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United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic Newell Rogers House

and or common R. C. Gaddis House

2. Location

street & number 706 North Sixth Avenue

city, town Laurel

<u>X</u> vicinity of

28

stateMississippicode3. Classification

Category	Ownership
district	public
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u> </u>
structure	both
site	Public Acquisition
object	_{N/A} in process
-	being considered

Status <u>X</u> occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted X yes: unrestricted no

county

	Present Use
	agriculture
	commercial
SS	educational
	entertainment
	government
ed	industrial

military

Jones

code 67

..... museum

 $\underline{N/A}$ not for publication

__ park

- _x_ private residence
 - ____ religious
- _____ scientific
- ____ transportation ____ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. E. Thomas Saucier

street & number 706 North Sixth Avenue

city,	town	Laurel

N/A vicinity of

state Mississippi 39440

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jones County Courthouse

street & number Fifth Avenue

city, town Laurel

state Mississippi 39440

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None		has this property been determined eligible? yes $-x$ n
date		federal state county loca
depository fo	or survey records	
-14		

7. Description

Condition		Check one	
<u>x</u> excellent	deteriorated	<u>x</u> unaltered	
good	ruins	altered	
fair	unexposed		

Check one

x original site

moved date <u>N/A</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Newell Rogers House is an early twentieth-century eclectic residence with Neo-classical detailing and Mediterranean overtones. The house is situated upon a terraced site on the northwest corner of the intersection of Sixth Avenue and Seventh Street in the downtown residential area of Laurel. Its property is defined along the street elevations by an original combination of retaining wall and fence made of concrete and ornamental ironwork. Wide concrete steps with two intermediate landings lead from Sixth Street to a tiled terrace. Original planters flank the steps and border the terrace.

The two-story house, which is constructed of six-inch poured-concrete walls with a tinted cement coating, has a full basement and finished attic and is surmounted by a gabled tile rocf flanked by outside-end chimneys. The roof has wide overhanging eaves which are adorned with brackets or shaped rafter ends. A two-story porch with lower, gabled tile roof extends from the southerly side elevation and is supported on the first story by Tuscan columns and on the second-story by columns composed of wrought-iron panels that match the wrought-iron supports of the entrance porch. The upper-story was criginally enclosed and features casement windows set over window boxes. The lower story was apparently enclosed not long after the house was built, since early photographs show it as an open porch but hardware and detailing of the enclosure stylistically date to within a decade or so of the house's construction. A one-story latticed porch with railed roof shelters the rear doorway of the house.

The Newell Rogers House is a three-bay composition with easterly facade and is divided horizontally by stucco belt courses. The center-bay entrance is sheltered by a small entry porch supported by brackets and columns composed of wrought-iron panels. The entry porch is flanked by detached sidelights with concrete window boxes, and the porch roof is ironrailed to form a balcony accessed from the upper hallway through doubleleaf glazed doors set beneath a semi-circular light. The entrance doorway features a keystoned surround of molded concrete and a single-leaf door with two molded panels. Full-size windows of the house are filled with either eight-over-eight or six-over-six, double-hung sash and are closed by original shutter blinds. The upper half story is lighted by quarterround windows that flank the chimneys.

The interior plan of the house is irregular with an entry hall providing access to a parlor, dining room, bathroom, and kitchen, with the kitchen and dining room separated by a large pantry with original built-in cabinets. Coved ceilings and molded millwork are features cf both principal floors, and the parlor and dining room are further ornamented by applied plaster ceiling decoration. The living room has a classical mantel piece with swags, bell flowers, patterae, urns, and griffins, and the dining room is elaborated with a paneled wainscoting. The open staircase of the entry hall, which features turned balusters and square

(see continuation sheet)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance-C			
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric		Iandscape architectur	e religion
1400–1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science
1500-1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture
1600–1699	x architecture	education	military	social/
1700–1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian
1800–1899	commerce	exploration/settlement	philosophy	theater
<u>X</u> 1900–	communications	industry	politics/government	transportation
		invention	· · · · ·	other (specify)

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Specific dates 1909
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Builder/Architect DeBuys, Churchill & Labouisse (New Orleans)

Statement of Significance (in one of Laurel's most significant early twentieth-century residences. This significance is based on its unusual poured-concrete and wood construction, its well documented construction by a noted New Orleans architectural firm, its high degree of architectural finish, its outstanding integrity, and its association with the locally prominent Gardiner family. The eclectic residence exhibits Neo-classical detailing with Mediterranean overtones apparent in the tiled terrace, tiled roof, bracketed roof overhang, wrought-iron trim, and side porch with Tuscan columns. Detailed drawings of the house by the New Orleans architectural firm of DeBuys, Churchill & Labouisse, dated January 18, 1909, and a water color rendering are owned by the present residents. The completed house was pictured in the Times Democrat, November 8, 1910. The walls of the house, from basement to attic story, are constructed of poured concrete, a form of construction that greatly increases the architectural significance of the house. According to authors Virginia and Lee McAlester in A Field Guide to American Houses, "[Monolithic walls of poured concrete] are common in 20th-century commercial buildings but are only rarely found in houses." The significance of the house is also enhanced by its fine interior finishes which include molded millwork and coved plaster ceilings with applied plaster ornament. Its architectural integrity is outstanding and includes such significant survivals as the original tinted stucco finish, hardware, lighting devices, bathroom fixtures, servants' quarters, carriage house, window boxes, and planters on the entrance steps and terrace. The house derives local historical significance from its association with the Gardiner family. According to one local historian, "It is no exaggeration to say that Eastman-Gardiner & Company not only made the city of Laurel but set its tone and whole subsequent pattern of development (Walter Watkins, "The Laurel Story: The First Chapters," 100 Years: The Laurel Story [Laurel: Greater Laure] Centennial Celebration Committee, 1982], p. 16)." According to local tradition, the house was commissioned by George S. Gardiner for his daughter Juliet and her husband Newell Rogers. The Reeder House, another poured-concrete residence by the same architectural firm, was also built for one of Gardiner's daughters. Brothers George and Silas Gardiner and brother-in-law Lauren Eastman, all of Clinton, Iowa, purchased a Laurel saw mill in 1891 and started a pattern of northern immigration and investment that resulted in Laurel shipping more yellow pine lumber than any city in the world in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Their business acumen was coupled with a great sense of civic responsibility and philanthropy, and Laurel churches, schools, and parks were beneficiaries of their wealth from the lumber industry. The Newell Rogers House is one of several significant Laurel buildings associated with members of the family. For several decades, the house was the home of the family of R. C. Gaddis, a locally prominent merchant. The house is today owned by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Saucier who undertook its first restoration. The Sauciers' respect for the house's significance and integrity is evidenced in the quality of the restoration.

9. Major Bibliographical References

McAlester, Virgnia and Lee. <u>A Field Guide to American Houses</u>. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Watkins, William. "The Laurel Story: The First Chapters." <u>100 Years: The Laurel Story</u>.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property <u>less th</u>	<u>an one acre</u>		
Quadrangle name Laurel West, MS	adrangle name Laurel West, MS Quadrangle scale 1:24000		
UT M References			
A 1.6 2 9.7 7.9.0 315 018 Zone Easting Northing	61410 B	Zone Easting	Northing
c	D		
Ε	F		
GLIILII	н		
Verbal boundary description and just	tification		
Lots 23 and 24 of the Highlan North 6th Avenue, on the Sour- on the North by a wall along	th by 7th Street,	on the West by an un	ded on the East by named public ally and
List all states and counties for prope			
state N/A	code county		code
state	code county		code
11. Form Prepared	d By		

name/title Mary Warren Miller/preservation consultant
organization Miller Preservation Services date July 29, 1986

street & number 506 High Street telephone (601) 442-9786

city or town Natchez

state Mississippi 39120

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national _X__ state ____ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

date March 10, 1987

For NPS use only

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

place

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Keeper of the National/Register

date

Attest:

title

Chief of Registration

date

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Newell Rogers House Page 1

paneled newels, is entered north of the entrance doorway by a series of winders, which are screened by an arrangement of elongated balusters set atop a low paneled wall. The stair continues in a straight northerly flight along the easterly hall wall to a landing where it makes a half turn to continue to the second-story hallway. The stair continues to the attic by making another half turn and proceeding to an intermediate landing, where it makes a quarter turn and continues in an enclosed flight to a small attic hallway. Originally, a portion of the attic was finished for a school room, but the completion of the entire attic space for a children's playroom is recent. The basement story is accessed by an interior stairway in the kitchen area and was originally used as a service area with wash rooms and furnace equipment.

At the rear of the property are two stuccoed dependencies with gabled tile roofs that originally functioned as a servant's house and a carriage house. The two buildings are only a few feet apart, are the same depth and height, and have easterly facades. The servant's house, which is now used as a guest house, echoes the main house in form and detail with its overhanging eaves with shaped rafter ends or brackets, three-bay facade, keystoned door surround, wrought-iron porch supports, and eight-over-eight windows. The carriage entrances of the carriage house, which also has a gabled tile roof, are accessed from a rear alley that bounds the property on the west.

The integrity of the Newell Rogers House is outstanding and includes the survival of the original peach-tinted stucco finish, lighting devices, most of the bathroom fixtures, hardware, planters, and window boxes. Alterations are limited to the modernization of the kitchen and the bathrooms.



NEWELL ROGERS HOUSE Laurel, Jones County, Mississippi Looking westerly, the easterly facade. Mary W. Miller, Historic Natchez Foundation, July 1986 Photo 1 of 4



NEWELL ROGERS HOUSE Laurel, Jones County, Mississippi

Looking southwesterly, the easterly facade of the servants' house.

Mary W. Miller, Historic Natchez Foundation, July 1986.

Photo 2 of 4



NEWELL ROGERS HOUSE Laurel, Jones County, Mississippi

Looking southeasterly, the rear or westerly elevations of the carriage house (left) and servants' house (right).

Mary W. Miller, Historic Natchez Foundation, July 1986.

Photo 3 of 4



NEWELL ROGERS HOUSE Laurel, Jones County, Mississippi

Looking southwesterly, the parlor with its classical mantelpiece, doorway to the side porch, and decorative plaster ceiling.

Mary W. Miller, Historic Natchez Foundation, July 1986.

Photo 4 of 4