abundant longleaf yellow pine in South Mississippi.[5] At a site, now known as Hattiesburg, Captain Hardy drew a line on his map from his railroad south to Ship Island, where there was deep water. Captain Hardy's intention was to construct a railroad along the marked route as well as a deep water port at the southern end of the line.[6] He eventually formed the Union Investment Company and became the President of the newly reorganized Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Corporation in the mid-1880s.[7] With the backing of the Union Investment Company, Captain Hardy was able to buy 5,000 acres from Mrs. C.M. Soria for $5 per acre and was able to eventually lay out the plat for a town, which would be bounded by the Mississippi Sound on the south, 20th Avenue to the east, 28th Street to the north and 34th Avenue on the west.[8] The first boundary stake was driven in 1887.[9] By 1888 several saw mills and a coal refinery plant were in operation along with other smaller businesses.[10] Unfortunately, economic hardship as well as the Panic of 1893 brought the expansion of the railroad and development of Gulfport to a grinding halt. Despite these setbacks, Gulfport was incorporated on July 28, 1898.[11]

By 1902, Captain Joseph T. Jones, of Bradford, Pennsylvania, had gained full control of the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Corporation and saw to the completion of the railroad that Captain Hardy was financially unable to complete.[12] Prior to gaining control of the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Corporation, Captain Jones was a pioneer oil man and financier who made a fortune in Pennsylvania and New York.[13] He created the Bradford Construction Company and began building hotels, offices, and houses throughout Gulfport.[14] Captain Jones also helped finance the digging of the shipping channel.[15] Due to its excellent railroad and port facilities,

4 Dickerson, Steve and Jim Miller. "City of Gulfport," in Marine Resources and History of the Mississippi Gulf Coast, Volume 1. Jackson, MS: Mississippi Department of Marine Resources, 1998. Page, 105.
5 Ibid.
6 Ibid.
7 Dickerson and Miller, page 105.
8 Ibid.
9 Ibid, page 106.
10 Ibid.
11 Ellis, Dan. Gulfport: The Birth of a City. Pass Christian, MS: Dan Ellis Enterprises, 1998. Page 7.
12 Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. Mississippi Gulf Coast: Yesterday, 1699 and Today, 1939. Gulfport, Mississippi: Gulfport Printing, 1939. Page, 82.
13 Ibid.
14 Ibid.
15 Ibid.

Gulfport became the commercial focus of Harrison County.[16] In 1902, land was donated for a new county courthouse, and the seat of Harrison County was moved from Mississippi City to Gulfport.[17] By 1903, Gulfport's population boomed to 5,000 from 1,000 in 1900.[18] A storm in 1906 blew down almost a fourth of the pine timber in south Mississippi, which caused Gulfport to develop other industries, such as truck gardening and tourism, in order to offset the timber losses and the overreliance on a single industry.[19]

World War I caused economic disruptions although they were partially offset by increased shipbuilding. The postwar years gradually brought a return of prosperity, especially after the Illinois Central Railroad Company provided direct connections with markets in the North and Midwest in 1925.[20] By the beginning of 1920, Gulfport was in the midst of its greatest building boom since 1905-1907. This was due to the growing industry around the port. President Woodrow Wilson designated the port as an official port of entry in 1919 after the city appropriated $180,000 for harbor improvements. There was also significant job growth from the expansion of the Naval Training Center on the grounds of the Mississippi Centennial Exposition Site, as well as U.S. soldiers coming to Gulfport for training.[21] The 1920s also witnessed the construction of the seawall and Highway 90, along with the supply of electricity by the newly created Mississippi Power Company.[22] These factors combined to boost land values and to set off a real estate boom in Gulfport, and by 1925, the population reached 8,000.[23] Many dwellings were built on the west side of Gulfport along 9th, 10th, and 11th streets, and along 2nd Street on the east side. In addition, Broadmoor Place and Gulf Gardens were platted and lots were offered for sale.[24]

Like other communities along the Gulf Coast, Gulfport was severely challenged by the Depression in the 1930s and the need for multiple industries in Gulfport was again evident when, in 1927, after a collapsed real estate boom, the yellow pine supply in south Mississippi was completely depleted.[25] Because of this, Gulfport began exporting cotton, hardwood, and fertilizer; and built cotton warehouses, compresses, and a shirt factory.[26] A million dollar pier and warehouse was built during this time as well giving Gulfport an unparalleled port on the Gulf Coast.[27]

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16 Gulfport was shipping more pine lumber than any other port in the world by 1911. Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, page 83.
17 Dickerson and Miller, page 106.
18 Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, page 83; Dickerson and Miller, page 106.
19 Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, page 83.
20 Dickerson and Miller, page 114.
21 Black, Henry W. *Gulfport: Beginnings and Growth*. Bowling Green, Kentucky: Rivendell Publications, 1986. Page 65-68.
22 Dickerson and Miller, page 114.
23 Ibid, pages 114 and 116.
24 Black, page 75.
25 Dickerson and Miller, pages 114 and 116.
26 Ibid.
27 Ibid.

By 1940, the town's economy had recovered due to military preparations for World War II. In 1942, the United States Navy took over the west pier and warehouse for the storage and shipment of supplies, which established a permanent relationship with the military. The Navy also acquired 911 acres in the northwest portion of Gulfport through condemnation proceedings and a Naval Advance Depot was established on the site, one of only three in the United States.[28] The port became important in the movement of military goods, a function that has continued to the present time.[29]

The 1950s oversaw the expansion of the port and the construction of the sand beach; Gulfport was beginning construction on an 825-foot-long wharf along the East Pier, a commercial small craft harbor on the West Pier, and was starting maintenance repairs and additions on the East Pier warehouse.[30] By the end of 1950, the $300,000, federally funded 300-foot-wide sand beach that would stretch across Harrison County, was under construction.[31] President Truman stated the beach would, "contribute materially to national defense."[32] Gulfport was also selected as an Air National Guard training site in 1954.[33]

The 1960s and 1970s were witness to one of the biggest economic booms for Gulfport when in 1964 work stoppages at the port of New Orleans put Standard Fruit's operations at a standstill, diverting its vessels and shipment of bananas to Gulfport.[34] By 1967, Standard Fruit moved its operations from New Orleans to Gulfport, and in 1973 United Fruit's banana operation also moved their facilities from New Orleans to Gulfport.[35] While bananas continued to be the major import, Gulfport had diversified its trade to include ilmenite ore, fertilizer, wheat, rice, lumber, beef, cotton, as well as frozen chickens.[36] In 1974 the U.S. Navy Home was built on Highway 90. Also in 1974, Mayor Bullock unveiled a community development project called 'arbor Square, a name that was chosen to unite Gulfport as well as to give the city a motif all its own.[37] In 1976, the Gulf Coast Military Academy graduated its last class before William Carey College of Hattiesburg took over the campus for good.[38] From January through July of 1976, there was more than $10 million of construction projects taking place in the city of Gulfport, which happened to be five times more than the comparable period in 1973 and 1974.[39]

In October 1979, Gulfport was one of twelve American cities chosen for a case study to show other cities how to preserve and improve their urban environment.[40]

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28 Black, page 94.
29 Dickerson and Miller, page, 116.
30 Ibid; Black, page 103.
31 Black, page 103.
32 Ibid.
33 Dickerson and Miller, page, 116.
34 Dickerson and Miller, page 118.
35 Ibid.
36 Ibid, pages 118-119.
37 Black, page 114.
38 Dickerson and Miller, page, 119.
39 Black, page 116.
40 Ibid.

Although major hurricanes in 1916 and 1947 damaged resources across the Mississippi Gulf Coast, including Gulfport, Hurricane Camille, a Category 5 storm caused property damage in excess of a billion dollars in 1969.[41] Even that amount paled in comparison to the damage caused by Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Mississippi Governor Haley Barbour, after inspecting the storm damage in Gulfport from a helicopter the day after landfall, later wrote, "We saw where residential areas near the beach had been wiped away. What had been blocks of homes were simply no longer there."[42] The storm left more than 100,000 Gulf Coast residents homeless, either due to outright destruction or severe damage that would take many months to repair.[43]

Community Planning and Development

The establishment of new residential subdivisions in Gulfport came about due to the population increase along with the real estate boom. National trends of laying out new transportation routes prompted the outward movement of suburban development and coupled with the acquisition of farmland near towns and cities; neighborhoods of various sizes were being planned and developed.[44] New subdivisions, which, for the most part, expanded as adjacent parcels of land were subdivided and the existing street grid spread outward, were being designed as residential landscapes, combining the open space, fresh air, and greenery of outlying areas with an efficient layout of houses.[45] This trend is evident in the layout of Gulf Gardens, with a formal grid of streets running north-south divided in half with a wide, curvilinear, tree-lined, median-esplanade along Park Boulevard. This grid is then framed by streets running east-west and north-south with feeder streets running at angles into the subdivision. Gulf Gardens was developed similar to other garden suburbs that were being developed around the country during the early-twentieth century. The district is a neighborhood formed by a grid of long, narrow rectangular blocks divided by a curvilinear boulevard.

Until the early-twentieth century, most subdivisions were relatively small and were generally planned and designed as a single development. Developers were required to file a plat, or general development plan, with the local government indicating their plans for improving the land with streets and utilities.[46] Developers such as Hardie Ellis Realty Company of New Orleans, the company who platted Gulf Gardens, as well as Southern Development Company, were responsible for creating new subdivisions in Gulfport during this time. Houses were often constructed by different builders and sometimes the owners themselves, including such builders

41 Harrison County Standard Survey Report, Vol. II: Architecture, June 1, 2015. Federal Emergency Management Agency. p. 50.
42 Haley Barbour and Jere Nash. *America's Great Storm, Leading Through Hurricane Katrina* Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 2015. Page 33..
43 Barbour and Nash, page 67.
44 McClelland, Linda Flint, David L. Ames, and Sarah Dillard Pope. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form; Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2004. Section E, pg. 3.
45 Ibid, pages 3 and 8.
46 Ibid, page 8.

as A.G. Darden, who constructed the Spanish style houses located at 3601, 3603, 3605, and 3607 Park Boulevard (1926, Inv. 64; 1926, Inv. 66; 1926, Inv. 68; 1926, Inv. 69); together with Home Lumber Company, as well as Hamilton Brothers and Company, who helped construct the apartment building located at 3500 Park Boulevard (1928, Inv. 58)[Photo 18].[47]

As developers defined their role as community builders, they sought increasing control over the design of their subdivisions and devised ways to enhance a neighborhood's park-like setting.[48] Entrance ways with plantings and signs reinforced a neighborhood's separation from noisy and crowded throughways in addition to the outlying industrial activity.[49] Community parks and nearby country clubs provided recreational advantages. As shown on the 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Gulf Gardens was situated merely one block north and one block east of the Gulfport fair grounds.[50] The arranging of traffic circles, residential courts, and landscaped boulevards such as Park Boulevard provided open spaces for planting shade and ornamental trees, in addition to gardens.[51]

Through the use of deed restrictions, which ensured the land was developed with original intent in mind land developers were able to preserve some control over the development of their subdivisions. These restrictions helped maintain neighborhood stability while also protecting real estate values for the home owner and the developer, who expected to sell improved lots over the years.[52] Deed restrictions, which were attached to the sale of land, were used to establish neighborhood character by restricting the size of lots, the setback and even design of houses, as well as the cost of construction. The restrictions, which were enforceable through civil law suits, were considered binding for an explicit time period after which they could be renewed or terminated.[53] Deed restrictions were in place in Gulf Gardens as well. In Warranty Deed Book 153, pages 394-5, the deed restriction for Lots 5-6 in Block 1 (3408 15th Street, 1946, Inv. 1)[Photo 23] stated, "...no building or any part there of shall be constructed on said property within 15 feet of front property line...[and] that no improvements are to be constructed on said property in which a person but the Caucasian race will live, reside or congregate, except servants of a household, that said property is to be used for dwelling purposes only...any residence or improvement, except garage or shed...said property is to front on the street in Gulf Gardens on which said property faces...no front fences or any fences within 25 feet from front property line are to be constructed...no shed or garage is to be constructed on said property within 65 feet of front property line; if said property forms a corner, no shed or garage is to be constructed within 25 feet of side property line...no residence is to be constructed there on to cost less than $3,500."[54]Although the deed restrictions contained provisions to enforce racial segregation became null. the setbacks served to create the patterns and layout still seen in Gulf Gardens.

47 Harrison County MS Land Records: rec. Jul. 28, 1926, WDB: 162, p. 511; and rec. Jan. 2, 1928, WDB: 173, p. 53.
48 McClelland, et al, pages 17-18.
49 Ibid.
50 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1950. Sheets 1 and 18.
51 McClelland, et al, page 18.
52 Ibid, page 12.
53 Ibid.
54 Harrison County, MS. Land Records: Warranty Deed Book: 153, pages: 394-5.

With the introduction of new FHA programs developers continued to examine the use of deed restrictions in designing attractive neighborhoods of moderately priced homes. The Urban Land Institute's *Community Builder's Handbook*, first published in 1947, encouraged such restrictions, even ones that established design review committees.[55]

The creation of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) in 1934 did much to change the look of Gulfport. The FHA offered a system of insured mortgages to promote home ownership during the Depression. Houses were required to meet minimum standards, and frequently were based on the standard plans developed by the FHA.[56]

The Gulf Gardens Historic District developed over a period of four decades. National events, such as the Depression and World War II, affected the growth of the neighborhood. Local economic booms encouraged the growth of the neighborhood. The national popularity of architectural styles changed over the period that the residences in Gulf Gardens were being built. Some of the changes were the result of public policy decisions by lenders and some house designs were widely distributed throughout the country, including the Mississippi Gulf Coast, by popular magazines and catalogues. The variety of residences found in the Gulf Gardens Historic District reflect all of those influences.

Architecture

Improving the quality of American homes and domestic life became a priority following the conclusion of World War I.[57] Architects, developers, builders, and manufacturers, along with public officials, and social reformers, on the national and local levels, encouraged consistent building techniques, home ownership, and neighborhood improvements.[58] Organizations such as Better Homes in America, Inc. (founded in 1922), the Small House Architects' Service Bureau (founded in 1919), and the Home Owners Service Institute, were educating homeowners about quality design and construction by holding weekly activities, such as model home demonstrations and 'Better Homes Week', as well as national competitions to encourage quality small house designs and raise the variety and quality of American homes.[59] Organizations such as these released periodicals like *The Small House*, or plan catalogues like the *Small Homes of Architectural Distinction*, through which home builders could order complete working drawings.[60] Popular magazines such as *Better Homes and Gardens, American Home, House and Garden, Garden and Home Builder, McCall's,* and *Sunset,* contained articles on several topics

55 McClelland, et al, page 12.
56 Fish, Gertrude S. *"Housing Policy During the Great Depression" in The Story of Housing.* New York: MacMillan Publishing Company, 1979. Pages 200-1.
57 McClelland, et al, page 29.
58 Ibid.
59 Ibid, pages 29-30.
60 Ibid, page 29.

including new house designs and plans, decoration, and landscaping.[61] These magazines also contained advertisements for the most up-to-date mass-produced products.[62]

The small house of the 1920s appeared in a variety of forms and styles consisting of Bungalows and revival styles, such as the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival.[63] The small house also appeared in styles that were heavily influenced by the Spanish, English, French, and Dutch, which ultimately resulted in a greater diversity of architectural styles and types nationally and locally.[64] The Craftsman Bungalow, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch are well represented in Gulf Gardens, emphasizing their popularity during the period of significance.

As a result of the standardized plans and minimum standards promoted by the FHA, Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses, which offered modern floor plans and conveniences that were also promoted by FHA, began to appear, both nationally and in Mississippi. The style quickly grew in popularity, probably because it represented a simple, inexpensive house types that met the FHA's requirements. Simply styled, one-story houses, equipped to accommodate the latest in modern design and conveniences, eased the acute housing shortage which worsened as World War II approached and Gulfport became an integral part of the military preparations.

The architecture of the Gulf Gardens Historic District is significant as a cohesive group of houses that represent styles and types that were popular at the time they were built. There are some excellent examples of particular styles or types; overall, however, the district draws its significance mainly for its modest, middle class architecture. The district was developed over four decades and exhibits a somewhat limited range of house styles and types, with Spanish Eclectic and Craftsman style houses being the earliest representation within Gulf Gardens. The Gulf Gardens Historic District is an intact, contiguous historic residential area in Gulfport and is one of only two early-twentieth century garden suburbs in Gulfport. Broadmoor Place Historic District (NR, 2015) is the other early-twentieth century garden suburb in Gulfport.

Broadmoor Place consists of approximately 43 acres and is located roughly 1.5 miles northwest of downtown Gulfport. It was platted in 1925 and contains 172 houses, 140 of which are contributing while 32 are noncontributing. Broadmoor Place is flanked by 25th Street and Oak Place to the north, 22nd Street to the south. The district was planned around a circular drive accessed by a north-south, two-lane boulevard with a median of trees, which forks at the center and forms an island of green space with a tennis court and playground; the boulevard eventually reconnects after the green space. The surrounding streets are in a grid pattern. The lots within Broadmoor Place were all uniform in size and shape except those along the central green space, which are wedge shaped and therefore have a smaller front yard and a larger backyard. Most of the houses have similar setbacks and mature vegetation. There are sidewalks throughout the neighborhood as well. The subdivision was initially platted for middle-class white families,

61 Ibid.
62 Ibid, page 30.
63 Ibid.
64 Ibid.

many of whom worked in similar industries as the Gulf Gardens residents.[65] The architectural styles represented in Broadmoor Place Historic District are similar to those in Gulf Gardens Historic District.

Regarding architectural styles and types, residential development in Gulf Gardens Historic District may be divided into two periods: 1926-1941, representing the pre-depression/pre-World War II era, and 1941-1966, representing the World War II / post-World War II era.

The earliest houses in the Gulf Gardens Historic District represent a couple of the styles that were popular at the time. Of the twelve houses that were constructed during the early period, eleven of which are still extant, ten are excellent examples of their style. These include: two Craftsman Bungalows built in 1926, located at 1605 and 1609 Fern Avenue (Inv. 30 and Inv. 31); a Craftsman apartment building constructed in 1928, situated at 3500 Park Boulevard (Inv. 58)[Photo 18]; four nearly identical Spanish Eclectic style houses all built in 1926, found at 3601, 3603, 3605, and 3607 Park Boulevard (Inv. 64, Inv. 66, Inv. 68, and Inv. 69); and, a two-story Spanish Eclectic house built in 1927, located at 1615 Westward Drive (Inventory No. 91)[Photo 3]. The two styles reflect nationally popular styles in the early-20th century. The Craftsman style began in California and spread throughout the United States through popular magazines. Drawing on the English Arts & Crafts movement, the Craftsman style became the most popular style for small houses in the period from 1905 to the 1930s.[66] Identifying features include a low-pitched gable roof with a wide, unenclosed eave overhang (usually with exposed rafters), decorative beams or braces under the gables, full or partial width porches supported by tapered square columns, and the columns, or pedestals upon which they rest, frequently extend to the ground.[67] The Spanish Eclectic style finds its roots in the Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue design of the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego. The style is most common in the southwest United States, as well as Texas and Florida.[68] Identifying features include low-pitched roofs, tile roof covering, arched window or door openings, stucco wall cladding, and asymmetrical façades.[69]

Similar to other communities along the Gulf Coast, Gulfport was severely hampered during the Depression in the 1930s, and the lack of development in Gulf Gardens during this time reflects this, with only four houses built between 1929 and 1939. The Craftsman style remained popular with Craftsman houses built at 3420 Park Boulevard (1935, Inv. 56a)[Photo 22] and at 1610 Oleander Drive (1937-8, Inv. 51)[Photo 14]. The Minimal Traditional house developed during the Depression years, when federal housing assistance programs encouraged the restrained style through favorable loan policies and pattern books illustrating the style. Architectural historian Virginia McAlester notes that "a veritable flood of house plans and pattern books for small houses featuring Minimal Traditionals was published between 1935 and

65 Ibid.
66 McAlester, p. 578.
67 McAlester, Virginia, and A. Lee McAlester. "Eclectic Houses: Craftsman.".
68 McAlester and McAlester. Page 418.
69 McAlester and McAlester. Page 417.

1950…the most influential publications were the FHA's own bulletins, *Principles of Planning Small House."*[70] An example of the style built in the Gulf Gardens Historic District at 3614 15th Street (1937, Inv. 9).

By 1940, Gulfport had recovered economically due to military preparations for World War II. With the United States Navy's acquisition of Gulfport's west pier and warehouse for storage and shipping supplies in 1942, the port became important in the movement of military goods.[71] The need for housing in the town was evident as development in Gulf Gardens and other subdivisions ramped up. Nineteen buildings were constructed in Gulf Gardens during the first half of the decade between 1940 and 1945. These include Craftsman bungalows located at 3701 Park Boulevard (1940, Inv. 76) [Photo 9] and 3626 Park Boulevard (1941, Inv. 72).

Twelve houses were built in the final years of the 1940s, between 1946 and 1949, bringing the total number of residences built during the decade to thirty-one. The houses built during this time reflect the continuing popularity of the Craftsman and Minimal Traditional styles. Examples are found at 1524 Oleander Drive (1948, Inv. 49), a Craftsman bungalow, and the Minimal Traditional house at 3515 Park Boulevard (1949, Inv. 63)[Photo 13].

In the 1950s, Gulfport continued the expansion of the port, constructed the sand beach and was economically thriving. The town followed along with national trends of the postwar housing boom as demand for housing rose, coupled with the Baby Boom, the advancement in building technology, as well as continued land development and expansion for "bedroom suburbs."[72] The availability of low-cost, long-term mortgages, especially those catering to veterans, greatly spurred the increase of home ownership.[73] Gulfport was selected as an Air National Guard training site in 1954, and just two years later, the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 accelerated the construction of a national interstate and defense highway system, which also included urban freeways.[74] The housing boom during the 1950s was reflected in Gulf Gardens with forty-two houses having been built during this time. At this time the national trend for housing saw the Ranch style displace the Minimal Traditional. Ranch houses are defined by one-story, asymmetrical shapes with low-pitched roofs, and were nationally popular from 1935-1975.[75] The trend is illustrated in the Gulf Gardens Historic District by Ranch houses such as 1609 Eastward Drive (1954, Inv. 22).

The 1960s witnessed one of the biggest economic booms for Gulfport, however by this time many of the lots in Gulf Gardens were already developed, with only seven houses built in Gulf Gardens during the first half of the 1960s, five of which are Ranches, including 3609 Northward Drive (1965, Inv. 47)[Photo 10] and 1704 Westward Drive (1965, Inv. 97)[Photo 1].

70 McAlester, p. 588.
71 Dickerson and Miller, page, 116.
72 McClelland, et al, page 7.
73 Ibid.
74 Dickerson and Miller, page 116; and McClelland, et al. page 7.
75 Ibid. Pp. 479.

Despite continued growth in the latter half of the 1960s and on into the 1970s in Gulfport, Gulf Gardens saw minimal development with only seven houses being constructed during this time, consisting of five Ranch houses, one Contemporary house, and one Neo-Eclectic house. Only three houses were built in Gulf Gardens between 1980 and 2004, and eight were built post-Hurricane Katrina in 2005, five of which are apartment buildings.

The Gulf Gardens Historic District developed as an early-twentieth century garden suburb, made up of a community of working class families, some of whom continued to live there for generations. As the district developed, it remained a working class neighborhood with strong ties to the growing Gulfport industries, particularly the railroad and port industries, as well as the military and construction industries. The buildings of the historic district, all residences, represent important regional interpretations of nationally popular styles of architecture.

There are seven other listed historic districts in Gulfport. The Turkey Creek Historic District (NR, 2007) is primarily a rural residential district established by freed people in the years following the Civil War. The Gulfport Harbor Square Commercial Historic District (NR, 2011) includes the commercial core of the city. The Gulfport Veterans Medical Center Historic District (NR, 2014) is associated with a hospital for veterans. The Broadmoor Place Historic District (NR, 2015) is a residential subdivision notable for its curvilinear streets. The Soria City Historic District (NR, 2015) is a primarily residential area that was one of the city's African American neighborhoods. The Central Gulfport Historic District (NR, 2016) includes a mix of commercial, residential and institutional resources. The Second Street Historic District (NR, 2016) contains primarily residential structures and reflects the effect that hurricanes, particularly hurricane Katrina, have had on residential neighborhoods close to the water.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Sanborn Map Company. Maps of Gulfport, MS, 1929, and 1950.

U.S. City Directories, Gulfport, Mississippi, City Directory: 1925, 1927, 1931, 1936, 1939, 1947, 1953, 1958, and 1960.

U.S. Federal Census Records: 1920 and 1930.

**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:**

__X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____FEMA_____

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** _____

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** ___+/-35 acres___

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 30.372545 Longitude: -89.107263

2. Latitude: 30.372621 Longitude: -89.102844

3. Latitude: 30.369197 Longitude: -89.102964

4. Latitude: 30.371576 Longitude: -89.105019

See Continuation Sheets

**Or**
**UTM References**
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the Gulf Garden Historic District are shown on the accompanying Gulf Garden Historic District resources map.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is based on the subdivision plat filed with the City of Gulfport in 1925.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jason Grismore and Laura Thayer, Architectural Historians
organization: Federal Emergency Management Agency
street & number: 220 Popps Ferry Road
city or town: Biloxi state: MS zip code: 39531
e-mail_laura.thayer@dhs.gov
telephone: 228-594-2949
date:June 14, 2016

Additional text by William M. Gatlin, MDAH Architectural Historian

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

**Photographs**

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

**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Gulf Gardens Historic District

City or Vicinity: Gulfport

County: Harrison State: Mississippi

Photographer: Photographs 1- 12, Justin Heskew, MDAH
Photographs 12-27, William M. Gatlin, MDAH

Date Photographed: June 7, 2016

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

1 of 27. 1704 Westward Drive. Camera facing east.
2 of 27. 1619 Westward Drive. Camera facing east.
3 of 27. 1615 Westward Drive. Camera facing southwest.
4 of 27. 1600 block of Westward Drive. Camera facing southwest.
5 of 27. 1500 Westward Drive. Camera facing south.
6 of 27. 3700 block of 15th Street. Camera facing northwest.
7 of 27. 1700 block of Wisteria Street. Camera facing southwest.
8 of 27. 3636 Park Boulevard. Camera facing north.
9 of 27. 3701 Park Boulevard. Camera facing south.
10 of 27. 3609 Northward Drive. Camera facing south.
11 of 27. 3600 block of Northward Drive. Camera facing southwest.
12 of 27. 3600 block of Park Boulevard. Camera facing southwest.
13 of 27. 3515 Park Boulevard. Camera facing southeast.
14 of 27. 1610 Oleander Drive. Camera facing east.
15 of 27. 3518 Southward Drive. Camera facing northeast.
16 of 27. 3509 Northward Drive. Camera facing south.
17 of 27. 3500 block of Park Boulevard. Camera facing northeast.
18 of 27. 3500 Park Boulevard. Camera facing north.

Gulf Gardens Historic District

Name of Property

Harrison County, Mississippi

County and State

19 of 27. 1600 block of Fern Avenue. Camera facing southwest.
20 of 27. 1604 Fern Avenue. Camera facing east.
21 of 27. 3404 Northward Drive. Camera facing north.
22 of 27. 3420 Park Boulevard. Camera facing north.
23 of 27. 3408 15th Street. Camera facing northwest.
24 of 27. 1710 Eastward Drive. Camera facing east.
25 of 27. 3400 17th Street. Camera facing north.
26 of 27. 1602-1604 Eastward Drive. Camera facing east.
27 of 27. 1600 block of Eastward Drive. Camera facing northwest.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
**Estimated Burden Statement**: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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

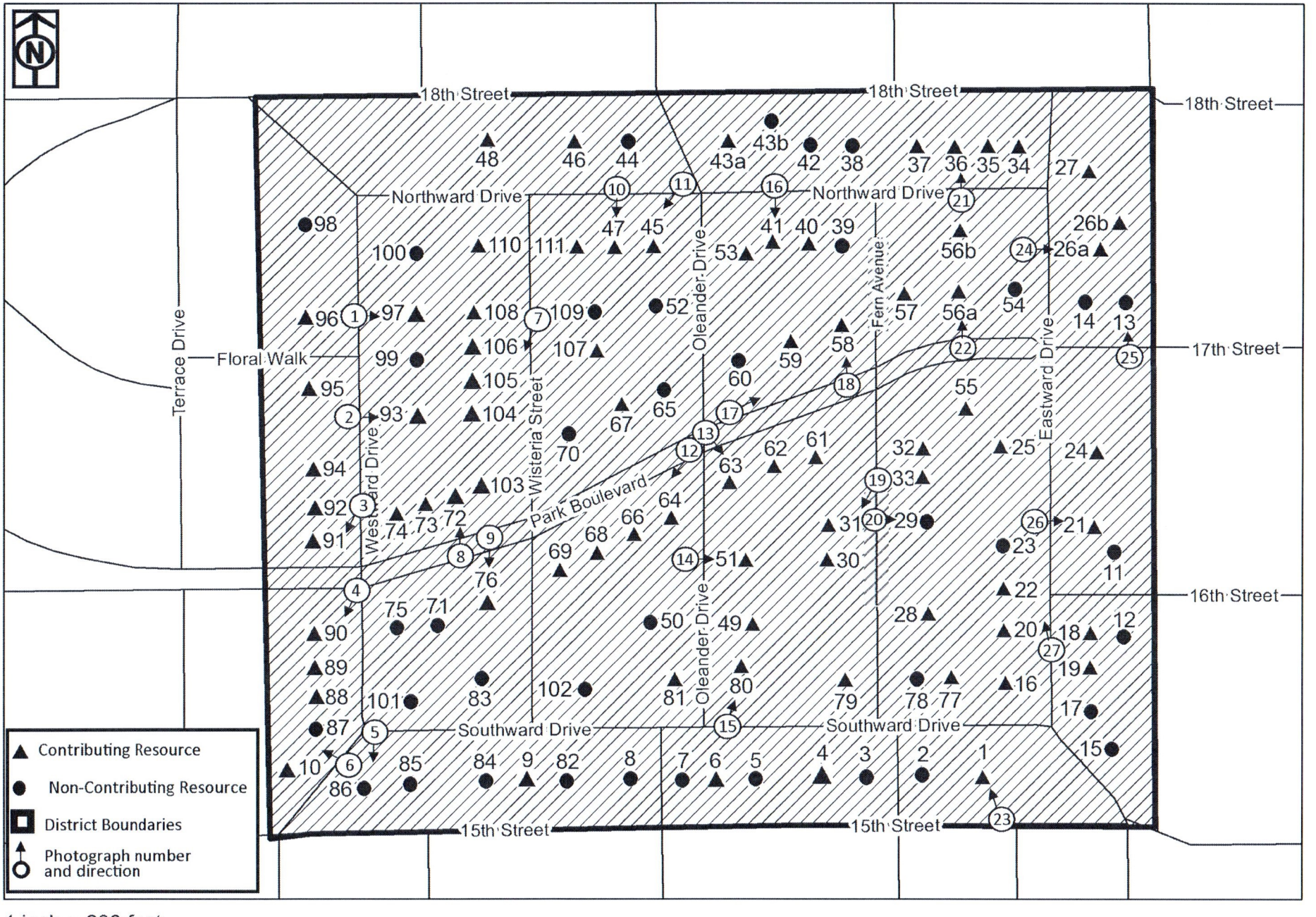
## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| Gulf Gardens Historic District |
|---|
| Name of Property<br>Harrison County, Mississippi |
| County and State<br>NA |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number 10 Page 1



# Gulf Gardens Historic District




1 inch = 200 feet



MS_Harrison County_Gulf Gardens Historic District_0001



MS_Harrison County_Gulf Gardens Historic District_0002



MS_Harrison County_Gulf Gardens Historic District_0003



MS_Harrison County_Gulf Gardens Historic District_0004



MS- Harrison County- Gulf Gardens Historic District- 0005



MS_Harrison County_Gulf Gardens Historic District_0006


RILEY HOMES
832-6262

MS_Harrison County_Gulf Gardens Historic District_0007


3626

MS_Harrison County_ Gulf Gardens Histone District_ 0008


3701
BE AWARE OF THE DOG BEWARE

MS_Harrison County_ Gulf Gardens Historic District_ 0009



MS_Harrison County_Gulf Gardens Historic District_0010



MS_Harrison County_Gulf Gardens Historic District_0011



MS_Harrison County_Gulf Gardens Historic District_0012



MS_ Harrison County_ Gulf Gardens Historic District_ 0013


1610

MS_Harrison County_GulfGardens Histone District_0014


3518

MS_Harrison County_Gulf Gardens Historic District_0015


3509

MS-Harrison County- Gulf Gardens Historic District- 0016



MS_Harrison County_Gulf Gardens Historic District_0017


SPEED
LIMIT
25

MS_Harrison County_Gulf Gardens Historic District_0018



MS_Harrison County_Gulf Gardens Historic District_0019



MS_Harrison County_Gulf Gardens Historic District_0020


3404

MS_Harrison County_ Gulf Gardens Historic District_0021



MS_Harrison County_Gulf Gardens Historic District_0022


PRIVATE
PROPERTY
NO TRESPASSING

MS- Harrison County- Gulf Gardens Historic District- 0023


1710

MS-Harrison County-Gulf Gardens Historic District-0024


3400

MS_Harrison County_Gulf Gardens Historic District_0025



MS_Harrison County_Gulf Gardens Historic District_0026



MS_Harrison County-Gulf Gardens Historic District-0027