

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: _____
Other names/site number: Second Street Historic District _____
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A _____
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: _____
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Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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

| | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|
| <u>Katie Blount</u> | <u>Director</u> | <u>12-1-15</u> |
| Signature of certifying official/Title: | | Date |
| _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | | |

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: ☒

Public – Local ☐

Public – State ☐

Public – Federal ☐

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☐
District ☒
Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| <u>55</u> | <u>16</u> | buildings |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | sites |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | structures |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | objects |
| <u>55</u> | <u>16</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/professional

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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

LATE 19th CENTURY AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

MODERN MOVEMENT/Ranch _____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, brick, asphalt shingles

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.)

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Summary Paragraph

The Second Street Historic District is significant under **Criterion A** for **Community Planning and Development**, and **Criterion C** for **Architecture**. The district shows a planned response to Gulfport's explosive early growth, and reflects the early evolution of United States suburban development. The district boundaries follow property lines and streets to include a compact, contiguous, core of surviving historic structures in Gulfport's oldest suburban neighborhoods. The district includes seventy-one resources, fifty-five (78%) of which are contributing; and sixteen (22%) of which are noncontributing. All the properties are residential. The period of significance is 1900-1960.

Narrative Description

Description:

The Second Street Historic District, located in Gulfport, Harrison County, Mississippi, is approximately 25 acres that includes a collection of 71 houses, fifty-five of which are contributing and sixteen of which are non-contributing. The district is located a little over one mile east of downtown Gulfport, just south of the CSX Railroad (formerly the Louisville & Nashville Railroad), and traverses the area parallel to the coastline on a southwest-northeast axis. The district has an irregular boundary (see attached map), and has traditionally been, and continues to be, primarily residential. The majority of properties within the district line the north and south sides of Second Street, which extends west-east through the district and serves as the main thoroughfare, between Nichols Court and Evans Avenue. There are nine streets running north-south through the district: Pratt Avenue, Thornton Avenue, Henderson Street, Hill Place, Bullis Avenue, Kelly Avenue, Jones Avenue, Olive Avenue, and Bert Avenue. This cohesive group of historic buildings represents the surviving elements of some of Gulfport's earliest neighborhoods. Subdivisions within the district include East Gulfport, Lawler & Parker of East, Mississippi Land & Abstract Company, Pratt, Soria City, and Thornton; all platted to extend Original Gulfport's rectilinear grid to the east.

The Second Street Historic District boundaries do not fully encompass the original boundaries of these early subdivisions. Over time, redevelopment and hurricanes have altered the building stock within the original subdivision boundaries. The district perimeter follows property lines and streets to include a compact, contiguous, core of surviving historic structures in Gulfport's oldest suburban neighborhoods. Major thoroughfares outside the district include U.S. Highway 90 to the south and U.S. Highway 49 to the west. The district is connected to these arteries by Pratt Avenue, Thornton Avenue, Henderson Street, Hill Place, Bullis Avenue, Kelly Avenue, Jones Avenue, Olive Avenue, and Bert Avenue on a north-south axis, and Second Street and Third Street on an east-west axis.

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Lot sizes vary, but generally reflect the original platted dimensions in various combinations. Setbacks appear to be uniform, with a limited number of buildings deviating from the norm. Mature deciduous trees are present throughout the district. Most of the streets incorporate sidewalks. A variety of architectural styles popular during the period of significance are represented, from Queen Anne to Contemporary. These styles are present in elaborate, moderate, and vernacular representations, and in substantial and modest massing using a variety of construction methods and building materials.

According to Sanborn maps, community service amenities such as parks, churches, and public safety stations, were present for the community, but were located outside of the district boundaries.¹ The maps also reveal that a few scattered commercial, medical, and educational entities sat within the boundaries, however, today only one such property is extant, a former medical clinic (1953-1958, C, Inv. 45), now a residence.

Examples of local interpretations of nationally popular architectural styles are well-represented in the district. Early-to-mid-twentieth century residential styles represented in the district include Queen Anne, represented by the house at 1234 Second Street (Inv. 20, 1905-1910) [Photo 15] and the Samuel and Marie Tomlinson House at 1628 2nd Street (Inv. 55, 1900). Houses related to the Queen Anne, either by form or details, include the Folk Victorian Clark House located at 1618 Second Street (Inv. 52, 1910-1912).

The Colmer House at 1124 Second Street (Inv. 13, 1905) [Photo 19] and the William and Elizabeth Moore House located at 1332 Second Street (Inv. 32 1931-1936) [Photo 7] are examples of well-crafted Colonial Revival houses. Other examples of period revival houses are found in the district. A prominent example of a Neo-Classical house, the Henry and Sophie Rollins House is located at 1200 Second Street (Inv. 17A, 1912-1919). Spanish Eclectic design is represented by the house at 1617 Jones Avenue (Inv. 63, 1925-1926) while a Tudor Revival house, the Sletten House, is found at 1214 Second Street (Inv. 18, 1940).

The Craftsman style is the most common style in the district, like the Amis House situated at 1614 Bullis Avenue (Inv. 58, 1925-27). Other Craftsman houses in the district include a gable-front bungalow at 1024 Second Street (Inv. 4, 1924), a side-gable bungalow at 1340 Second Street (Inv. 35, 1926), and a hip roof bungalow at 1016 Second Street (Inv. 2a, 1920-1922).

Builders of post-World War II houses in the district most often chose the Ranch house. An example is the house at 1143 Second Street (Inv. 16, 1947-1949) [Photo 17].

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 are considered noncontributing if built outside the Period of

¹ *Insurance Maps of Gulfport Harrison Co. Mississippi*. Map. New York, NY: Sanborn Map, 1921. 0-25. Print; Ibid, 1929. 0-35. Print; and Ibid, 1950. 0-36. Print.

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Significance or if they no longer possess integrity due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes. There are 55 contributing resources and 16 non-contributing resources.

A majority of the Second Street Historic District buildings are occupied and well maintained. The majority of houses are very intact or reflect only minimal changes.. The most common changes are the introduction of non-historic siding and replacement doors and windows.

The district retains sufficient overall integrity to convey its historic character and significance. None of the buildings within the Second Street Historic District have previously been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Architectural Styles represented in Second Street Historic District:

- Craftsman Bungalow – 19 out of 71 buildings (26.7%)
- Vernacular – 14 out of 71 buildings (19.7%)
- Colonial Revival – 5 out of 71 buildings (7.0%)
- Vernacular Bungalow - 4 out of 71 buildings (5.6%)
- Queen Anne – 4 out of 71 buildings (5.6%)
- Folk Victorian – 4 out of 71 buildings (5.6%) of the district
- Ranch –4 out of 71 buildings (5.6%)
- Neo-Eclectic – 3 out of 71 buildings (4.2%)
- Post-Katrina Coastal – 2 out of 71 buildings (2.8%)
- Neo-Bungalow - 2 out of 71 buildings (2.8%)
- Tudor – 2 out of 71 buildings (2.8%)
- Commercial Vernacular– 1 out of 71 buildings (1.4%)
- Minimal Traditional – 1 out of 71 buildings (1.4%)
- Eclectic – 1 out of 71 buildings (1.4%)
- Neo-Classical – 1 out of 71 buildings (1.4%)
- Spanish Eclectic – 1 out of 71 buildings (1.4%)
- Contemporary - 1 out of 71 buildings (1.4%)
- Neo-Victorian - 1 out of 71 buildings (1.4%)
- Vernacular Rectangular Cottage - 1 out of 71 buildings (1.4%)

Gulfport, Harrison County, Mississippi
C=Contributing Element; NC=Non-Contributing Element

Second Street

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|------------------------------------|------|------------------|
| 1a. | (C) | 1008 A 2nd Street Zeigler House | 1940 | Colonial Revival |
|-----|-----|------------------------------------|------|------------------|

1-story, frame, 6-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w-ww) intersecting-gable Colonial Revival house with a hip roof entry porch supported by square chamfered columns. Bay 3 is a 4-light 1-panel wood replacement door. Bay 6 is an enclosed

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side gable porch with end chimney. Windows are paired 8-light casement and 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins and working louvered shutters. The house has a continuous brick foundation, clapboard siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. A gable wing extends from the rear and has been expanded to have a 1.5-story section. [Photo 24]

1b. (C) 1008 B 2nd Street 1940 Vernacular
2-story, frame, side-gable garage and second floor apartment. Clapboard siding and asphalt shingle roof.

2a. (C) 1016 A 2nd Street 1920-1922 Craftsman Bungalow
One-story, brick, three-bay-wide (ww-dw-w) Craftsman vernacular hip roof Bungalow with a partially inset gable roof porch supported by square columns on pedestals. Bay 2 entry is a lead-glass panel over 2-panel wood door, and Bay 3 is a hip roof ell setback. Windows are single and paired 9/1 wood double-hung-sash with faux shutters. Features include belt-course under window sills, stucco skirting, and boxed rafters. The house has a continuous concrete foundation and an architectural asphalt shingle. A hip roof ell is on the rear right (northeast).

2b. (NC) 1016 B 2nd Street c. 2010 Vernacular
One-story, frame five-bay-wide (ww-dd-ww-dd-ww), side-gabled outbuilding. Board and batten siding and metal roof.

3. (C) 1020 2nd Street 1920-1922 Craftsman Bungalow
1-story, frame, 2-bay-wide (ww-dw) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with an inset full-width porch supported by Tuscan columns on brick pedestals spanned by a plain balustrade. Bay 2 entry is a round arched lead glass window over 2-panel door surmounted by a transom. Windows are single and paired 1/1 and 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins. Features include exposed rafters, knee braces, stained glass, decorative brick skirting, and a gable ell on the left (west) side. The house has a brick pier foundation, novelty siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof.

4. (C) 1024 2nd Street 1924 Craftsman Bungalow
1.5-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with an enclosed inset full-width porch supported by brick columns punctuated by round-arched openings. Bays 1 and 3 are paired plate-glass windows. Bay 2 is a 15-light door with a cloth awning. Windows are 6-light wood paired casement and plate-glass. Other windows were obscured at the time of survey. Features included exposed rafters, knee braces, central chimney, and a gable ell on the right (east) side. The house has a continuous brick foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

5. (C) 1026 2nd Street 1920-1922 Craftsman Bungalow
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) Craftsman side-gable Bungalow with a gable partial-width porch supported by square Tuscan columns. Bay 2, offset left, is a 6-light 3-panel door. Windows are single and paired 1/1 wood double-hung-sash. Craftsman features include exposed rafters and beams, knee braces, a shed roof pavilion, and a corbeled central chimney. The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding, and a 3-tab asphalt shingle roof. A gable wing extends from the rear (north), and two gable additions and a carport are appended to it.

6. (C) 1030 2nd Street 1928 Craftsman Bungalow
One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) Craftsman vernacular side-gable Bungalow with a gable partial-width porch supported by square posts spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 3 is a 3-light 2-panel door flanked by leaded glass sidelights. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash and 6/6 aluminum d-h-s with faux muntins. Features include knee braces and fascia over exposed rafters. The house is elevated on a concrete block pier foundation, is sided in clapboard, and has an architectural asphalt shingle roof. A gable wing with gable ell extends from the rear (north).

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7. (C) 1100 2nd Street 1947-1949 Colonial Revival
2-story, frame, 3-bay-wide (d-ww-ww) side-gable Colonial Revival house. The flat roof full-width porch, later addition, is supported by square columns, and the second story serves as a balcony with decorative iron balustrade. Bay 1 is a 9-light 4-panel door. Bay 3 is an enclosed 1-story gable porch. Windows are single and paired 6/6 wood d-hs some with faux shutters and awnings. Other features include close eaves and gable returns. The house has a concrete slab foundation, aluminum siding, and a 3-tab asphalt shingle roof.
8. (C) 1101 2nd Street 1948 Vernacular
2-story, frame, 3-bay-wide (ww-www-d) hip roof vernacular house with a partially enclosed flat roof wraparound porch supported by paired square posts and delineated by a picketed balustrade on the 2nd floor. Bay 1, slightly set back, is an enclosed portion of the porch. Bay 3 is a 10-light door. Windows are single, paired, and ribbons of 2/2 wood d-h-s. The house has a concrete slab foundation, Hardy Plank siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A 1-story hip roof wing was added to the left (west). A flat roof hyphen attaches an original hip roof garage at the rear (south). [Photo 22]
9. (C) 1106 2nd Street 1929-1931 Craftsman Bungalow
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width gable porch supported by tapered columns on brick pedestals. Bay 2 is a 15-light door. Windows are single and paired 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. Features include boxed rafters and interior chimney. The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding, and a 3-tab asphalt shingle roof. A gable roof wing is on the left (west) side, and former garage has been enclosed and appended at the rear (north). [Photo 22]
10. (NC) 1108 2nd Street 1940 Minimal Traditional
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (dd-dd-dd) side-gable Minimal Traditional house with an enclosed shed full-width porch. Bays 1-3 are paired 2-light 2-panel wooden French doors with detached single-light transoms. Windows are 9/6 and 6/6 wood double-hung-sash. Features include symmetrical gable ells in the gable ends and an exterior chimney. The house has a brick pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, and a pressed metal roof. A gable roof wing extends from the rear (north). Extensive changes to the massing, siding, fenestration and porch adversely affect integrity.
11. (C) 1112 2nd Street 1920-1922 Craftsman Bungalow
Wilmoth and Florence Smith House
One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (wd-www) Craftsman vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an enclosed inset full-width porch. A gable entry porch, supported by box columns spanned by a picketed balustrade, shelters the door, a lead-glass wood-panel door with matching sidelights. Windows are single, pared, and ribbons of 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash. Features include knee brackets, fish scale shingles, decorative brick foundation lattice, and wide boxed eaves. The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.
12. (C) 1114 2nd Street 1925-1927/ c. 1955 Vernacular Bungalow
1-story, frame, 3-bay-wide (wwwd-www-ww) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an enclosed wraparound porch. Bay 1 is a gable wing addition with a flat roof carport filling the reentrant. Bay 2 is a projecting gable ell with an inset entry porch sheltering an entrance in the right reentrant. Doors are 5-light fanlight over 4-panel. Windows are single, paired, and ribbons of 4/1 and 3/1 wood d-h-s and 4/1 vinyl d-h-s with faux muntins. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.
13. (C) 1124 2nd Street 1905 Colonial Revival
Colmer House
2-story, frame, 4-bay-wide (www-d-w-d) hip roof Colonial Revival house. Bay 1 is a gable ell with a Palladian inspired window. Bay 2, a lead-glass door with a 1-light transom and working shutters, is sheltered by a flat roof entry porch that has a Tuscan column, denticulated cornice, and roof-line balustrade. Bay 4 is a brick hip roof French Eclectic wing addition with keyed round arch entry, decorative brickwork, close eaves, and chimney with vaulted caps. Windows are 1/1 wood d-h-s with working shutters. The house has clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. [Photo 19]

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14. (C) 1130 2nd Street 1905 Folk Victorian
Jones-Holcomb House
1.5-story, frame, 5-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) side-gable Folk Victorian house with a hip wraparound porch, supported by square tapered posts, which has curved corners. Bay 3 is a 1-light 6-panel door flanked by 2-light 3-panel sidelights and crowned by a 7-light transom. Bay 5 has a curved window and corner. Windows are wood 1/1 d-h-s and 4-light fixed. Features include pented gables, ridge tiles, decorative brick foundation lattice, and triangular pedimented gable dormers. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and a fish scale asphalt shingle roof. [Photo 18]
15. (C) 1136 2nd Street 1905 Folk Victorian
One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) Folk Victorian pyramidal cottage with a hip roof wraparound porch supported by slightly tapered square columns. Bay 3 is a 6-panel door with 2-light 1-panel sidelights and transom. Windows are 1/1 wood double-hung-sash. Features include curved porch corner, an entrance accentuated by a cross gable, and central chimney. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. A mansard roof addition with partial width shed roof porch spans the rear (north).
16. (C) 1143 2nd Street 1947-1949 Ranch
Joseph Porter House
One-story, frame, five-bay-wide multi-hipped Ranch house. Bay 1 is a hip roof wing. Bay 2 projects and the entrance, a pair of wood doors with oval lead-glass panels over 2-panels, flanked by lead-glass over 1-panel sidelights, is in the left reentrant angle. Bay 5 is an enclosed garage addition. Windows are 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins and shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, brick veneer, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof with modillions. [Photo 17]
- 17a. (C) 1200 A 2nd Street 1912-1919 Neo-Classical
Henry and Sophie Rollins House
2-story, frame, 2-bay-wide (d-ww) front-gable Neo-Classical residence with a partially enclosed double-galleried wraparound porch supported by full-height square Tuscan columns spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 1 is a 1-light 1-panel door with a 3-light transom and 10-light sidelights. Bay 2 is an enclosed portion of the porch. Windows are 6/6 and 9/6 vinyl d-h-s with faux muntins. The house has a continuous brick foundation, stucco cladding, and a 3-tab asphalt shingle roof.
- 17b. (NC) 1200 B 2nd Street c. 1980 Vernacular
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable outbuilding. Windows are 6/6, door is single-leaf multi-light. Asphalt shingle roof and vertical board siding.
18. (C) 1214 2nd Street 1940 Tudor
Sletten House
1-story, frame, 3-bay-wide (wd-w-ww) multi-gable Tudor house with a semi-enclosed gable entry porch. Bay 1 entry is a 9-light 2-panel door. Bay 3 is an enclosed porch with jalousie windows. Other windows are 6/6 and 4/4 wood d-h-s with faux shutters. Features include multiple steeply pitched front gables and a round arched entry. The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asbestos and asphalt shingle roof. A gable wing extends from the rear (north) and gable ells are appended on the left and right (west and east). A shed roof addition is on the rear right.
19. (NC) 1218 2nd Street c. 2014 Vernacular
1-story, frame, 3-bay wide (w-d-w) vernacular with pyramidal roof and full-width undercut gallery supported by four square posts. Bay 1 and 3 are 1/1 dhs windows with transom. Entry is a double-leaf 6-light over two-panel wood doors with four-light transom. Brick veneer foundation and Hardi-plank siding.

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20. (C) 1234 2nd Street 1905-1910
Amis-Sevier House

Queen Anne

1-story, frame, 3-bay-wide (cutaway-d-ww) multi-hip roof Queen Anne house with a partially enclosed wraparound porch. Bay 1 is a projecting cutaway bay. Bay 2 is a lead-glass panel door surmounted by a multiple lancet-light transom. Bay 3 is partial enclosure of the porch. Windows are 1/1 aluminum d-h-s and 1-light fixed. Features are panted lower cross-gables, diamond shingles, corbeled chimneys, and jig-sawn braces. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. [Photo 15]

21. (C) 1240 2nd Street 1958-1960

Ranch

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-dw) hip roof Ranch house with an inset entry porch supported by decorative cast iron post and brackets. Bay 2 entry is a 4-light 2-panel wood replacement door. Windows are 6/6 wood double hung sash. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. A hip roof garage is attached via a hyphen at the rear (north).

22. (C) 1302 2nd Street 1939-1947

Vernacular

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (www-wd) vernacular pyramidal cottage with an enclosed inset entry porch. Bay 1 is a shed roof addition. Bay 2 entry is a 1-light 2-panel door sheltered by a hip entry porch supported by square posts spanned by a picketed balustrade. Windows are 3/1 and 4/1 wood double-hung-sash in singles, pairs, and ribbons. The house has a brick pier foundation, novelty cladding, and a 3-tab asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is on the left rear (northwest). The house was originally addressed on Bullis Avenue.

23. (NC) 1304 2nd Street 1988

Neo-Eclectic

Two-story, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) multi-hip roof Neo-Eclectic residence with a hip full-width porch supported by turned posts. Bay 2 is a 1-light 2-panel door. Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins. Features include gable returns, window lintels, and exterior chimney. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof.

24. (C) 1308 2nd Street 1925
Oscar and Feltie Meador House

Craftsman Bungalow

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-dww) Craftsman hip roof Bungalow with a gable partial-width porch supported by tapered columns spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 1 is a 1-light picture window with faux shutters. Bay 2 entry is a 15-light door with 3-light transom. Windows are single and paired 9/1 wood double-hung-sash. Features include 3-light window in the gable end and exposed rafters and beams. The house has a brick pier foundation, novelty siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable ell is on the right (east) side.

25. (C) 1314 2nd Street 1927-1929
Horace and Mary Hinds House

Craftsman Bungalow

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-w-dw) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with a partial width hip roof porch supported by tapered columns on brick pedestals. Bays 1 and 2 are a front gable ell. Bay 3 entry is a 9-light rectangle motif door with a 4-light transom and unornamented architrave. Windows are 4/1 wood double-hung-sash. Features include exposed rafters and beams, capped exterior chimney, and 4-light gable end window. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. A gable ell is on the right (east) side.

26. (C) 1315 2nd Street 1903

Eclectic

Two-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-wd) Eclectic house with a flared hip roof accented by a lower cross gable. The full-width gable-and-hip porch is supported by ionic columns on boxed Doric pedestals spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 2 entry has a transom. Windows are 1/1 wood double-hung-sash with faux shutters. Features include wide boxed eaves with modillions, decorative shingles and corner panels in gable ends, and a corbeled chimney. The house has a pier foundation, novelty siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. [Photo 12]

27. (C) 1318 2nd Street 1927-1929

Tudor

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1.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide (carport-w-d-w-ww) Tudor house with an intersecting gable roof and a shed partial porch supported by square Tuscan columns. Bay 1 is a side-gable half-timbered porte-cochere. Bay 3 is 2-light 2-panel door. Bay 5 is a front-gable wing. Windows are single and paired 4/4 and 6/6 vinyl d-h-s with faux muntins. Features include steep front gables, a gable dormer, decorative brickwork, and a denticulated chimney. The house has stucco cladding and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. [Photo 11]

28. (C) 1319 2nd Street 1950-1953 Contemporary

1-and-2-story, frame, four-bay-wide (www-d-ww-ww) Contemporary house composed of a 1-story flat roof portion main façade, and a 2-story multi-gable rear section. Bay 2 is an inset entry porch. Bay 3 windows have 1-light transoms. Bay 4 is a flat roof wing. Windows are ribbons of 1-light fixed or single and paired 6/1 and 6/6 aluminum d-h-s, some with faux muntins. Features include brick skirting and a trellis awning. The house has a concrete slab foundation, composite wood paneling, and an asphalt shingle roof.

29. (NC) 1322 2nd Street 2008 Post-Katrina Coastal

Two-story, three-bay-wide (d-dd-dd), hip roof Post Katrina Coastal residence with an inset double galleried porch supported by square Doric Columns. Bay 1 is a 6-light 1-panel arched wood door. Bays 2 and 3 are 3-light 1-panel arched French doors. Windows are 1/1 double-hung-sash. Features include brackets and dentils. The house has a continuous brick foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A one-story, hip roof, wing extends from the rear (north). [Photo 10]

30. (C) 1328 2nd Street 1932 Colonial Revival

1-story, frame, 3-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) multi-gabled Colonial Revival Vernacular house with a shed full-width porch supported by fluted Tuscan columns. Bay 2 is an oval lead-glass panel over 2-panel door with lead-glass sidelights and fanlight framed by a barrel vault. Windows are single, paired, and ribbons of 6/6 vinyl d-h-s with faux muntins. Features include exposed beams, exterior chimney, and a front-gable, sheltering a rear wing, which extends above the side-gable main façade. The house has a pier foundation, brick veneer, and a 3-tab asphalt shingle roof. [Photo 9]

31. (NC) 1329 2nd Street 2007 Post-Katrina Coastal

1-and-2-story, two-bay-wide, Post Katrina Coastal house with an inset entry porch. Bay 1 is a 2-story front gable wing with a 2-car garage on the 1st floor and living space on the 2nd. Bay 2, a 1-story hip roof core, has a 2-light door. Windows are 1-light fixed and 4/4 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins and shutters. Features include a shed roof balcony, segmental arched windows, and exterior chimney. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. A hip roof wing extends from the rear left (southeast). [Photo 8]

32. (C) 1332 2nd Street 1931-1936 Colonial Revival
William and Elizabeth Moore House

1.5-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable Colonial Revival house with a shed full-width porch supported by Doric columns. Bay 2 is a 6-panel door flanked by 8-light sidelights and crowned with an 8-light fanlight accented by a barrel vaulted arch. Windows are 12/1 and 6/1 wood d-h-s with faux shutters. Features include dentils, beams, gable dormers, and an exterior chimney. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. A gable wing, with gable and hip roof additions, extends from the rear (north). [Photo 7]

33. (C) 1336 2nd Street 1927-1929 Craftsman Bungalow
George and Mildred Brandon

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (www-d-wwww) Craftsman side-gable Bungalow with a partial-width flat roof porch supported by square posts. Bay 2 is an oval lead-glass panel over 2-panel replacement door. Windows are single and ribbons of 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins. Features include paired exposed beams, knee braces, exposed rafters, shed dormer, and an interior chimney with a fluted terracotta pot. The house has a brick pier foundation, novelty cladding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof porch is on the rear (north).

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|--|------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 34. | (C) | 1338 2nd Street | 1925-1927/ 2011 | Vernacular Bungalow |
| One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (www-d-ww) vernacular hip roof Bungalow with a partially inset partial-width hip roof porch supported by Doric columns. Bay 2 is an 8-light 1-panel door. Windows are single, pares, and ribbons of 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash. The house has a pier foundation, brick veneer, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is on the rear (north). | | | | |
| 35. | (C) | 1340 2nd Street | 1926 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (www-dw) Craftsman side-gable Bungalow with a partially-inset partial-width gable porch supported by tapered columns on brick pedestals. Bay 2 entry is a 4-light 1-panel door with 4-light transom. Windows are 4/1 aluminum and 3/1 wood double-hung-sash in singles, pairs, and ribbons. Features include exposed rafters, cross gable with diamond motif, and a stepped exterior chimney. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and a 3-tab asphalt shingle roof. A gable roof wing with a gable addition extends from the rear (north). | | | | |
| 36. | (C) | 1403 2nd Street James H Lundy House | 1903 | Vernacular |
| 2-story, frame, 2-bay-wide (w-d) vernacular house with a flared hip roof and a partially enclosed hip-roof wraparound porch supported by turned posts spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 1 is a 4-light fixed window. Bay 2 is a 1-oval-light door with 2-light transom. Windows are 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash. Features include a cross-gable with sunburst motif, 15-light diamond motif window, and wide boxed eaves. The house has a brick pier foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. A hip roof wing is appended to the rear (south). | | | | |
| 37. | (C) | 1405 2nd Street Lucia Elston House | 1910-1920 | Vernacular Bungalow |
| 1.5-story, frame, two-bay-wide (wd-w) front-gable vernacular house with a partial-width shed porch supported by chamfered posts. Bay 1 entry is a lead-glass panel over 2-panel door with one lead-glass sidelight. Windows are single and paired 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins. Features include gable pitch, stylized gable returns, and a gable roof cupola. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, and a pressed metal roof. Two shed roof additions are appended to the rear (south). | | | | |
| 38. | (C) | 1407 2nd Street | 1925-1927 | Vernacular Bungalow |
| One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-dw) vernacular side-gable Bungalow with a full-width gable-on-hip porch supported by square Tuscan posts. Bay 2 is an oval-light over 1-panel door with entablature and architrave. Windows are single and paired 4/1 wood double-hung-sash with faux shutters. Features include boxed eaves and an exterior chimney. The house has a brick pier foundation, novelty siding, and a 3-tab asphalt shingle roof. A hip roof addition spans the rear (south). | | | | |
| 39. | (C) | 1417 2nd Street | 1921-1929 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) Craftsman vernacular side-gable Bungalow with a gable partial porch supported by square posts. Bay 2 is a 21 panel door. Windows are 4/1 wood double-hung-sash. The house has a brick pier foundation, novelty siding, exposed rafters, and a 3-tab asphalt shingle roof. A hip roof wing extends from the rear (south). [Photo 6] | | | | |
| 40. | (NC) | 1422 2nd Street | c.1947 / c.2005 | Vernacular |
| Two-story, three-bay-wide, multi-gable vernacular residence with a partial-width flat roof screened porch in the right front reentrant angle. Bay 1 is a one-story side-gable addition. Bay 2 is a projecting front-gable addition. Bay 3 represents the core structure. Windows are 4/4 and 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. Extensive changes to the massing, siding, fenestration and porch adversely affect integrity. | | | | |

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| 41. | (C) | 1423 2nd Street George Gully House | 1906/ 1952 | Vernacular Rectangular Cottage |
| <p>One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (wd-w) vernacular rectangular cottage with a flared hip roof. Bay 2 is an enclosed inset partial porch with a lead-glass fanlight, 4-panel door, and fabric awning. Windows are 9/6 and 4/4 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins and shutters. The house has a continuous brick foundation, brick veneer, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is on the left rear (southeast).</p> | | | | |
| 42. | (C) | 1424 2nd Street Dean Woleben House | 1912-1922 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| <p>One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (d-ww) Craftsman vernacular hip roof Bungalow with a partially inset gable partial porch supported by boxed columns on brick pedestals. Bay 1 is a 6-panel door. Windows are single and paired 2/2 wood double-hung-sash. Features include pented gables, wide boxed eaves, and two chimneys. The house has a brick pier foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. Gable roof eaves extend from the left (west), right (east), and rear (north) facades.</p> | | | | |
| 43. | (C) | 1430 2nd Street Charles and Oliver Anderson Family Home | 1900-1910 | Vernacular |
| <p>1-story, frame, 4-bay-wide (ww-w-ww-d) hip roof vernacular house with an inset partial porch supported by square posts on a closed balustrade. Bays 1 and 2 are a side gable addition. Bay 3 is a gable roof cutaway bay with an oval-light door flanked by sidelights. Windows are single and paired 6/6 aluminum d-h-s with faux muntins. Features include pented gable with decorative shingle work and brick skirting. The house has a brick pier foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. A hip roof addition is on the rear (north).</p> | | | | |
| 44. | (C) | 1442 2nd Street | 1925-1927 | Craftsman Bungalow |
| <p>One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with a gable partial width porch supported by tapered columns on a closed brick balustrade. Bay 2, offset left, is a 9-light square motif door with cornice and architrave. Windows are single and paired 9/1 wood double-hung-sash with faux shutters. Features include exposed rafters and beams, stained glass, and two exterior chimneys. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.</p> | | | | |
| 45. | (C) | 1504 2nd Street | 1953-1958 | Commercial Vernacular |
| <p>One-story, concrete block, flat roof Contemporary mid-twentieth-century commercial building converted into a residence. Entry is a 1-light 2-panel door with lancet arched architrave. Windows are 1/1 and 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins. Features include coping, exposed beams, and multiple raised concrete block planters. The building has a concrete slab foundation, concrete and brick cladding, and a tar and gravel roof. Additions with asphalt shingle clad hip roofs are on the left (west) and right (east).</p> | | | | |
| 46. | (C) | 1512 2nd Street | 1905-1909 | Vernacular |
| <p>One-story, frame, three-bay-wide vernacular cruciform house with an intersecting gable roof and a partially enclosed hip roof wraparound porch supported by tapered columns on brick pedestals spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 1, the lateral core, is the main entrance. Bay 2 is a front projecting wing with replacement fish scale shingles in the gable end. Bay 3 is an enclosed portion of the porch. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with working shutters. The house has a continuous brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof.</p> | | | | |
| 47. | (NC) | 1524 2nd Street | 2007 | Neo-Bungalow |
| <p>One-story, two-bay-wide (ww-wd), Post Katrina front-gable Neo-Bungalow with an inset full-width porch supported by tapered columns on paneled pedestals spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 2 entry is a lead-glass panel door. Windows are vinyl single pane casement and 1/1 double-hung-sash in singles and paires with storm windows. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.</p> | | | | |

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| <p>48. (NC) 1544 2nd Street</p> <p>2-story, 4-bay-wide (ww-d-w-w), Post Katrina Coastal vernacular house with an intersecting gable roof and a partial-width double-galleried shed roof porch supported by square posts spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bays 1 and 2 are a side gable wing which intersects Bays 3 and 4, the front gable core. Bay 2 is a lead-glass panel over 2-panel door with a transom. Windows are single and paired 2/2 vinyl d-h-s with faux muntins and working shutters. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. [Photo 3]</p> | <p>2007</p> | <p>Vernacular</p> |
| <p>49. (NC) 1600 2nd Street</p> <p>Two-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) pyramidal roof Neo-Eclectic residence. Bays 1 and 3 are two-story 2-light aluminum fixed windows. Bay 2 is a projecting one-story mansard roof vestibule with a 6-panel door. Other windows are 1-light aluminum sliding. The house has a concrete slab foundation, board and baton siding, wide boxed eaves, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. A one-story gable roof wing extends from the rear (north).</p> | <p>1968</p> | <p>Neo-Eclectic</p> |
| <p>50. (C) 1606 2nd Street</p> <p>One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (ww-dd-ww-ww) Craftsman side-gable Bungalow with an enclosed, enlarged, shed roof porch. Bays 1 and 3 are paired plate-glass windows. Bay 2 is a pair of 4-light 1-panel doors. Bay 4 is a gable ell. Other windows are single and paired 9/9 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins. Features include exposed rafters and beams and an interior chimney. The house has a continuous brick foundation, clapboard siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof.</p> | <p>1927-1929</p> | <p>Craftsman Bungalow</p> |
| <p>51. (C) 1616 2nd Street William and Janie Hewes House</p> <p>One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (www-dd-www) Queen Anne house with an intersecting gable roof and a partially enclosed inset partial porch. Bay 1 is a projecting cutaway bay. Bay 2 is an inset entry porch sheltering a pair of 4-light 2-panel doors. Bay 3 is an enclosed portion of the porch, sheltered by a projecting gable roof, with a picture window flanked by 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash windows. Other windows are 1/1 vinyl d-h-s. The house has a continuous brick foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.</p> | <p>c. 1905</p> | <p>Queen Anne</p> |
| <p>52. (C) 1618 2nd Street Clark House</p> <p>One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (www-d) front-gable Folk Victorian side hall house. Bays 1 and 2 are a glass enclosed inset partial porch. The original fenestration has been altered to have 3 sets of paired louvered doors with 1-light transoms. Windows are 8/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins. Features include pented gable, decorative trusswork, corniced window lintels, and an interior chimney. The house has a continuous concrete foundation, Hardy Plank siding, and a pressed metal roof.</p> | <p>1910-1912</p> | <p>Folk Victorian</p> |
| <p>53. (C) 1620 2nd Street</p> <p>One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (d-w-w) front gable Folk Victorian side hall house with an inset full-width porch supported by paneled columns. Bay 1 is a 1-light 2-panel door with 1-light transom. Windows are 9/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins. Features include corniced window and door lintels, decorative trusswork, variegated shinglework, painted gable, and an interior chimney. The house has a continuous concrete foundation, shingle siding, and a pressed metal roof.</p> | <p>1910-1912</p> | <p>Folk Victorian</p> |
| <p>54. (NC) 1624 2nd Street</p> <p>One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (wdw-w-w) multi-hip roof Ranch house with a hip roof partial porch supported by fluted columns. Bay 1 entry is a 6-panel door. Windows are single and paired 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins and shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and a 3-tab asphalt shingle roof.</p> | <p>1978</p> | |
| <p>55. (C) 1628 2nd Street Samuel and Marie Tomlinson House</p> <p>One story, frame, two-bay-wide (www-dww) multi-hip roof Queen Anne house with a hip wraparound porch supported by tapered columns on stucco pedestals spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 1 is projecting cutaway bay with a hip roof. Bay 2 is a stained glass panel over 3-panel wood door beneath a stained glass transom.</p> | <p>1900</p> | <p>Queen Anne</p> |

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Windows are single and paired 1/1 wood double-hung-sash. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. A hip roof ell is on the right side (east), and a pavilion is on the left (west).

56. (C) 1632 2nd Street 1900 Vernacular
Randolph-Simpson House

1.5-story, frame, 3-bay-wide (www-d-ww) steeply pitched front-gable vernacular house. This residence was given a Craftsman make-over which included a gable partial porch supported by square posts and simplified cornice with gable returns under an extended Craftsman eave. Bay 1 is a 1-story, side-gable wing with an end chimney. Bay 2 is a 2-light 2-panel door. Windows are single, paired, and ribbons of 3/1 wood d-h-s with faux shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, novelty cladding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof with gable dormers.

Bullis Avenue

57. (C) 1613 Bullis Avenue 1926 Craftsman Bungalow

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-w) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with a gable partial porch supported by square posts. Bay 3 is a 25-light fixed aluminum frame window. Other windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash. Features include exposed rafters, knee braces, and a metal awning. The house has a brick pier foundation, novelty cladding, and asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof porch on the rear (west) has been partially enclosed.

58. (C) 1614 Bullis Avenue 1925-1927 Craftsman Bungalow
Amis House

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) Craftsman jerkinhead Bungalow with a partial width jerkinhead porch supported by square Tuscan columns spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 2 is a 6-panel door. Windows are single and paired 4/1 wood double-hung-sash and 6/6 vinyl d-h-s with faux muntins. Features include exposed rafters, knee braces, and a capped exterior chimney. A gable pavilion is on the left (north) side. A gable ell is on the right (south) side. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof.

59. (C) 1615 Bullis Avenue 1926 Vernacular
Charles and Neacy Streeck House

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) hip roof Colonial Revival Vernacular house. Bay 2 is a 12-light door flanked by 4-light sidelights accentuated by a cross gable and barrel-vaulted arch gable awning. Bay 3 is a side-gable ell. Windows are 8/8 wood double-hung-sash and 2/2 aluminum d-h-s. Features include gable returns, ironwork, and a capped exterior chimney. The house has a continuous brick foundation, clapboard siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof ell is on the right rear (northwest).

60. (NC) 1620 Bullis Avenue 2007-2010 Neo-Bungalow

One-story, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) Post Katrina jerkinhead roof Neo-Bungalow. Bay 2 is a 1-light 3-panel Craftsman door accentuated by a gable awning. Windows are paired 4/1 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins. Features include exposed rafters, knee braces, and beams. The house has a continuous concrete block foundation, Hardy Plank cladding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof. A jerkinhead roof wing spans the rear and includes an inset porch. [Photo 14]

61. (C) 1625 Bullis Avenue 1925-1927 Craftsman Bungalow
Mary Alice Latimer House

1-story, frame, 2 bay wide (wwd-dww) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with a full-width gable porch supported by square Tuscan columns on brick pedestals. Entries are 15-light doors. Windows are single and paired 4/1 wood d-h-s and 2/2 aluminum d-h-s. Features include exposed rafters, knee braces, and beams. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A pavilion is on the left (south) side. A flat roof addition and carport are on the right (north) side. A gable roof addition is on the rear left (southwest). [Photo 13]

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Hill Place

62. (C) 1525 Hill Place

1940

Vernacular

Two-story, frame, four-bay-wide (ww-ww-d-ww) hip roof Colonial Revival Vernacular house. Bay 1 is a two-story shed roof enclosed sun porch. Bay 3 is a lead-glass door flanked by lead-glass sidelights and sheltered by a flared hip roof copper awning. Windows are single and paired 6/6 and 6/1 wood double-hung-sash with working shutters. Features include Doric pilasters on sun porch and flower boxes and panels below windows. The house has a continuous brick foundation, asbestos siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof.

Jones Avenue

63. (C) 1617 Jones Avenue

1925-1926

Spanish Eclectic

1-story, 3-bay-wide (www-www-ww) flat roof Spanish Eclectic house. Bays 1 and 3 are flat roof ells. Bay 2 is sheltered by a partially inset shed roof porch supported by stuccoed columns. Entries are 9-light square motif doors that lead from the porch into Bays 1 and 3. Windows are single, paired, and ribbons of 4/1 wood d-h-s. Features include terracotta tiled awnings, parapet, coping, and a tapered exterior chimney. The house has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, and a tar and gravel roof. A shed roof porch on the rear left (southwest) has been enclosed.

Olive Avenue

64. (NC) 1528 Olive Avenue

1922/ c. 1985

Ranch

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-ww-d) front-gable vernacular house modified to a Ranch. Bay 3 is an enclosed inset partial porch sheltered by a gable entry porch. Windows are 1/1 aluminum and vinyl double-hung-sash, some with faux shutters. The house has brick veneer and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable roof ell is on the right (south) side. A flat roof addition spans across the rear (east) of the house and extends into a carport on the right (north) side. Extensive changes to the massing, siding, fenestration and porch adversely affect the integrity of the house.

Pratt Avenue

**65. (C) 1537 Pratt Avenue
Estopinal-Long House**

1918-1921

Craftsman Bungalow

1.5-story, frame, 4-bay-wide (porch-ww-d-www) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with a hip roof wraparound porch supported by paneled tapered columns spanned by a radial balustrade. Bay 1 is an enclosed portion of the porch. Bay 3 is a 21-light door flanked by 14-light sidelights and accented by a front cross-gable. Windows are single, paired, and ribbons of 12/12 and 6/6 aluminum d-h-s with faux muntins. Features include exposed rafters, knee braces, gable dormer, and an exterior chimney. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

Thornton Avenue

66. (C) 1532 Thornton Avenue

1900-1910

Queen Anne

1.5-story, frame, 2-bay-wide (d-w) gable-on-hip roof Queen Anne house that has a partially inset gable partial porch supported by square posts with stylized capitals and pedestals. Bay 1 is a two-panel door with iron grate and nails. Bay 2 is a projecting front gable wing. Windows are 1-light plate glass and 1/1 vinyl double hung sash. Features include pedimented gables, fish-scale shingles, corniced and pedimented window lintels, and radial windows. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof.

67. (NC) 1540 Thornton Avenue

1985

Neo-Victorian

1.5-story, two-bay-wide (www-dw), hip roof Neo-Victorian house with a partial-width hip roof porch supported by turned posts spanned by a picketed balustrade. Bay 1 is front-gable wing with a projecting cutaway bay window. Bay 2 entrance is a 9-light square motif over 2-panel door. Windows are 1/1 aluminum d-h-s with working louvered

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Bahama shutters. Features include lower cross gables, shingle work, corniced lintels, and an exterior chimney. The house has a continuous brick foundation, composite wood cladding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof.

68. (NC) 1610 Thornton Avenue

1997

Neo-Eclectic

One-story, six-bay-wide (carport-wd-w-w-w-carport) hip roof Neo-Eclectic duplex. Bay 1 carport is supported by turned posts while Bay 6 carport is supported by square posts. Windows are single and paired 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash some with faux shutters and round arched transoms. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an architectural asphalt shingle roof.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

☒

A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐

B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒

C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐

D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

☐

A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

☐

B. Removed from its original location

☐

C. A birthplace or grave

☐

D. A cemetery

☐

E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

☐

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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

1900-1960

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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

The proposed historic district is significant under **Criterion A** for **Community Planning and Development** and **Criterion C** for **Architecture**. The district shows a planned response to Gulfport's explosive early growth, and reflects the early evolution of United States suburban development.

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

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 terminus of the railroad.² 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.³ At a site now known as Hattiesburg, Captain Hardy drew a line on a 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.⁴ He eventually formed the Union Investment Company and became the President of the newly reorganized Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Corporation in the mid-1880s.⁵ With the backing of the Union Investment Company, Captain Hardy was able to procure 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.⁶ The first boundary stake was driven in 1887.⁷ By 1888, several saw mills and a coal refinery were in operation along with other smaller businesses.⁸ 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 the setbacks, Gulfport was incorporated on July 28, 1898.⁹

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

² 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), 105.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Dickerson and Miller, 105.

⁶ Dickerson and Miller, 105.

⁷ Dickerson and Miller 106.

⁸ Dickerson and Miller, 106.

⁹ Ellis, Dan. *Gulfport: The Birth of a City*. Pass Christian, MS: Dan Ellis Enterprises, 1998), 7.

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Captain Hardy was unable to financially complete.¹⁰ 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.¹¹ He created the Bradford Construction Company and began building hotels, offices, and houses throughout the new town.¹² Captain Jones also helped finance the digging of the shipping channel.¹³ Due to its excellent railroad and port facilities, the commercial focus of Harrison County gradually shifted to Gulfport.¹⁴ In 1902, land was donated for a new county courthouse, and the seat of Harrison County was moved from Mississippi City to Gulfport.¹⁵ By 1903, Gulfport's population boomed to 5,000 from 1,000 in 1900.¹⁶ 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 over reliance on a single industry.¹⁷

World War I caused economic disruptions although they were partially offset by increased shipbuilding. The postwar years gradually brought a return to prosperity, especially after the Illinois Central Railroad Company provided direct connections with markets in the North and Midwest in 1925.¹⁸ 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 related to the United States entry into World War I with the establishment of the Naval Training Center on the grounds of the site designated for the state centennial celebration in 1917, as well as U.S. soldiers coming to Gulfport for training.¹⁹ 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.²⁰ These factors combined to boost land values and to set off a real estate boom in Gulfport and by 1925, the population reached 11,000.²¹ During this time, 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.²²

¹⁰ Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. Mississippi Gulf Coast: Yesterday, 1699 and Today, 1939. Gulfport, Mississippi: Gulfport Printing, 1939. 82.

¹¹ Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. Mississippi Gulf Coast: Yesterday, 1699 and Today, 1939. Gulfport, Mississippi: Gulfport Printing, 1939. Page, 82.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Gulfport was shipping more pine lumber than any other port in the world by 1911. Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. 83.

¹⁵ Dickerson and Miller. 106.

¹⁶ Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. 83. Dickerson and Miller. 106.

¹⁷ Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. 83.

¹⁸ Dickerson and Miller. 114.

¹⁹ Black, Henry W. *Gulfport: Beginnings and Growth*. Bowling Green, Kentucky (Rivendell Publications, 1986), 65-68

²⁰ Dickerson and Miller. 114.

²¹ Ibid. 114 and 116 and Gulfport, Mississippi, 1925 City Directory.

²² Black. 75.

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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.²³ Because of this, Gulfport began exporting cotton, hardwood, and fertilizer; and built cotton warehouses, compresses, and a shirt factory.²⁴ A million dollar pier and warehouse was built during this time as well giving Gulfport an unparalleled port on the Gulf Coast.²⁵

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. "In conjunction with the project, the Navy acquired 911 acres in the northwest section of the city through condemnation proceedings. In June, a Naval Advance Depot was established on the site, one of only three such facilities in the United States."²⁶ The port became important in the movement of military goods, a function that has continued to the present time.²⁷

The 1950s saw the expansion of the port and the construction of the sand beach.²⁸ "In November the city let bids for an 825-foot-long wharf on the East Pier, a commercial small craft harbor on West Pier, and repairs and additions to the East Pier warehouse...At the end of the year President Truman approved a \$300,000 federal appropriation to build a 300-foot-wide sand beach across Harrison County, which, he said, would 'contribute materially to national defense.'"²⁹ Gulfport was also selected as an Air National Guard training site in 1954.³⁰ The 1960s and 1970s were witness to one of the biggest economic boons 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.³¹ 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.³² While bananas continued to be the major import, Gulfport had diversified their trade to include imenite ore, fertilizer, wheat, rice, lumber, beef, cotton, as well as frozen chickens.³³ In 1974 the U.S. Navy Home was built on U.S. Highway 90. Also in 1974, Mayor Bullock unveiled a community development project called Harbor Square. "The name 'Harbor Square' was chosen to tie all part of the Gulfport together and to 'give the city 'a motif all its own.'"³⁴ In 1976, The Gulf Coast Military Academy graduated its last class before William Carey College of Hattiesburg took over the campus for

²³ Dickerson and Miller. 114 and 116.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Black. 94.

²⁷ Dickerson and Miller, 116.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Black. 103.

³⁰ Dickerson, and Miller. 16.

³¹ Ibid. 118.

³² Dickerson, and Miller, 118.

³³ Ibid. 118-119.

³⁴ Black. 114.

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good.³⁵ "During the first seven months of 1976 there was more than \$10 million on construction in Gulfport, which was five times more than the comparable period in 1973 and 1974."³⁶

"In October 1979, Gulfport was one of twelve American cities, and the only one between New Orleans, and Charleston, South Carolina, chosen for a case study to show other cities how to preserve and improve their urban environment."³⁷

Community Planning and Development

The resources in Second Street Historic District are primarily found in two subdivisions: Soria City and East Gulfport. The establishment of Soria City, which includes the resources west of Bullis Avenue, occurred around the turn of the century. Soria City was platted by Leland J. Henderson for developers A. L. Thornton and J.R. Pratt in November 1901.³⁸ Pratt, the president of the Ten-Mile Lumber Company, purchased land from the Soria family for \$30,000 with the intention of dividing the tract into lots for development.³⁹ Pratt and his business associate in the timber industry, J.R. Hill, had involvement with much of the growth and development of Gulfport.⁴⁰ A third individual with a specialization in real estate, A.L. Thornton, joined the sawmill partners, and the group developed Soria City.⁴¹ Although originally charted as an incorporated town, Soria City was viewed early on as a suburb of Gulfport. Located less than one mile to the east of the Gulfport city center, it was speculated that Gulfport would eventually absorb Soria City.⁴² This projection came true in 1906, when Soria City was annexed into Gulfport.⁴³ When it was originally platted, the historic boundaries of Soria City consisted of the Gulf of Mexico to the south and 22nd Street to the north. The eastern boundary was Bullis Avenue and the western boundary was on the east side of 17th Street.⁴⁴ The area north of the railroad tracks developed as a segregated neighborhood, known as Soria City, documented in the Soria City Historic District nomination..

In 1900, Gulfport's population stood at 1,060.⁴⁵ Within three years, it had grown 472%.⁴⁶ The success of the railroad, incorporated as the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad, and Gulfport's associated port facilities shifted Harrison County's commercial focus to Gulfport.⁴⁷ In 1902, the county seat was moved there from Mississippi City.⁴⁸ Despite a hurricane in 1906 that severely

³⁵ Dickerson and Miller, 119.

³⁶ Black. 116.

³⁷ Black. 119.

³⁸ Harrison County Land Records Office. Plat Book: 2 p. 19 and Plat Book Copy: 1: p 42. Soria City Plat, 1901.

³⁹ *Biloxi Daily Herald*. 31 Oct 1901: 8; 24 Nov 1902: 6.

⁴⁰ *Lumber Trade Journal*, Vol. 93, 1928, University of Minnesota digitized Sep 16 2011 Accessed 5 Mar 2013: <http://books.google.com/>.

⁴¹ "The Coast City within a City." *Biloxi Daily Herald* 17 May 1957: 4.

⁴⁴ Ancestry.com 1910 Ward 4 about page 36 of 59.

⁴⁵ 1900 Census of the United States of America United States Census.

⁴⁶ Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. 83. Dickerson and Miller, 106.

⁴⁷ Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. 83.

⁴⁸ Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. 83. Dickerson and Miller, 106.

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depressed the local lumber industry, the community continued to grow spectacularly.⁴⁹ Truck farming and tourism were developed, and the timber industry rebounded.⁵⁰ World War I disrupted trade, but this was partially offset by increased shipbuilding orders, increased federal war-time training, and increased shipping.

In 1920, Gulfport could boast 8,157 residents.⁵¹ Growth was further promoted during the 1920s by the construction of a seawall and U.S. Highway 90 along the Harrison County coast, prompting a real estate boom.⁵² Businesses also received a boost in 1925 when the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad was acquired by the Illinois Central Railroad, giving Gulfport direct access to northern and Midwestern markets.⁵³ As a result of these developments, the population continued to blossom, reaching 12,547 by 1930, an increase of 154% in 10 years.⁵⁴

More private homes were constructed in Gulfport in 1925 than in any previous year.⁵⁵ Development spread outside of the town's platted boundaries during this period, to the east along 2nd Street, within the historic district's boundaries, and to the west along 9th, 10th, and 11th Streets. In 1926, some of the land along 2nd Street, within the boundaries of the district, was acquired for a new school (1526 Second Street; no longer extant).⁵⁶

Forty-four buildings (61%) within the Second Street Historic District date to the 1900-1929 period. Prominent resources from this period include the Colonial Revival house at 1124 Second Street (Inv. 13, 1905) [Photo 19], home of Henry Colmer, a prominent Jackson County lumberman who managed the Dantzler and Native Lumber Companies and later was appointed Justice of the Peace by Mississippi Governor Henry Whitfield. George R Boddie, county engineer was a later resident.

The Folk Victorian house at 1130 Second Street (Inv. 14, 1905) [Photo 18] had several owner/occupants over the years, including T. Laper Jones, a local druggist at Jones Brothers Drugs, Harvey and Wilhelmina French, a retired couple from Pennsylvania and Michigan respectively, and Charles and Florence Holcomb who resided here over 45 years.

The Neo-Classical residence at 1200 Second Street (Inv. 17a, 1912-1919) was owned by engineering professor Henry Rollins, who lived there with his wife Sophie and their eight children, and became the president of Gulfport Creosoting Company.

The collapse of the real estate and lumber industries at the end of the 1920s spurred another round of economic diversification in Gulfport.⁵⁷ Although the national Depression that

⁴⁹ Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. 83, Dickerson and Miller, 114-116.

⁵⁰ Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. 83.

⁵¹ 1920 Census of the United States of America.

⁵² Dickerson and Miller. 114-116.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ 1930 Census of the United States of America.

⁵⁵ Black, 77.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Dickerson and Miller. 114-116.

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soon followed further challenged the coast's economy, new economic outlets were established in cotton, hardwood, and fertilizer shipping and through the establishment of new warehouses, compresses, and a shirt factory; and a million dollar expansion of the city's port facilities.⁵⁸ The community overcame the Depression's economic woes, and by the end of the period the population grew 20%.⁵⁹

Three buildings (5%) within the Second Street Historic District date to the 1930-1939 period. Buildings representative of this period include 1328 Second Street (Inv. 30, 1932) [Photo 9] the Colonial Revival, home of Willard and Onie Rhodes, owners of Rhodes Grocery, and 1332 Second Street (Inv. 32, 1931-1936) [Photo 7], Colonial Revival house of Judge William Moore and his wife Elizabeth.

World War II added a long-term federal government presence to Gulfport's economy.⁶⁰ In 1942, the Navy established a Naval Advance Depot on 911 acres west of the historic district.⁶¹ The facility was one of three established in the United States.⁶²

Four buildings (5%) within the Second Street Historic District date to the 1940-1945 period. Representative buildings from this period include 1008 Second Street (Inv. 1a, 1940) [Photo 24], where Edwin Zeigler, Chief U.S. Probation Officer, lived along with his wife Emma. The house at 1214 Second Street (Inv. 18, 1940) is a Tudor residence built in 1940 owned by Edward and Josephine Sletten.

The Gulfport economy continued to thrive after World War II. During the 1950s, the port facilities were again expanded.⁶³ Also, in 1954, Federal funds were used to create a 300-foot sand beach across Harrison County, and Gulfport was chosen as an Air National Guard training site.⁶⁴ By 1960, Gulfport's population had risen to 30,204, an increase of 100% since 1940.⁶⁵

Seven buildings (9%) within the Second Street Historic District date to the 1946-1960 period. Representative buildings from this period include 1100 Second Street (Inv. 7, 1947-1949), a property owned by R. B. (Billy) Meadows Jr. along with his wife, Eunice, Mr. Meadows was a Tulane-educated lawyer, who served as state senator for Harrison and Stone counties and later as mayor. An early Ranch house is located at 1143 Second Street (Inv. 16, 1947-1949) [Photo 17], residence of Joseph Porter, a shipping executive who also served as vice president of the Gulfport Rotary Club and deputy master of the State Grand Masonic Lodge. The house at 1319 Second Street (Inv. 28, 1950-1953) was owned and inhabited for many years by Holton and Mable Turnbough. Mr. Turnbough, a prominent businessman, owned Turnbough

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ 1930 Census of the United States of America, 1940 Census of the United States of America.

⁶⁰ Black, 94; and Dickerson and Miller, 116.

⁶¹ Black, 94.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Black, 103; and Dickerson and Miller, 116.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ 1940 Census of the United States of America, 1960 Census of the United States of America.

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Motors, served as the president of the Gulfport Chamber of Commerce during and after Hurricane Camille, and was elected as a state Senator in the 1970s.

Throughout the period of significance, many of the community's business and social leaders lived in the district. During the early 1900s, prominent business professionals like Henry Colmer, manager of Dantzler and Native Lumber Companies and a Justice of the Peace lived at 1124 Second Street (Inv. 13, 1905) [Photo 19]. Admiral Alfred Reynolds, co-creator of the Naval Training Station resided at 1136 Second Street (Inv. 15, 1905). Henry Rollins, president of Gulfport Creosoting Company lived at 1200 Second Street Inv. 17a, 1912-1919). Toward the end of the period of significance, the neighborhood was home to a mix of business leaders and public servants. In addition to Holton Turnbough, R.B. Meadows, Jr., state senator and Gulfport mayor lived 1100 Second Street (Inv. 7, 1947-1949).

Architecture

The Second Street Historic District is composed of a collection of houses built between 1900 and 1960. The architectural styles chosen by builders and property owners reflect local interpretations of nationally prominent architectural styles. Due to the long period of development, the resources of the Second Street Historic District represent a wide variety of styles and housing forms.

One of the earliest houses to be constructed in the historic district is 1628 Second Street (Inv. 55, 1900). in the Queen Anne style. The style was named and popularized by a group of nineteenth century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw.⁶⁶ Generally, it is characterized by steeply pitched roofs, patterned shingles, cutaway bays, asymmetrical façades, and partial or full-width porches.⁶⁷ 1628 Second Street is an intact Queen Anne dwelling that possesses distinguishing characteristics such as a multi-hip roof, cutaway bay, wraparound porch, and a stained glass transom over the front door. The Amis-Sevier House, 1234 Second Street (Inv. 20, 1905-1910) [Photo 15], is another well-crafted Queen Anne style house. Significant style-defining features include the cross-gabled roof, diamond shingles, corbeled chimneys and wraparound porch.

Folk Victorian style architectural designs, reminiscent of the Queen Anne style, were popular along the Gulf Coast. "The style is defined by the presence of Victorian detailing on simple folk house forms, which are generally much less elaborated than the Victorian styles that they attempt to mimic."⁶⁸ The Second Street Historic District features two distinctive Folk Victorian residences, both built c. 1905. The Jones-Holcomb House at 1130 Second Street (Inv. 14, 1905) [Photo 18] has a wraparound porch with square-tapered columns, pedimented gable dormers and a corner window that follows the gentle curvature of the porch. Next door is 1136 Second Street (Inv. 15, 1905), a pyramidal cottage with wraparound porch supported by slightly tapered square columns.

⁶⁶ McAlester and McAlester. Page 264.

⁶⁷ McAlester and McAlester. Page 263.

⁶⁸ McAlester and McAlester. Page 309.

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The Colonial Revival style was part of the Eclectic movement, which emerged around 1880 and drew on Ancient Classical, Medieval, Renaissance Classical, or Modern architectural traditions for stylistic inspiration.⁶⁹ Colonial Revival became a dominant style for domestic architecture throughout the nation during the first half of the twentieth century. A good example of a local interpretation of the style is the William and Elisabeth Moore House at 1332 Second Street (Inv.32, 1931-1936)[Photo 7]. The Colonial antecedents are seen in the symmetrical massing, the simple Doric columns, and the entry with eight-light sidelights and an eight-light fanlight.

Many of the houses in the Second Street Historic District reflect the widespread influence of the Craftsman style. 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.⁷⁰ Two examples in the district provide a good illustration of the style as it developed in Gulfport. The Horace and Mary Hinds House at 1314 Second Street (Inv. 25, 1927-1929) is a gable-front bungalow. Prominent Craftsman elements include the tapered wood columns on brick piers, exposed rafters, and 4/1 double-hung windows. The Amis House at 1614 Bullis Avenue (Inv. 58, 1925-1927) is a side-gable bungalow. Common Craftsman elements are seen in the exposed rafter tails and the knee braces supporting the jerkinhead gable-roof porch.

There are three 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.

⁶⁹ McAlester and McAlester. Page 319.

⁷⁰ McAlester, p. 578.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 25 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: _____ Longitude: _____

2. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

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3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

See Continuation Sheet

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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

The boundaries of the Second Street Historic District are set out on the accompanying district map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary reflects the extant resources associated with Soria City and East Gulfport plats along Second Street and the development of the historic neighborhood in the area south of the CSX Railroad tracks and north of the Gulf of Mexico.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Laura Thayer, Lead Investigator and Erin Marceaux
organization: Federal Emergency Management Agency
street & number: 220 Popps Ferry Road
city or town: Biloxi state: MS zip code: 39531
e-mail: Thayer.Laura@fema.dhs.gov
telephone: 228-994-2949
date: October 1, 2015

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.)

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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: Second Street Historic District

City or Vicinity: Gulfport

County: Harrison

State: Mississippi

Photographer: Justin Heskew, MDAH Architectural Historian 1-13
William M. Gatlin, MDAH Architectural Historian 14024

Date Photographed: October 2, 2015

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

- 1 of 24. 1600 block of Second Street, camera facing northwest
- 2 of 24. 1500 block of Second Street, camera facing northeast
- 3 of 24. 1544 Second Street, camera facing northeast.
- 4 of 24. 1400 block of Second Street, camera facing northwest.
- 5 of 24. 1400 block of Second Street, camera facing northeast,
- 6 of 24. 1417 Second Street, camera facing south.
- 7 of 24. 1332 Second Street, camera facing north.
- 8 of 24. 1329 Second Street, camera facing south.
- 9 of 24. 1328 Second Street, camera facing north.
- 10 of 24. 1322 Second Street, camera facing north.
- 11 of 24. 1318 Second Street, camera facing north.
- 12 of 24. 1315 Second Street, camera facing south.
- 13 of 24. 1625 Bullis Avenue, camera facing west.
- 14 of 24. 1620 Bullis Avenue, camera facing east.
- 15 of 24. 1234 Second Street, camera facing north.
- 16 of 24. 1100 block of Second Avenue, camera facing southwest.
- 17 of 24. 1143 Second Street, camera facing southwest.
- 18 of 24. 1130 Second Street, camera facing north.
- 19 of 24. 1124 Second Street, camera facing north.
- 20 of 24. 1106 Second Street, camera facing north.

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- 21 of 24. 1617 Jones Avenue, camera facing west.
- 22 of 24. 1101 Second Street, camera facing south,
- 23 of 24. 1000 block of Second Street, camera facing east.
- 24 of 24. 1008 Second Street, camera facing north.

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

Second Street Historic District

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NA

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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

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

Datum: WG 84

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------------|
| 1. Latitude: | 30.371556 | Longitude: | -89.081998725278 |
| 2. Latitude: | 30.374286 | Longitude: | -89.073924 |
| 3. Latitude: | 30.374833 | Longitude: | -89.070577 |
| 4. Latitude: | 30.375019 | Longitude: | -89.068443 |
| 5. Latitude: | 30.374407 | Longitude: | -89.068428 |
| 6. Latitude: | 30.373629 | Longitude: | -89.069749 |
| 7. Latitude: | 30.373052 | Longitude: | -89.072019 |
| 8. Latitude: | 30.372054 | Longitude: | -89.074443 |
| 9. Latitude: | 30.371382 | Longitude: | -89.077926 |
| 10. Latitude: | 30.370886 | Longitude: | -89.080398 |
| 11. Latitude: | 30.371014 | Longitude: | -89.081958 |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Second Street Historic District

Name of Property

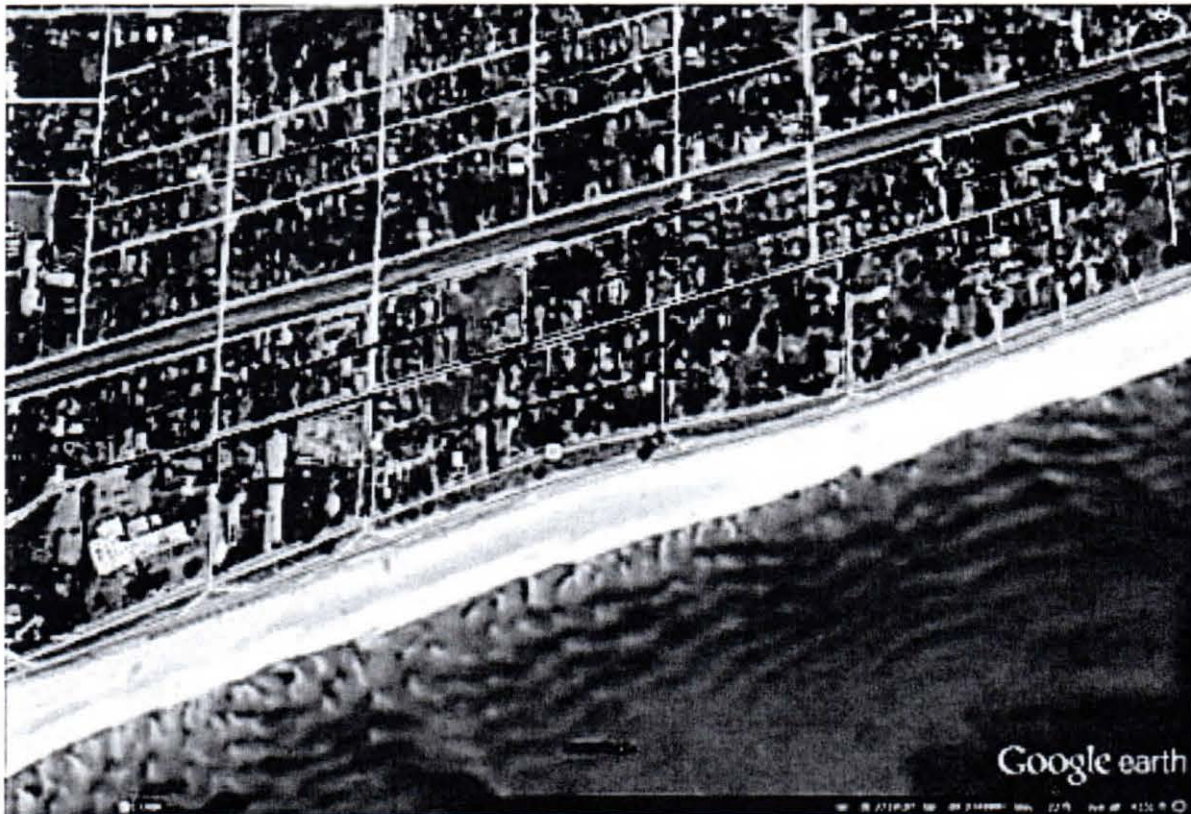
Harrison County, Mississippi

County and State

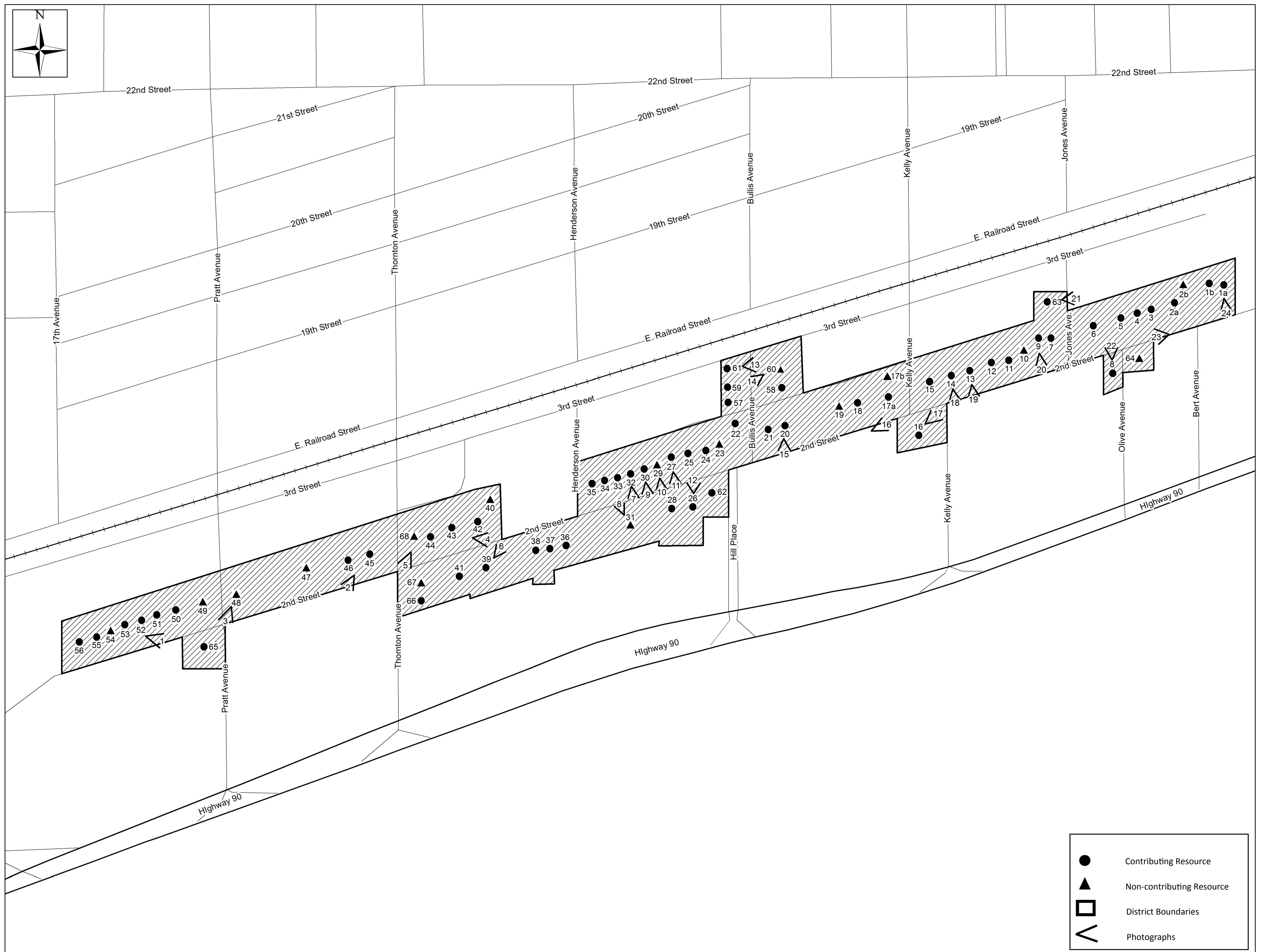
NA

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 2



Second Street Historic District



1 inch = 200 feet



MS - Harrison County - Second Street Historic District - 0001



MS-Harrison County. Second Street Historic District. 0002



MS - Harrison County - Second Street Historic District - 0003



MS-Harrison County-Second Street Historic District - 2004



MS - Harrison County - Second Street Historic District - 0005



MS - Harrison County - Second Street Historic District - 0006



MS - Harrison County - Second Street Historical District - 0007



MS-Harrison Cnnty. Second Street Historic District - 0008



MS - Harrison County - Second Street Historic District - 0009



MS - Harrison County - Second Street Historic District - 00K



MS - Harrison County - Second Street Historic District - 0011



MS - Harrison County - Second Street Historic District - 0012



MS. Harrised County - Second Street Historic District - 0013



MS. Harrison County - Second Street Historic District - 0014



MS - Harrison County Second Street Historic District - 0015



MS - Harrison Cnty - Second Street Historic District - 0016



MS - Harrison County - Second Street Historic District - 0017



MS - Harrison County - Second Street Historic District - 0018



MS. Harrison County. Second Street Historic District. 0019



MS. Harrison County - Second Street Historic District - 0020



MS. Harrison County - Second Street Historic District - QCR 1



MS - Harrison County - Second Street Historic District - 0022



MS - Harrison County - Second Street Historic District - 0023



MS. Harrison County - Second Street Historical District - OC24