NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name _____

other names/site number Downriver Residential Historic District

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by South Canal Street, Orleans Street, the tracks of the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, and the bayou between Union and Rankin Streets. n/a ☐ not for publication

city or town Natchez n/a ☐ vicinity

state Mississippi code 28 county Adams code 1 zip code 39120

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ 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 ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kenneth H. Pool — Feb. 10, 1999
Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____
Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
☐ entered in the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.		
☐ determined eligible for the National Register ☐ See continuation sheet.		
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.		
☐ removed from the National Register.		
☐ other, (explain:) _____		

Downriver Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Adams County, Mississippi
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
96	57	buildings
		sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
97	58	Total

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
Domestic: multiple dwelling
Commerce/Trade: department store
Industry: energy facility
Religion: religious facility
Agriculture/Subsistence: animal facility
Transportation: rail-related
Landscape: natural feature

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
Commerce/Trade: business
Commerce/Trade: department store
Industry: energy facility
Religion: religious facility
Agriculture/Subsistence: animal facility
Transportation: rail-related
Landscape: natural feature

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival
Italianate
Stick/Eastlake
Queen Anne
Colonial Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman
Post-Modern

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
walls weatherboard
vinyl
roof asbestos
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet.

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.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1835-1947

Significant Dates

1883

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Bost, Robert
Neibert and Gemmell

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

Historic Natchez Foundation

Downriver Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Adams County, Mississippi
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 57 acres more or less

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	651540	3492375
2	15	65	5 40	3491650
3	15	650890	3491650
4	15	650890	3492375

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary W. (Mimi) Miller/Director of Preservation

organization Historic Natchez Foundation date August 15, 1998

street & number 108 South Commerce Street telephone (601) 442-2500

city or town Natchez state MS zip code 39120

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downriver Residential Historic District, Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

The Downriver Residential Historic District is roughly bounded by Orleans Street to the north, South Canal Street to the west, the tracks of the Illinois Gulf Central Railroad to the south, and a natural ravine, or bayou, between South Union and South Rankin Streets to the east. The streets of Natchez are laid out parallel and perpendicular to the Mississippi River, which has long been interpreted as the town's western boundary. Main Street runs perpendicular to the river and the cross streets are designated by names as being north or south of Main, like North Commerce and South Commerce Streets. However, upriver is actually north northeasterly and downriver is south southwesterly. In conformance with town usage and in an effort to avoid confusion with directions indicated by street names, nominal cardinal directions rather than actual directions are used in the physical description.

The western boundary of the Downriver Residential Historic District abuts the Natchez Bluffs and Under-the-Hill Historic District (listed 1972). The northerly boundary and most of the easterly boundary of the district dovetail with the boundaries of the Natchez on-Top-of-the-Hill Historic District (listed 1979), which encompasses the historic grid plan of the town. The Illinois central Gulf Railroad, which forms the southern boundary of the district, is included as a contributing resource (inventory #132), because the railroad itself is historic and its adjacent property includes portions of the picturesque bayous that intersect and border the district.

Most of the land in the Downriver Residential Historic District, except for the northern edges and the areas south and west of South Pearl Street, was part of the antebellum estate of the Nathaniel Harrison family, the major portion of which was subdivided into building lots in 1883. The least desirable portion along the bayou was sold to the New Orleans and North West Railroad in 1889 and 1890. When the Harrison family subdivided their antebellum suburban estate, streets were drawn as southern extensions of the streets in the grid plan. Consequently, the streets in the Downriver Residential Historic District tend to be plotted regularly, although constricted and interrupted by bayous and historic railroad tracks. South Wall Street, which is outside the Harrison property, is also an extension of South Wall Street in the historic grid plan, but it is interrupted by a deep bayou that parallels the railroad tract.

The lot divisions in the Downriver Residential Historic District vary. The southernmost portions of South Commerce and South Union Streets tend to have lots that are larger and deeper than the northernmost portions of the two streets. The density of the northernmost portion of the district more closely resembles the density of the residential neighborhoods in the southern part of the Natchez on-Top-of-the-Hill Historic District. The larger lots at the southern end of South Union Street, the bordering bayous, and the adjoining estates of Clovernook (inventory #112), Ravenna (inventory #81), and Ravennaside (inventory #114) create a landscaped park-like setting in the southeastern portion of the district. The lots in the southwestern portion of the district are smaller and reflect the lower socio-economic level of the working class people who lived in the area. Many of the smaller lots have been combined into larger lots occupied by three African-American churches (inventory #s 11, 123, and 130) and their associated parking areas. The topography of the Downriver Residential Historic District is irregular and somewhat hilly, and some of the houses rest on small knolls. The land associated with about 20% of the houses borders a bayou, or deep chasm, that provides a view of a green jungle-like wilderness from many rear windows and back porches.

Fairly regular setbacks and the repetition of architectural forms and details provide a sense of regularity and unity to the district. All but nine of the buildings with individual inventory numbers are built of wood. Northwest of the railroad tracks, these repeated architectural details include brick pier foundations, porches, textured roofs of patterned asbestos and composition shingles, brick chimneys, doors with glazed panels, large panes of window glass, louvered shutter blinds, wood lap siding, and fishscale shingles. Southwest of the railroad tracks, the repeated architectural details are brick piers, porches, metal roofs, paneled doors, and wood lap siding. The yards northwest of the railroad tracks are well landscaped and the streets are shaded by large trees in the yards and by trees planted in the neutral ground between the sidewalks and the streets. The yards southwest of the railroad tracks are poorly landscaped with few trees to shade the houses or the streets.

Although the date range of the contributing buildings in the district ranges from 1835 to 1947, the majority of the buildings date between 1883 and 1910. Many of the houses dating to the mid-1880s were probably built in the late Italianate, Stick, or Eastlake styles, but historic photographs and Sanborn Insurance Maps indicate that most were remodeled in the Colonial Revival style between 1900 and 1910. One house with vernacular Italianate detailing survives at 601 South Canal Street (inventory #32). Many of the houses in the Queen Anne style were also remodeled in the Colonial Revival style, but some survive with their architectural integrity largely intact. The Charles Patterson House (inventory #104) is one of the city's most important examples of the Queen Anne style. Three of the city's most important Colonial Revival residences were built in the Downriver Residential Historic District and include the Adolph Jacobs House (inventory #37), the Louis Benoist House (inventory #91), and Ravennaside (inventory #114). Most of the residential examples of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style are one-story substantial residences similar to those published in pattern books of the period.

In the area southwest of the railroad tracks, the Queen Anne style appears only as architectural details on a few vernacular houses on South Canal Street and Briel Avenue. Two of the small vernacular houses on Briel Avenue (inventory #s 1 and 3) exhibit such Queen Anne details as brackets and turned posts. Colonial Revival detailing is not evident in this same area of the district. Very few bungalows were built in the Downriver Residential Historic District, with most of the examples being vernacular expressions of the style in the area southwest of the railroad tracks. One shingled bungalow at 416 South Union Street (inventory #96) was probably once a good representative example of the style, but a "colonial" remodeling in the 1970 has removed most of its original detailing.

Most of the buildings northwest of the railroad tracks are in very good condition, but their architectural integrity has been compromised by selective remodeling. Many of the buildings southwest of the railroad tracks are in deteriorated condition. Several of the houses in this area were also the focus of a HUD-sponsored "weatherization" program and lost their original wood windows to metal replacements. Vinyl siding has unfortunately been introduced to all areas of the Downriver Residential Historic District, but the city's preservation commission now prohibits its installation on the facade of a building. A few of the buildings also have inappropriate exterior metal storm windows.

The inventory of buildings, structures, objects, and sites included in the boundaries of the Downriver Residential Historic District is arranged alphabetically by street name and by street number in ascending numerical order. Each building, structure, object, and site is assigned an inventory number which relates to a map of the district. If a photograph of the building, structure, object, and site is included in the National Register materials, it is referenced parenthetically at the end of each physical description. Buildings are classified as either contributing or noncontributing, in accordance with National Register criteria. Primary resources for dating buildings are an 1864 map drawn by the United States Corps of Engineers, an 1883 survey (Adams County Deed Book YY, 380), and Sanborn Insurance Maps dating to 1886, 1892, 1897, 1901, 1904, 1910, 1925, and 1925 updated to 1947. Only buildings dating to before 1947 have been classified as contributing. The district has no known significant archaeological sites and the potential for locating significant sites is unknown.

Of the 184 buildings, structures, vacant lots, and swimming pools (which are described in 132 inventory numbers) in the district boundaries, 96 are contributing buildings, 57 are noncontributing buildings, 1 is a contributing structure (railroad), 1 is a non-contributing structure (oil storage tanks), 20 are vacant lots, 3 are swimming pools, and 6 are designated as previously listed in the National Register. Buildings that are part of a complex of building are designated by letters after the primary inventory number for the property.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downriver Residential Historic District, Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

1. C 4 Briel Avenue. One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w), frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingled, gabled roof pierced by one interior brick chimney. An exterior brick chimney flue is also located on the back wall of the house. The house is finished in wood lap siding. A full-width gallery with shed roof shelters the facade and features original turned posts that retain some of the original sawn brackets. Physical evidence indicates that the gallery also originally featured a balustrade, now missing. A portion of a replacement balustrade with rectangular-sectioned balusters encloses the western end of the gallery. The center-bay doorways feature original, single-leaf, four-panel doors and the end-bay windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash. Vernacular Queen Anne. By 1910; ca. 1895. (photo 1)

2. NC 5 Briel Avenue. Two-story, three-bay (d-w-w), frame duplex house on a solid foundation on the facade and brick piers on the sides and rear. The house is sheltered by a composition-shingle, hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed shaped rafter tips. The house is finished in asbestos-shingle siding. This building was originally a duplex apartment in the rear of another house that no longer stands. The facade fronts South Canal Street but the address is Briel Avenue. All windows are filled with three-over-one, double-hung sash. A one-story, hipped-roof entrance vestibule and porch fronts the northernmost bay on the western facade. The roof echoes the main roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tips. The porch features a single, box column at the open corner. The porch provides access to two entrance doorways, one of which opens into the first-story apartment and the other opening into a vestibule that provides access to the stairway to the second-story apartment. Each doorway contains a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel atop three horizontal panels. Vernacular bungalow. After 1947; ca. 1950. (photo 2)

3. C 6 Briel Avenue. One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w), frame house on brick piers with v-crimp-metal gable roof pierced by an interior brick chimney. The house is finished in wood lap siding. A full-width gallery is inset beneath the roof but is missing the porch deck, posts, and balustrade. A partial pair of brackets, the ghosts of missing brackets, and mortise holes in the gallery soffit indicate that the house originally featured bracketed turned posts. The doorways contain original single-leaf, four-panel doors, and windows feature six-over-six, double-hung sash. A shed-roof, board-and-batten addition extends from the rear. Vernacular Queen Anne. By 1910; ca. 1895. (photo 3)

4. C 7 Briel Avenue. One-story, three-bay (w-d-w), frame house on brick piers with composition-shingle, hipped roof. The roof features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tips. The house is unsympathetically altered by vinyl siding. The house is fronted by an inset, full-width gallery that is supported by battered, box columns atop raised brick piers. The center-bay doorway contains a single-leaf door with an upper glazed panel atop three horizontal panels. Most of the original windows have been replaced with one-over-one, metal sash. One window contains a two-over-one, double-hung wood sash that may be original. Vernacular bungalow. By 1947; ca. 1930.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

5. C 8 Briel Avenue. One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w), frame house on brick piers with v-crimp metal gable roof pierced by an interior chimney. The house is finished in board-and-batten siding on the side elevations, with lap siding on the facade. Simple posts support a full-width inset gallery. The center-bay doorways contain replacement single-leaf, six-panel doors. The windows contain twelve-over-eight, double-hung sash on the facade and in the northernmost window of the western side elevation. Other windows feature six-over-six, double-hung sash. This house does not appear on the 1925 Sanborn Insurance Map but is illustrated on the 1947 update of the 1925 map. It may have been moved to the site or possibly constructed using old materials. Vernacular. By 1947; ca. 1930. (photo 4)

6. C 9 Briel Avenue. One-story, four-bay (d-w-w-d), frame house on brick piers with composition-shingle hipped roof. The roof features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tips. The house is unsympathetically finished in vinyl siding. The hipped roof of the main house extends forward to create a hipped-roof porch that is not full-width, but shelters the four openings on the facade. The porch roof, like the main roof, features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tips. The porch detailing, all of which appears to be a replacement, consists of plain posts linked by a crude balustrade of rectangular-sectioned balusters. The center-bay doorways contain single-leaf five-panel doors. The window contain replacement one-over-one, metal windows. Vernacular bungalow. 1910-1925; ca. 1920. (photo 5)

7. C 10 Briel Avenue. One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w), frame house on brick piers with v-crimp-metal gable roof pierced by an interior chimney. The house is finished in wood lap siding. Although the house has no evidence of a front gallery and none is illustrated on the 1910, 1925, or 1947 Sanborn Insurance Map, it may have originally featured a full-width gallery. The center-bay doorways retain their original single-leaf, four-panel doors, and the windows feature six-over-six, double-hung sash. Vernacular. By 1910; ca. 1895. (photo 6)

8. NC 11 Briel Avenue. One-story, three-bay (d-w-d), frame house on concrete piers with corrugated-metal gable roof and gable-end facade with louvered vent. The roof features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tips. The side elevations are finished in groove siding, but the facade is finished with masonite panels. Inset beneath the roof is a full-width gallery with crude detailing including wood posts with 2x4 brackets and a 2x4 balustrade. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1955.

9. 13 Briel Avenue. Vacant lot.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

10. C 15 Briel Avenue. One-story, two-bay (d-w), brick house with v-crimp-metal, gable roof with gable-end facade. The roof features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tips. A full-width gallery is inset beneath the roof and is supported by wood posts with 2x4 brackets and a lattice-panel balustrade. None of the gallery detailing is original. Windows, which feature wood lintels, are arranged singly and in a pair on the facade, and all are filled with four-over-four, double-hung sash. The entrance doorway contains a single-leaf door with five, horizontal panels. Vernacular. 1925-1947; ca. 1930.

11. NC 16 Briel Avenue. Briel Avenue Baptist Church (now New Life Full Gospel Baptist Church). One-story, three-bay (w-d-w), brick church with composition-shingle, gable roof and two-stage, octagonal tower. The first stage is frame and consists of four broad sides and four narrow sides with the broad sides featuring louvered vents. The second-stage of the tower is metal and consists of an octagonal spire with finial. The gable-end facade is fronted by a gabled portico supported by box columns with molded capitals, neck bands, and bases. The portico shelters only the three bays of the facade, which is framed by quoined brickwork at the front corners of the building. The center-bay doorway, which is framed by pilasters supporting a broken pediment, contains double-leaf, six-panel doors set beneath a two-light transom. The doorway is flanked by windows filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash with stained and textured glass. The windows are topped with splayed brick arches with keystones created by the insertion of four black bricks. The six-bay, side elevations feature four end-bay windows that match those on the facade, but the other windows feature semi-circular arched heads with yellow-brick impost blocks. All windows feature stained and textured glass. (Cornerstone contains the information that the church was built in memory of Emma Lillian Buckles.) Colonial Revival. 1957. (photo 7)

12. C 17 Briel Avenue. One-story, two-bay (d-w), frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingle, hipped roof pierced by two interior brick chimneys. The roof features overhanging eaves and exposed rafters with a fascia board. The house is finished in wood lap siding and has an inset corner porch supported by a single box column. Some windows are filled with two-over-two, double-hung sash, which are paired on the facade, but some have been replaced with modern, metal window units. Two entrance doorways open onto the corner porch. The easternmost doorway contains an original single-leaf door with five horizontal panels; the westernmost doorway contains a replacement, single-leaf door with multiple glazed panels. Vernacular bungalow. 1925-1947; ca. 1930. (photo 8).

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

13. C 19 Briel Avenue. One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w), frame house on brick piers with composition-shingle roof. The roof features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tips. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The facade is sheltered by a full-width, hipped-roof gallery supported by box columns. Windows contain two-over-two, double-hung sash. The center-bay entrances are each filled with a single-leaf door, neither of which appears to be original. The westernmost entrance features a three-panel door; the easternmost entrance, a two-panel door. The house was originally L-shaped before a shed-roof addition was added in the angle of the L. Vernacular. 1910-1925; ca. 1920.

14. C 20 Briel Avenue. Petkovsek House (New Life Full Gospel Baptist Church Sunday School Building). One-story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w), frame house on a basement that is fully raised along the eastern elevation. The house is sheltered by a hipped, corrugated-metal roof and is finished in wood, lap siding. A full-width, hipped-roof gallery is supported by turned and fluted wooden columns. The gallery does not feature a balustrade, and the physical evidence for a balustrade is inconclusive. The center-bay doorway consists of a single-leaf door with three, vertical, glazed panels atop two vertical panels. The doorway is set within a three-light transom and single-light sidelights over molded panels. The windows on the facade contain one-over-six, double-hung sash, but the side elevations feature two-over-two, double-hung sash. This building appears on the 1925 Sanborn Insurance Map as Lucas Petkovsek's screen manufacturing business and dwelling. This building apparently replaced an earlier building illustrated on the 1904 and 1910 Sanborn Insurance Maps and designated as L. Petkovsek's cabinet shop. Vernacular Colonial Revival. 1910-1925; ca. 1915. (photo 9)

15a. NC 23 Briel Avenue. Cloutier Oil Company. (Original main building) An oil company complex consisting of several non-contributing buildings and oil storage tanks. The westernmost building is a one-story frame building on concrete piers with corrugated-tin gabled roof. The roof features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tips. The building is totally sheathed in corrugated metal with a corrugated-metal door. This building is probably the small office building that was part of the complex when it was Melcalfe Coal in 1925 and later Shell Oil Company by 1947, but its sheathing in corrugated metal renders it noncontributing. Vernacular. By 1925; ca. 1920.

15b. NC 23 Briel Avenue. Cloutier Oil Company. (Outbuilding) Crude, one-story frame building on concrete block piers with nearly flat roof of v-crimp metal. The joists that support the roof extend beyond the wall surface. The building is totally clad in corrugated metal with the entrance doors also being constructed of corrugated tin. After 1947; ca 1965.

15c. NC 23 Briel Avenue. Cloutier Oil Company. (Main building) The main office is a one-story, eight-bay, stuccoed building on a slab with a v-crimp-metal gable roof. Windows are narrow slits with single panes of glass, and the two entrances contain single-leaf modern glazed doors. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1990.

15d. C 23 Briel Avenue. Cloutier Oil Company. (Outbuilding) Diminutive one-story, single-bay, frame building on concrete block with corrugated-tin, gable roof. The building is finished in corrugated tin. The single bay of the facade contains a single-leaf door with six-light glazing in the upper portion of the door. Vernacular. Before 1947; ca. 1925.

15e. NC 23 Briel Avenue. Cloutier Oil Company. Oil storage tanks. These tanks appear to have replaced earlier tanks on the same site. Ca. 1980.

16a. NC 24 Briel Avenue. One of two wooden sheds and/or barns in a complex of two buildings that shelter horses used in the carriage business in Natchez. The building has a shed roof, plank walls, and corrugated-metal roof. A shed-roof canopy shelters the wide opening in the easternmost end. After 1947; ca. 1985.

16b. NC 24 Briel Avenue. One of two wooden sheds and/or barns in a complex of two buildings that shelter horses used in the carriage business in Natchez. The building has a monitor roof, board-and-batten siding, and v-crimp metal roof. After 1947; ca. 1985.

17a. NC 26 Briel Avenue. One of two wooden sheds and/or barns in a complex of two buildings that shelter horses used in the carriage business in Natchez. The building is crudely built with a v-crimp gable roof and plank siding. After 1947; ca. 1985. (photo 10)

17b. NC 26 Briel Avenue. One of two wooden sheds and/or barns in a complex of two buildings that shelter horses used in the carriage business in Natchez. The building is crudely built with a v-crimp gable roof and plank siding. After 1947; ca. 1985. (photo 10)

18. C 1 Briel Place. One-story, four-bay (d-w-w-d), frame house on brick piers with corrugated-tin, gable roof. The house is finished in asbestos-shingle siding except on the facade, where original wood lap siding has been protected by a full-width gallery. The gallery features replacement detailing, which includes plain posts with crude brackets and a balustrade composed of 2x4 lumber with an occasional vertical 2x4 support. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash. The house has a mailing address at 19 1/2 Briel Avenue; however, the city has recently named the alley that provides access to the house as Briel Place for 911 purposes. Vernacular. By 1904; ca. 1895; relocated westward 1925-1947.

19. 2 Briel Place. Vacant lot.

20. 501 Canal Street, South. Vacant lot.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

21. C 503 Canal Street, South. One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w), frame house on brick piers with corrugated metal, gable roof. The house is covered in asphalt sheathing. The house is fronted by a full-width gallery supported by bracketed turned posts linked by a spindle frieze. The original balustrade is missing. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash, and the two doorways feature single-light transoms set over original single-leaf doors with a large glazed upper panel. Vernacular Queen Anne. By 1910; ca. 1900. (photo 11)

22. C 507 Canal Street, South. One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w), frame house on brick piers with composition-shingle, gable roof pierced by an interior chimney. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The gable-end facade features a louvered vent and is fronted by a full-width gallery that wraps around the corner to extend the full depth of the southern side elevation. The gallery features a shed-roof porch on the facade but is sheltered on the side elevation by an extension of the main gable roof. The porch is supported on the front and side by plain wood posts that are linked by a rectangular-sectioned balustrade. Windows contain two-over-two, double-hung sash and each doorway contains a two-light transom set over an original single-leaf door with large upper glazed panel. This house probably originally featured turned posts and either sawn or spindle-work trim. Vernacular. By 1910; ca. 1900.

23. C 509 Canal Street, South. One-story, three-bay (w-d-w), frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingle, hipped roof pierced by an interior chimney. The roof features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tips. The house is finished in asbestos-shingle siding. A full-width gallery is inset beneath the roof and is supported by box columns with molded capitals. The columns are linked by a rectangular-sectioned balustrade that is not original. The window bays on the facade are filled with paired six-over-six, double-hung sash that are fronted by burglar bars. The doorway is filled with a single-leaf glazed door in the Craftsman manner that is also fronted by burglar bars. Vernacular bungalow. 1910-1925; ca. 1920.

24. C 511 Canal Street, South. One-story, three-bay (w-d-w), stuccoed-frame house with composition-shingle, gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tips. The gable-end facade is finished in masonite panels and features paired louvered vents. Inset beneath the roof is a full-width gallery supported by three, bold, stuccoed columns with a matching half column in the bungalow tradition on the northern side of the entrance steps. The northernmost window contains paired one-over-one, double-hung sash, and the southernmost window contains a triple unit of one-over-one, double-hung sash. Windows are all fronted by burglar bars. The center-bay entrance doorway contains a replacement six-panel, single-leaf door. Vernacular bungalow. 1910-1925; ca. 1920.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

25. NC 513 Canal Street, South. One-story, three-bay (w-d-w), brick house with composition-shingle, gable roof. The northernmost bay contains a picture window flanked by three-over-one, double-hung sash. The southernmost bay contains paired three-over-one, double hung sash. The entrance doorway with single-leaf, six-panel door is located in a recessed bay sheltered by a center-bay entrance porch. The porch is sheltered by a shed-roof extension of the gable roof and is supported by brick piers. The porch is enclosed by a low brick wall that serves as a balustrade. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1960.

26. C 517 Canal Street, South. One-story, four-bay (d-w-w-d), brick commercial building with parapet walls and standing-seam-metal shed roof. The windows and doorways are crowned by segmental brick arches. The windows contain replacement fixed sash that consist of a three-light, transom-like upper section atop a three-light lower section. Doorways contain single-leaf, six-panel replacement doors set beneath replacement etched-glass, single-light transoms. The upper portion of the building features a brick dentiled cornice and cast-iron vents. The 1925 Sanborn Insurance Map documents a porch that wraps around the western, southern, and eastern elevations of the building. Vernacular. By 1925; ca. 1910. (photo 12)

27. 519 Canal Street, South. Vacant lot.

28. 521 Canal Street, South. Vacant lot.

29. 523-525 Canal Street, South. Vacant lot.

30. C 527 Canal Street, South. One-story, L-shaped, frame house on brick piers with v-crimp-metal, cross-gable roof. The house is unsympathetically finished in vinyl siding. Replacement metal trellis posts support an L-shaped porch that has a concrete porch deck edged in brick. Windows feature a molded drip cap and contain two-over-two, double-hung sash, except on the gable-end facade where the window contains paired, one-over-one, double-hung sash. Access to the interior is provided through two matching entrance doorways in each section of the L-shaped house. The doorways feature two-light transoms atop single-leaf, four-panel doors with bolection moldings. The upper panels of the doors have been altered by the installation of glass. Deteriorated condition. Vernacular late Italianate/early Queen Anne. By 1925; ca. 1885.

31. 529 Canal Street, South. Vacant lot.

32. NC 531 Canal Street, South. One-story, concrete-block building with corrugated-metal, gable roof and brick-veneered parapet facade. The entrance doorway contains modern commercial double-leaf, glazed doors in the northerly bay and a large, five-part, plate-glass window in the southern bay. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1960. (photo 13)

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

33. C 533 Canal Street, South. One-story, frame house on brick piers with composition-shingle, gable roof. The house is finished in asbestos-shingles. The two-bay gable-end of the house fronts the street and features two windows, each with modern aluminum two-over-two, double-hung sash. A full-width gallery is set beneath the roof and fronts the southern side elevation. This gallery is supported by turned wood posts and is partially enclosed. The entrance doorway contains a replacement, single-leaf, six-panel door. The 1925 Sanborn Insurance Map illustrates a gallery on the western facade and southern side elevation. Vernacular Queen Anne. By 1925; ca. 1895.

34. C 601 Canal Street, South. One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w), frame house on brick piers with corrugated-metal, hipped roof. The house features exposed rafter tips that are not original and is finished in wood lap siding. The house is fronted by a full-width gallery supported by bracketed box columns with neck bands. The columns are linked by a sawn frieze. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash, and the two doorways feature two-light transoms atop one original, single-leaf, four-panel door (northern doorway) and one replacement, single-leaf door with three, upper, glazed panels atop three horizontal panels (southern doorway). Vernacular Italianate. By 1925; ca. 1885. (photo 14)

35. NC 605 Canal Street, South. One-story, metal building on poured slab foundation with shed roof and one metal entrance doorway. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1975.

36. C 609 Canal Street, South. Diminutive, one-story, three-bay, brick building with asbestos-shingle, gable roof. The building originally functioned as a "gas regulator." Projecting gables with louvered vents extend from both the front and rear slopes of the roof, and the vents are also a feature of the side gable-end elevations. The roof features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tips. Four-over-two windows flank a center-bay doorway containing a replacement single-leaf, flush door. Vents with metal grates are located under each window. Vernacular bungalow. 1925-1946; ca. 1930.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

37a. C 400 Commerce Street, South. Adolph Jacobs House (also Bailey House). (Main house) The Jacobs House is a two-and-a half story, frame house on a brick foundation with asbestos-shingled, hipped roof pierced by intersecting gables and brick chimneys with corbeled caps. The roof features a bracketed frieze. The house is finished in wood lap siding with belt courses. The facade features a portico supported by giant-order Corinthian columns supporting a tympanum that is decorated with applied ornament. A balustrade with turned balusters encloses the second story of the portico. At the northeastern corner of the house is a three-story, octagonal tower that has a one-story, wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by Corinthian columns. The one-story porch on the south elevation has been enclosed. The north elevation features a bracketed, oriel window filled with stained glass. Windows of the house typically contain one-over-one, double-hung sash, and the entrance doorway features a transomed opening with double-leaf, glazed and paneled doors that open into a vestibule. Opening from the vestibule into the house is a single-leaf, glazed door. Colonial Revival. 1897-1901. (photo 15)

37b C 400 Commerce Street, South. Adolph Jacobs House (also Bailey House). (Outbuilding) One-and-a-half story, frame, carriage house on stuccoed-brick foundation with corrugated-metal, gabled roof with overhanging eaves and shaped rafter tips. The carriage house is finished in board-and-batten siding. The northern, gable-end facade features double-leaf carriage doors made of beaded, board-and-batten with three glazed panels across the top of the door. The window in the upper half story of the gable-end facade is totally obscured by vines. The eastern side elevation features a gabled peak containing a window with six-over-six, double-hung sash. The carriage house is fronted by a porte cochere that was originally supported by turned posts, since replaced by plain square posts. The turned posts were echoed on the front wall by half-posts that survive. A paneled spandrel linked the posts and half-posts. Access to the upper half story is through an interior staircase at the southern end of the building. A one-story, shed-roof addition extends from the eastern side elevation and features a single-leaf, six-panel door. The carriage house is deteriorated, but its architectural integrity and the rarity of comparable ca. 1900 carriage houses makes it an important contributing element to the district. Vernacular. 1897-1901.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

38a. C 404 Commerce Street, South. Rawle House. (Main house) Two-story, three-bay (w-d-w) frame house on a brick foundation with asbestos-shingle, hipped roof pierced by interior and inside-end, brick chimneys. At the southeastern corner of the house is an octagonal tower. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The house is fronted by a double-tiered portico with a Palladian window in the tympanum of the pediment. The full entablature of the portico is supported on both upper and lower levels by paired and fluted Ionic columns that are linked by a balustrade of turned balusters. Windows and the entrance doorway feature molded cornices. Windows on the facade are floor-length and contain one-over-two, double-hung sash, but all other windows contain one-over-one, double-hung sash. Windows are closed by original shutter blinds. The entrance doorway contains a single-leaf, glazed door set within a three-part transom and sidelights over panels. The transom and sidelights feature decorative glazing with circular, oval, and hollow-sided diamond patterns. Colonial Revival. 1901-1904.

38b. NC 404 Commerce Street, South. (Outbuilding) Large, two-bay (d-d) garage with v-crimp metal, gabled roof, corrugated-metal siding, and shed-roof eastern addition. The building features a wide garage opening in the western bay and a single-leaf door faced with corrugated metal in the side addition. Vernacular. A portion of this building may be the outbuilding constructed at the rear of the property between 1904 and 1910, since the two buildings are in the same location. After 1947; ca. 1945 (remodeling and enlargement).

39a. C 406 Commerce Street, South. Margaret Martin House. (Main house) One-and-a-half story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w), frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingle, gable roof pierced by two, inside-end, stuccoed chimneys. The upper half story is lighted by three identical gabled dormers, each of which contains a pair of four-over-four, double-hung sash set within molded pilasters. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The house is fronted by a full-width gallery supported by chamfered and bracketed posts with no balustrade. The doorway and windows feature molded architrave surrounds. Windows contain two-over-two, double-hung, arched sash, which are set atop jib panels and closed by original shutter blinds. The entrance doorway features a single-leaf door with an arched upper glass panel atop a single molded panel. The door is set beneath a transom with oval light and is flanked by sidelights over molded panels. This house appears on the 1864 "Map of the Defences [sic] of Natchez." It was relocated slightly southward between 1901 and 1904 for the construction of 404 South Commerce Street. The ca. 1835 date is based on an examination of the interior millwork which stylistically relates to about twenty-five Natchez houses dating to the mid-1830s. Greek Revival with Italianate remodeling. Ca. 1835; remodeled ca. 1880. (photo 16)

39b. NC 406 Commerce Street, South. Margaret Martin House. (Outbuilding) One-story, gabled-roof carport.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

40. C 407 Commerce Street, South. One-story, three-bay (d-w-w), frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingle, gable-on-hip roof. The gable-end of the front gable features a decorative metal vent. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The house is fronted by a full-width gallery supported by bracketed chamfered posts linked by a paneled frieze and sawn balustrade. The chamfered posts are echoed by pilasters on the front wall. The windows and doors feature molded caps. Windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash and are closed by shutter blinds. The entrance doorway features a single-leaf, four-panel door set within a two-light transom and sidelights. Recessed from the facade along the southern side elevation is a narrower, hipped-roof wing that is fronted by a full-width gallery detailed to match the primary gallery. This secondary gallery has been enclosed with tinted glass and the openings on its facade are not visible. Queen Anne. By 1892; ca.1890. The house was moved northward on its lot between 1925-1947 to allow for construction of the hipped-roof side addition. (photo 17)

41. C 408 Commerce Street, South. Benjamin House. Two-story, three-bay (first--w-w-d; second--w-w-w), frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingle, hipped roof pierced by intersecting gables and inside-end and interior chimneys. The facade is finished in wood lap siding, but both side elevations are unsympathetically altered by the addition of vinyl siding. The implied tympanum of the gable-end facade is defined by cornice returns and lighted by a Palladian window with upper fanlight atop three windows with diamond-patterned glazing in their upper sash. The richly molded cornice features unusual, half-round brackets. The facade of the house is fronted by a full-width, hipped-roof gallery with balustraded roof deck. Details of the entrance doorway enframement indicate that the original chamfered posts of the gallery have been replaced by plain box columns and that the existing plain pedestals replaced pedestals with finer detailing. The gallery columns are linked by a balustrade of turned balusters and a sawn spandrel with center bull's eye. The gallery posts are echoed on the gallery roof by pedestals linked by a balustrade of turned balusters. Windows feature bold, projecting cornices and are floor-length on both the first and second stories. Windows contain two-over-four, double-hung sash and are closed by shutter blinds. The entrance doorway features a frontispiece, three-light transom, and replacement single-leaf, six-panel door. Late Italianate and early Queen Anne; Colonial Revival remodeling. By 1897; ca. 1885; remodeled ca. 1900. (photo 18)

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

42a. C 409 Commerce Street, South. (Main house) One-story, four-bay, frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingle, hipped roof pierced by both interior and inside-end, corbeled chimneys. The house is finished in wood lap siding. A gabled, three-bay (w-w-d) projection with peaked louvered vent is fronted by a full-width gallery with standing-seam hipped roof that wraps around the southwestern corner of the gabled projection and shelters the facade of the hipped-roof block of the house. The gallery is supported by bracketed, turned posts that rests on pedestals with incised ornament. The posts are linked by a spindle frieze and a balustrade of turned balusters. The porch is screened at the southern end. Windows and the primary entrance doorway feature molded cornices. Windows contain one-over-one, double-hung sash and feature original shutter blinds. The entrance doorway contains a transom set above double-leaf doors, each with an upper glazed panel atop two molded panels. A secondary entrance on the sheltered facade of the hipped-roof block contains a transom and single-leaf door that matches the double-leaf doors of the primary entrance. Queen Anne. 1897-1901. (photo 19)

42b. NC 409 Commerce Street. (Outbuilding) One-story, frame outbuilding with corrugated-metal roof and board-and-batten siding. The northern portion of the westerly facade features a door opening with no infill; the southern portion of the facade contains a garage opening. After 1947; ca. 1950.

43a C 410 Commerce Street, South. (Main house) Two-story, three-bay (w-w-d), frame house on brick piers with composition-shingle, hipped roof pierced by projecting gables. The house has been unsympathetically altered by the addition of vinyl siding. The facade is dominated by a single-bay, gabled projection with fishscale shingles and a louvered vent in the upper gable end. The second-story facade of the gabled projection features paired, one-over-one, double-hung windows sheltered by a shed-roof hood supported by bold, sawn and pierced brackets. The first-story facade of the gabled projection also contains paired, one-over-one, double-hung sash, which are sheltered by a one-story gallery with hipped roof. The gallery is supported by chamfered posts linked by sawn spandrels and a turned-baluster balustrade. A matching gallery shelters the recessed portion of the facade, which contains the entrance doorway. The entrance doorway, the window above, and the windows on the sheltered portion of the facade feature crossette surrounds. The doorway contains a single-leaf, four-panel door set within a single-light transom and sidelights. Queen Anne. By 1897; ca. 1895.

43b. NC 410 Commerce Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-and-a-half story, small, A-frame house on slab with composition-shingle roof, pierced by an inside-end chimney. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1970.

43c NC 410 Commerce Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story, frame carport and storage house with composition-shingle, gabled roof. The carport portion is supported by pipe, and the storage building features paired, single-light casement windows. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1960.

44a. C 411 Commerce Street, South. (Main house) Two-story, frame house on brick piers with composition-shingle, hipped and gabled roof. The house is unsympathetically altered by vinyl siding, the enclosure and enlargement of a second-story inset porch, and the enclosure of a portion of a large section of the first-story gallery. The facade of the house is dominated by an offset, gable-on-hip projection fronted by an offset gabled projection. The gable end of the gable-on-hip projection features a triangular window and the gable end of the offset gabled projection features a diamond-shaped window. Both windows originally featured a single-light sash with perimeter stained glass, but only the diamond-shaped window is intact. Historic photographs document a second-story porch inset beneath the gable-on-hip roof, but the porch detailing has been removed and the area enlarged and enclosed. The facade was originally fronted by a one-story gallery that wrapped around the northwest corner to extend along the side of the gable-on-hip projection. This porch has since been enclosed except for the portion that fronts the entrance doorway and the two southernmost bays of the facade. The gallery features chamfered posts linked by a balustrade of turned balusters and pierced and sawn spandrels. Windows contain two-over-two, double-hung sash except for the facade where they become floor-length with two-over-four double-hung sash. Windows also feature original shutter blinds. The first-story porch enclosure contains a window with six-over-six, double-hung sash with applied, modern shutter blinds. The windows of the second-story porch enclosure feature paired, four-over-four, double-hung sash. The entrance doorway is recessed and contains a single-light transom atop a single-leaf door with an upper glazed panel atop two panels. Queen Anne. 1897-1901. (photo 20)

44b C 411 Commerce Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story, seven bay (d-d-d-d-w-d-w), frame outbuilding built in two sections. The southernmost four bays comprise the oldest section, which features an asbestos-shingle gabled roof and grooved siding. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash and the doorways feature single-leaf, four-panel doors. The northernmost doorway has a narrow transom that is filled with wood. The four northernmost bays are an addition and feature a corrugated-metal roof and four garage openings. A board-and-batten garage door slides on a track to close the openings. Vernacular. 1897-1901; later additions added before 1925, possibly ca. 1920.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

45a. C 412 Commerce Street, South. Charles Perault House. (Main house) Frame house on brick piers with composition shingle roof pierced by corbeled chimney. The house was built in two stages. The first stage consisted of a one-story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w), frame house with gable roof, whose interior details and chain of title indicate that it was built about 1884. Shortly after 1900, the Perrault family enlarged and remodeled the house by adding a two-story, gabled-bay addition to the facade of the southern two bays of the house and by raising the roof to create a full second story above the two rooms on the southern side of the central hallway. This remodeling also included the addition of a shed-roof porch supported by turned wood columns that extends from the side of the octagonal bay addition across the facade of the northern three bays of the facade. Still later, about 1940, a dormer with paired one-over-one sash was added to the roof of the one-story section of the house. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The entrance doorway and windows to the north retain their 1870-85 infill. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash and feature original shutter blinds. The entrance doorway contains a two-light transom and single-leaf, four-panel door. The two-story, gabled-bay addition features a louvered vent in the pedimented gable end, and windows contain one-over-one, double-hung sash and are closed by shutter blinds. By 1897; ca. 1884; remodeled and enlarged 1901-04.

45b. C 412 Commerce Street, South. Stewart House Playhouse. (Outbuilding) One-story, three-bay (w-d-w), frame playhouse on concrete blocks with stamped-metal sheeting as a roof cover. The stamp metal sheeting has a fishscale pattern. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The facade is fronted by a full-width porch inset beneath the broken slope of the roof and supported by bracketed turned posts. The windows contain a single-light casement sash, and the entrance doorway contains a single-leaf two-panel door. This playhouse was originally an outbuilding to the Stewart House, built ca. 1870 and one of the grandest post-Civil War houses built in Natchez. The Stewart House stood on the southwest corner of Main and Martin Luther King Streets (formerly Pine Street) and was demolished after 1947. The playhouse is depicted on the Stewart property on the 1947 Sanborn Insurance Map and is labeled as a playhouse. The playhouse was relocated ca. 1975. Queen Anne. 1904-1910; ca. 1905.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

46a. C 413 Commerce Street, South. (Main house) One-story, four-bay (d-w-w-w), frame house on brick piers with composition-shingle, side-gable roof with gable-on-hip front projection. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The gable end of the gable-on-hip roof features an arrangement of window openings that are not original and probably reflect the one-time accommodation of a window air-conditioning unit. This arrangement consists of paired single-light sash surmounted by a single opening filled with plywood. The facade is fronted by a gallery inset beneath the gable-on-hip projection. The gallery is supported by bracketed, chamfered posts linked by a balustrade of turned balusters and a spindle frieze. Windows and the entrance doorway feature molded window caps. Windows contain two-over-two, double-hung sash and feature original shutter blinds. The entrance doorway contains a single-light transom set above double-leaf doors, each with a glazed upper panel above a single lower panel. Queen Anne. 1897-1901.

46b. C 413 Commerce Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story, frame carriage house with corrugated-metal, gabled roof and overhanging eaves. The building is sheathed in sheets of decorative stamped metal. The two-bay (w-d), gable-end facade features a garage opening with double-leaf doors with one being made of stamped-metal sheeting and the other a recycled wooden door of indiscernible character due to repairs and overlays. A three-part window contains plywood infill. The western side elevation has been altered by the installation of a variety of windows on three levels. The eastern side elevation features a shed-roof garage addition with a v-crimp metal roof. Vernacular. By 1901; ca. 1900.

47. C 414 Commerce Street, South. Two-story, three-bay (w-w-d), frame house on brick piers with cross-gable, composition-shingle roof. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The front-gabled and side-gabled portions of the house are defined at the front corners by molded pilasters. The gable-end of the front-gabled portion features fishscale shingles and a louvered vent in the implied tympanum of the pediment, which is defined by cornice and frieze returns. Sanborn Insurance Maps and floor-length windows on the second-story facade document a two-story porch, now missing, as an original feature of the front-gabled section. The side-gabled single-bay portion of the facade features a one-story, hipped-roof porch supported by a bracketed turned post echoed by half-posts on the front and side walls, all linked by a spindle frieze. The post and half-post on the front wall are also linked by a balustrade of turned balusters. Windows feature molded cornices and contain two-over-two, double-hung sash except on the second-story of the front-gabled portion where windows that were originally floor-length contain two-over-four, double-hung sash. Windows also feature shutter blinds. The entrance is defined by a frontispiece filled with a single-light transom above a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel over two molded panels. The original plain transom glass has been replaced by decorative glass. Queen Anne. By 1897; ca. 1890. (photo 21)

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

48a. C 415 Commerce Street, South. (Main house) One-story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w), frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingle, side-gable roof. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The centermost three bays are sheltered by a hipped-roof porch supported by classical wood columns that are old, but not original to the style of the house. The columns are linked by balustrade of turned balusters. All openings on the facade feature molded caps. The windows on the sheltered portion of the facade are floor-length and contain six-over twelve, double-hung sash. Windows on the unsheltered portion of the facade contain six-over-six, double-hung sash. Most windows of the house feature shutter blinds. The entrance doorway has been altered by the removal of outer doors that once enclosed a recessed vestibule. The doorway recessed within the vestibule contains a single-leaf, four-panel door whose upper two panels have been replaced by glass. The house has been unsympathetically altered by the installation on the facade of exterior aluminum storm windows and by the replacement of the original windows on the side elevations with inappropriate modern sash in the wrong pane configuration and with snap-on mullions. This house was probably originally a late Italianate cottage constructed about 1884 and later remodeled in the Colonial Revival style. By 1897; ca. 1884. (photo 22)

48b. NC 415 Commerce Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story, single-bay (d), storage house with gabled-roof and inset, full-width porch supported by posts. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1960.

49a. C 416 Commerce Street, South. (Main house) One-story, frame house on brick piers with end-gable roof fronted by an offset, end-gabled projection. The house features an asbestos-shingle roof pierced by an interior, corbeled brick chimney and a shed-roof dormer on the southern slope of the rear gabled section. The house is unsympathetically altered by the addition of vinyl siding and the loss of its original porch detailing. The gable end of the front gabled section features a pedimented louvered vent and paired one-over-one, double-hung windows with a molded drip cap and shutter blinds. Inset beneath the northern slope of the front gabled section is a gallery supported by box columns that replaced original chamfered or turned posts. A second porch is inset beneath the northern slope of the rear gabled section and it also features replacment box columns. Two entrance doorways, one opening from each porch, each contain a two-light transom and single-leaf, four-panel door. Windows contain two-over-two, double-hung sash. Queen Anne. By 1897; ca. 1895.

49b. NC 416 Commerce Street, South. (Outbuilding) Large one-story, modern frame garage with gabled roof and overhanging eaves. The building is clad in v-crimp, metal siding. This building is out of place in the district due to its scale and crude construction. Vernacular. Ca. 1975.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

50a. NC 417 Commerce Street, South. (Main house) One-story, three-bay (w-d-w), frame house on brick piers with composition-shingle, front-gable roof. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The house is so unsympathetically altered that a major restoration would be necessary to designate it as a contributing building in the district. Sanborn Insurance Maps and a historic photograph document the removal of a one-story offset porch. All original infill on the facade has also been removed. As remodeled, the gable-end of the house is pedimented with louvered vents at the apex of the pediment. The entrance doorway and the windows on the facade are sheltered by metal awnings. Windows contain three-over-one, double-hung sash, and the doorway contains a single-leaf multi-paned glazed door. Queen Anne. By 1897; ca. 1890; remodeled after 1947.

50b. NC 417 Commerce Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story, single-bay (d), frame storage building with composition-shingle, gabled roof, asbestos-shingle siding, and a doorway with a single-leaf, five-panel door. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1955.

51. C 419 Commerce Street, South. One-story, three-bay (w-d-d; originally w-w-d), frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingle, hipped roof and front gabled projection. The roof is pierced by three interior brick chimneys, two of which are corbeled and feature chimney pots. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The house is fronted by a hipped-roof gallery supported by bracketed, chamfered posts that are linked by an inappropriate balustrade of rectangular-sectioned balusters with intermediate newel. Originally, the house would have featured a turned baluster or sawn balustrade. The gable end of the front gabled projection, which contains the entrance doorway, features a molded cornice and triangular-headed louvered vent. The entrance doorway contains a single-leaf, four-panel door set within a two-light transom and sidelights. The unaltered window of the facade is floor-length and contains a two-over-four, double-hung sash. The other window, which originally matched, now contains a three-light transom over a single-leaf, multi-paned glazed door. Sanborn Insurance Maps document that the house originally featured two, non-connecting front porches--one fronting the gabled projection and the other fronting the hipped roof section. Late Italianate/Queen Anne. By 1904; ca. 1890. (photo 23)

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

52a. C 500 Commerce Street, South. (Main house) One-story, four-bay (w-w-d-w) frame house on brick piers with gabled and gable-on-hip, asbestos-shingle roof pierced by one modern, inside-end chimney. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The gable end of the gable-on-hip roof is finished in fishscale shingles with a decorative sawn sunburst. Although severely and unsympathetically altered, the house retains enough of its original form and detailing to be classified as contributing. Sanborn Insurance Maps and the physical evidence document that a full-width gallery was inset beneath the gable-on-hip roof and wrapped around the northeastern corner of the house. The northern end of the gallery and the wraparound portion were enclosed after 1947. The original gallery posts and balustrade were also removed and replaced with cast-iron trellis posts linked by an iron balustrade. The original entrance doorway has also been altered by the installation of a single-leaf, six-panel door within single-light sidelights and a single-light transom. Two original, floor-length windows survive on the facade and contain one-over-one, double-hung sash flanked by shutter blinds. The window on the enclosed portion of the gallery contains one-over-one, double-hung sash flanked by shutter blinds. Queen Anne. By 1904; ca. 1895.

52b. 500 Commerce Street, South. (Landscape feature) Swimming pool. Ca. 1960.

53. C 501 Commerce Street, South. One of two nearly identical, one-story, three-bay (d-w-w), frame houses on brick piers with composition-shingle, jerkinhead or clipped-gable roof. The facade of the clipped gable is finished in fishscale shingles and features a louvered rectangular vent flanked by partial decorative sunbursts. The house is finished in wood lap siding. A full-width gallery is inset beneath the roof and is supported by bracketed, turned posts that are linked by a spindle frieze and a balustrade of sawn and turned balusters. The windows on the facade are floor-length and contain one-over-one, double-hung sash flanked by shutter blinds. The windows on the side elevation feature four-over-four, double-hung sash. The windows on the facade and the entrance doorway feature molded cornices. The entrance doorway contains a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel over two molded panels. The door is set within a single-light etched-glass transom and two-light sidelights. The windows of the facade are masked by unsympathetic exterior metal storm windows, and the original door is partially concealed by an unsympathetic metal storm door. Queen Anne. By 1897; ca. 1890. (photo 24)

54. C 502 Commerce Street, South. One-story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w), frame house on brick piers with composition-shingle, side-gable roof. The gable roof is pierced by a large, shed-roof dormer centered on the front slope of the roof. The dormer features four window units of fixed, six-light sash. The house is finished in wood lap siding. A hipped-roof porch shelters the three center bays of the facade and is supported by bracketed square posts that are linked by a sawn balustrade. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash. The entrance doorway contains a single-leaf door with single upper glazed panel over two molded panels. The door is set within a three-light transom and sidelights over molded panels. Vernacular Queen Anne. By 1901; ca. 1890.

55a. C 503 Commerce Street, South. (Main house) One of two nearly identical, one-story, three-bay (d-w-w), frame houses on brick piers with asbestos-shingle, jerkinhead or clipped-gable roof. The facade of the clipped gable is finished in scalloped (not fishscale) shingles and features a louvered, rectangular vent flanked by partial decorative sunbursts. The house is finished in wood lap siding. A full-width gallery is inset beneath the roof and is supported by bracketed turned posts that are linked by a spindle frieze and a balustrade of sawn and turned balusters. The windows on the facade are floor-length and contain one-over-one, double-hung sash flanked by shutter blinds. The windows on the side elevation contain two-over-two, double-hung sash. The windows on the facade and the entrance doorway feature molded cornices. The entrance doorway contains a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel over two molded panels. The door is set within a single-light transom and two-light sidelights. Inappropriate brick steps that detract from the architectural character of the building have recently been added to the front. A well designed side porch is also a new addition, but it too has unsympathetic brick steps, as well as a brick porch deck. Queen Anne. By 1897; ca. 1890. (photo 25)

55b. C 503 Commerce Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story, frame garage with corrugated-metal, gabled roof. The garage is finished in wood lap siding. Side elevations feature windows with four-light fixed sash. The gable-end facade features double-leaf, vertical board-and-batten garage doors. This garage might be an original carriage house or other type of outbuilding, since a similar building appears on the site in 1904. Vernacular. By 1904; ca. 1890.

56a. C 504 Commerce Street, South. (Main house) One-story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w), frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingle, side-gable roof. The gable roof is pierced by two pedimented dormers with 3 by 3-light casement window. The house is finished in wood lap siding. A hipped-roof porch shelters the three center bays of the facade and is supported by bracketed square posts that are linked by a sawn balustrade. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash and are flanked by modern shutter blinds. The entrance doorway contains a two-light transom set above a single-leaf, four-panel door whose upper panels have been altered by glass infill. A new picket fence encloses the front yard. Vernacular Queen Anne. By 1901; ca. 1890.

56b. NC 504 Commerce Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story, composition-shingle, gabled-roof, two-car carport with lap siding and a louvered vent in the gable-end facade. After 1947; ca. 1990.

57a. C 505 Commerce Street, South. (Main house) One-story, six-bay (w-d-d-w-w-w; originally w-w-d-w-w-w), frame house on brick piers with gable-on-hip, asbestos-shingle roof with projecting gables. The roof is pierced by two interior, corbeled chimneys. The gable-end of the roof features a triangular-headed window with single-light sash. The house is finished in wood lap siding. Inset beneath the gable-on-hip roof at the southern end of the facade is a projecting bay of three windows. Extending northerly from the bay is a porch that wraps around the northwestern corner of the house. The porch is supported by bracketed, turned posts linked by a crude, replacement balustrade of rectangular-sectioned balusters. The entrance doorway and the windows on the facade feature molded cornices. Windows that are sheltered by the porch are floor-length and contain one-over-one, double-hung sash. The window to the north of the entrance doorway has been altered and is now a doorway containing a single-light transom set above a single-leaf, multi-paned glazed door. The primary entrance doorway features a frontispiece framing a two-light transom and sidelights over molded panels. Set within the transom and sidelights is a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel. The house is unsympathetically altered by the installation of exterior metal storm windows and a metal storm door. Queen Anne. By 1901; ca. 1895.

57b. C 505 Commerce Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story, two-car garage with v-crimp-metal, gabled roof and v-crimp-metal siding. The garage opening contains a modern garage door. Portions of this garage might be an original outbuilding, since a building of similar size appears on the site in 1904. An unfriendly German Shepherd dog prevented a close analysis of the building's evolution. Vernacular. By 1904; ca. 1895; remodeled ca. 1985

57c. NC 505 Commerce Street, South. (Outbuilding) Small, one-story frame building on concrete block supports with composition-shingle, gabled roof. A projecting greenhouse window is located on the northern gable-end elevation, and the western elevation contains a window with six-over-six, double-hung modern sash. An unfriendly German Shepherd dog prohibited a description of the southern and eastern elevations of the building. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1985.

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58. C 506 Commerce Street, South. One-story, four-bay (w-d-w-w), frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingle, side-gable roof with end-gable front projection. An interior brick chimney and inside-end, brick chimney pierce the roof. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The gable-end of the gabled projection is finished in fishscale shingles and features an arched louvered vent. The single-bay of the gabled projection contains paired one-over-one, double-hung sash with molded and peaked window cornice. Extending northerly from the gabled projection is a hipped-roof, screened porch supported by chamfered posts. The window north of the entrance doorway contains a two-over-four, floor-length sash. The northernmost window originally matched but has been replaced by a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel. The primary entrance doorway contains a two-light transom set above a single-leaf door with upper glazed panel over a single molded panel. Queen Anne. By 1901; ca. 1895.

59a. C 507 Commerce Street, South. (Main house) One-and-a-half story, three-bay (w-d-w), frame house with asbestos-shingle, side-gabled roof. The house rests on brick piers that have been infilled to create a foundation wall. The roof is pierced by two pedimented dormers, each containing an eight-over-eight, double-hung sash. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The facade is fronted by a full-width gallery supported by turned wood columns that are linked by a replacement balustrade of rectangular-sectioned balusters. The entrance doorway is defined by a pedimented roof peak with decorative sunburst in the tympanum of the pediment. Replacement bricks steps provide access to the porch. The windows on the facade are floor-length and contain two-over-four, double-hung sash flanked by shutter blinds. The center-bay entrance has a molded and peaked cornice and contains a two-light transom and double-leaf doors, each with a glazed upper panel over a single molded panel. According to Sanborn Insurance Maps, the house originally featured a single-bay entrance portico, which is reflected on the front wall of the house by vertical boards flanking the entrance doorway. The porch was extended to a full-width gallery between 1910 and 1925. Late Italianate/Queen Anne; ca. 1885. Colonial Revival remodeling, 1910-1925. (photo 26)

59b. NC 507 Commerce Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story carport with composition-shingle, side-gable roof. The carport is supported by pipe and a turned wood column at the southwest corner. Lattice panels enclose the southern elevation. After 1947; ca. 1970.

59c. NC 507 Commerce Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story, two-bay (w-d), metal storage building with gabled roof. After 1947; ca. 1970.

60. C 508 Commerce Street, South. One-story, frame house with asbestos-shingle, hipped roof with gabled-bay projection with undercut corners. The gabled bay projection is an addition that has a pedimented facade and a single window that contains two-over-two, double-hung sash flanked by shutter blinds. The main hipped-roof portion of the house is fronted by a shed-roof porch that shelters a floor-length window in the northern side of the gabled bay and a window in the front wall of the main hipped-roof section. The floor-length window contains two-over four, double-hung sash flanked by shutter blinds, and the other window matches the other windows of the house with two-over-two, double-hung sash flanked by shutter blinds. The two main entrance doorways are sheltered by a hipped-roof porch supported by turned wood columns that extends from the northern side of the main hipped-roof section and fronts a recessed, hipped-roof wing. These doorways feature two-light transoms over single-leaf doors with glazed upper panels. Queen Anne. By 1901; ca. 1895; remodeled in the Colonial Revival style between 1901-1904.

61. C 509 Commerce Street, South. One-story, four-bay (w-d-w-w), frame house with side-gable, asbestos-shingle roof and front-gable projection. An interior brick chimney pierces the main gable roof. The foundation piers have been infilled to create a brick foundation wall. The building features a bracketed cornice and a bay window on the southern side elevation. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The house has been unsympathetically altered by the removal of a porch that extended from the southern side of the front gabled projection. The porch was removed after 1947. The gabled projection features a pedimented facade with round metal vent and a single-bay of a Palladian arrangement of three windows containing one-over-one double-hung sash. Other windows contain one-over-one, double-hung sash and are closed by shutter blinds. The entrance doorway is defined by a bracketed and molded hood, which is sheltered by an inappropriate metal canopy. The doorway contains a single-light transom and single-leaf door with glazed upper panel above a nicely articulated lower panel. Queen Anne. By 1901; ca. 1895.

62. NC 1 Foley Alley. One-story, L-shaped brick house with composition-shingle, gabled roof. A front gabled projection contains a single window containing six-over-six, double-hung metal sash. The two-bay (d-w), side-gabled portion is fronted by an inset porch supported by brick piers. The entrance doorway contains a single-leaf door with small diamond-shaped, glazed panel. The window is a picture window with a single pane of glass flanked by small windows, each containing two-over-two, double-hung sash. Attached to the side-gabled portion is a front-gabled carport with brick pier supports. This house is on a tax parcel that is accessed only by Foley Alley, but the house is currently being accessed through adjoining property on Orleans Street and using 322 Orleans Street as its postal address. The house has an earlier house as its core but it was obliterated in a remodeling. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1980.

63. 2 Foley Alley. Vacant lot.

64. 4 Foley Alley. Vacant lot.

65. 6 Foley Alley. Vacant lot.

66. C 7-9 Foley Alley. One-story frame house on brick piers with corrugated-metal, hipped roof with surrounding, shed-roof awnings. The house is finished in wood lap siding and features an inset corner porch. The house is so overgrown that it is not possible to determine the number of bays or the infill. Plywood covers the entrance doorway. Vernacular. By 1897; ca. 1895.

67. 11 Foley Alley. Vacant lot.

68. C 15 Foley Alley. One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w), frame house on brick piers with v-crimp metal gable roof. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The gable-end facade is fronted by a shed-roof gallery supported by posts with a crude 2x4 balustrade. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash and the two entrance doorways originally contained single-leaf, four-panel doors set beneath single-light transoms. The doors have been replaced by a single-leaf, five-panel door and a single-leaf, two-panel door. Vernacular. 1904-1910.

69. C 6 Milburn Avenue. One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w), frame house on brick piers with shallow, hipped roof covered in composition shingles. The house features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tips. The house is finished in grooved wood siding. A shed-roof porch shelters the westernmost three bays of the facade and is enclosed by screening atop a porch wall composed of wood lap siding. Windows are paired on the facade and contain six-over-six, double-hung sash. The easternmost doorway contains its original single-leaf door with vertical glass panels over three horizontal panels. The westernmost doorway contains a replacement modern flush door. Vernacular bungalow. 1925-1947; ca. 1935.

70. C 400 Pearl Street, South. One-story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w), frame house on brick piers that have been infilled to create a brick foundation wall. The side-gable roof is covered with composition shingles and pierced by two gabled dormers with windows containing six-over-six, double-hung sash. The house is unsympathetically altered by the addition of aluminum siding. The center-bay entrance is fronted by a pedimented portico supported by replacement box columns with neck bands. The portico is railed on the sides by an inappropriate iron balustrade. The entrance doorway consists of a single-leaf, six-panel door set within a five-light transom and sidelights over molded panels. Windows contain twelve-over-twelve, double-hung sash with flanking shutter blinds. The interior integrity of the house is remarkable and includes original mantel pieces, doors, and staircase dating to the mid-1830s. Transitional between Federal and Greek. By 1864; ca. 1835. (photo 27)

71. C 402 Pearl Street, South. One-story, T-shaped frame house with side-gable and front gabled projection. The v-crimp metal roof is pierced by one interior chimney. The house rests on brick piers that have been infilled across the front to create a foundation wall. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The gable end of the gabled projection features a pedimented vent set above a window with molded and shouldered cornice, four-over-six, double-hung sash, and shutter blinds. The gabled projection is flanked on the north and south with L-shaped porches. The northern hipped-roof porch is more finely detailed than the southern shed-roof porch and is an original feature rather the result of deterioration of the southern porch. The northern porch is supported by bracketed, chamfered posts linked by a sawn frieze. The posts have rotted at the bottoms and are wrapped to create the effect of a pedestal. Windows opening onto the more detailed porch are floor-length and contain four-over-six, double-hung sash closed by shutter blinds. The southern porch is supported by plain posts. Windows opening onto the section of the porch perpendicular to the street are full-length and contain four-over-six, double-hung sash. The windows fronting the street in the kitchen wing portion of the house contain six-over-six, double-hung sash. Entrance doors opening onto both porches feature two-light transoms set above single-leaf, four-panel doors, except for one shorter entrance which has no transom and contains a single-leaf door with upper glazed panel. Queen Anne. By 1897; ca. 1895.

72. 404 Pearl Street, South. Vacant lot.

73. C 406 Pearl Street, South. One-story, three-bay (w-d-w), frame house on brick piers that are infilled in some locations to create a foundation wall. The side-gable roof is covered in corrugated tin. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The center-bay entrance contains a four-light transom atop a single-leaf, two-panel door. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash. At the rear of the house is an attached, two-story dependency building with brick first-story and frame upper story that has been remodeled by the enclosure of its upper porch. Greek Revival. By 1864; ca. 1840-55. (photo 28)

74. NC 409 Pearl Street, South. One-story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w), frame house on brick piers with v-crimp metal side-gable roof. The house is finished in board-and-batten. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash and are flanked by shutter blinds that are improperly hung. The center-bay doorway is sheltered by a canvas awning and is fronted by a small stoop with rectangular-sectioned balustrade. The entrance doorway contains a single-leaf, six-panel door. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1980.

75. 410 Pearl Street, South. Vacant lot.

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76. NC 411 Pearl Street, South. One-story, frame garage on slab with v-crimp metal roof and louvered vents in the apex of the gable end which fronts South Pearl Street. The Pearl Street gable-end facade features two windows closed with shutter blinds. The three-bay southern elevation has two, six-over-six windows and a single-leaf, six-panel door. The easternmost elevation has three garage doors. The building is finished in board and batten. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1990.

77. 412 Pearl Street, South. Vacant lot.

78. C 415 Pearl Street, South. One-story, three-bay (w-d-w), frame house on brick piers that has been unsympathetically infilled to create a foundation wall. The house has a composition-shingle, hipped roof with inset full-width gallery and is finished in wood lap siding. The gallery is supported by box columns that are wrapped at the top and bottom to create crude pedestals and capitals. The columns are linked by a modern, rectangular-sectioned balustrade. The windows on the facade are paired and filled with inappropriate, two-over-two, double-hung metal windows. The entrance doorway features a single-light transom atop a six-panel door. Vernacular. 1901-1904.

79. 415 Pearl Street, South. Vacant lot.

80. C 4 Ravenna Lane. Ravenna Cottage. One-story, four-bay (w-w-d-w-w), frame house on brick piers with composition-shingle, pyramidal roof with front, gabled-bay projection and side gabled projections. The northerly gable end of the house terminates in an octagonal bay. The roof is pierced by two brick chimneys with corbeled caps and a front gabled peak. The pedimented gable end of the gabled peak and the front gable-bay projection are lighted by elliptical fanlights with keystones. Extending northerly from the side of the front gabled-bay is a porch that is supported by fluted Ionic columns. The entrance doorway is located in the northernmost face of the front gabled-bay projection. The doorway infill has been altered and features a mid-nineteenth-century, four-panel door set beneath a transom with mullions forming circles (an architectural alteration employed by designer Earl Hart Miller at two other Natchez houses). The windows located in the front gabled-bay projection contain two-over-two, double-hung sash; the windows opening onto the porch are floor-length and contain two-over-four, double-hung sash. Windows all feature shutter blinds. Most windows on other elevations contain two-over-two, double-hung sash, although some contain diamond pattern panes. The Ravenna Cottage is one of three houses that were originally part of a family compound that included also Ravenna at 8 Ravenna Lane and Ravennaside at 601 South Union Street. Colonial Revival. By 1910; ca. 1900. (photo 29)

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

81a. PL 8 Ravenna Lane. Ravenna. (Main house) Two-and-a-half-story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w), frame house with asbestos-shingle, gable roof pierced by one interior chimney and two inside-end chimneys. The house rests on brick piers and a partial brick basement. Both the easterly facade and the westerly rear elevation are fronted by matching, double-tiered galleries inset beneath the front and rear slopes of the roof. The galleries feature a full molded entablature on both gallery levels supported by columns of superimposed order--the first story features Doric and the upper story Ionic columns. Only the upper-story Ionic columns are linked by a balustrade, which consists of simple rectangular-sectioned balusters with a molded handrail. The sheltered portions of the facade were originally finished in scored plaster, but the first-story facade now features tongue-and-groove boards. The side elevations are finished in wood lap siding. Windows, which have simple beaded frames, contain eight-over-eight, double-hung sash and are closed by shutter blinds. Only the upper half-story features windows with six-over-six, double-hung sash. The first and second stories have matching entrance doorways. A full molded and dentiled entablature is supported by pilasters and freestanding Doric columns which partially obscure narrow sidelights over molded panels. The doorway does not have a transom. A single-leaf door with seven molded panels is set within a paneled and molded jamb. The center-bay doorways of the first and second-story rear elevation are also matching and without transom, but are more simply treated. A single-leaf with seven molded panels is flanked by sidelights over molded panels, with door and sidelights set within an unmolded enframement with corner blocks. The upper and lower galleries are liked by a staircase within the gallery area that features rectangular-sectioned balusters and turned newels. Around 1900, a two-story frame addition, housing bathrooms, was added to the northern elevation, and a two-story frame addition, housing a kitchen and servant's room, was added on the southern elevation. Ravenna is located within an approximate three-acre landscaped park with fountain and trellis arch. Ravenna is one of three houses that were originally part of a family compound that included also Ravenna Cottage at 4 Ravenna Lane and Ravennaside at 601 South Union Street. Builder, Neibert (Joseph) and Gemmell (Peter). Greek Revival. 1835. National Register (listed November 4, 1982).

81b. NC 8 Ravenna Lane. Ravenna. (Outbuilding) One-story, brick, two-car garage with asbestos-shingle, gable roof. The gable end facade features a louvered vent, and windows in the side elevations contain six-over-six, double-hung sash. After 1947; ca. 1960.

81c. 8 Ravenna Lane. Ravenna. (Landscape feature) Swimming pool. Ca. 1980.

81d. NC 8 Ravenna Lane. Ravenna. (Outbuilding) Pool House. One-story, four-bay (d-d-d-d), brick house with composition-shingle, hipped roof with an inside-end, brick chimney. Each bay of the facade contains double-leaf, multi-paned, glazed doors set beneath multi-paned transoms. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1980.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

82a NC 11 Ravenna Lane. (Main house) One-and-a-half story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w), brick house with composition-shingle, gambrel roof with an oversized, outside-end, brick chimney on the westerly side elevation. Gabled dormers with eight-over-eight, double-hung sash pierce the roof. The center-bay doorway is recessed within the doorway enframement and features a six-panel, single-leaf door set beneath a transom. Windows contain eight-over-eight, double-hung sash and are closed by shutter blinds. Extending from the easterly side elevation is a lower, gabled-roof wing with central chimney. The wing consists of a two-bay (d-w) portion with inset porch and two-car garage. The wing is finished in board-and-batten siding. Colonial Revival. After 1947; ca. 1960. (photo 30)

82b. NC 11 Ravenna Lane. (Outbuilding) Large, one-story, L-shaped garage with composition-shingle, gable roof. The lower portion of the building is brick; the upper, gable-end portion is board-and-batten with a louvered vent. Each facade of the L-shaped building contains two garage openings with modern garage doors. After 1947; ca. 1996.

83 C 14 Ravenna Lane. One-story, three-bay (w-d-w), frame house on brick piers with composition-shingle, gabled roof. The roof features overhanging eaves. The house is finished in asbestos-shingle siding and is fronted by a full-width gallery inset beneath the front slope of the roof. The gallery is supported by chamfered posts. The entrance door contains a six-panel, single-leaf door, and windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash. Vernacular. By 1947; ca. 1940. (photo 31)

84. C 401 Union Street, South. Two-story, two-over three-bay (first--w-d-w; second--w-w), frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingle gable roof with front-gabled bay projection with cut corners. The tympanum of the gable-end of the projecting bay contains a semi-circular window with its glazing removed. The house is finished in wood lap siding. A one-story, shed-roof porch supported by fluted Tuscan columns shelters the two southernmost bays of the first-story facade. Most windows contain two-over-two, double-hung sash, but the southernmost bay of the second-story facade contains paired one-over-one, double-hung sash with the upper sash having diamond-patterned glazing. The entrance doorway contains a single-light transom and single-leaf door with upper glazed panel atop a single panel with raised field and incised pattern. Colonial Revival. 1901-1904.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

85. C 402 Union Street, South. One of two, nearly identical, one-story, three-bay (w-d-w), frame houses on brick piers with asbestos-shingle, hipped roof and hipped, front projection. The roof is pierced by interior chimneys with simple caps. The house is finished in wood lap siding. Inset beneath the roof is a gallery supported by turned posts linked by a replacement, crude, rectangular-sectioned balustrade. Windows contain one-over-one, double-hung sash with the northernmost window sheltered by an inappropriate metal awning and the southernmost window retaining its original shutter blinds. The entrance doorway contains a single-light transom atop a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel over three panels. Vernacular Queen Anne. 1904-1910.

86. C 403 Union Street, South. Two-story, two-over-three-bay (first--w-d-w; second--w-w), frame house on brick piers and solid foundation with asbestos-shingle, gable roof with front-gabled bay projection. The tympanum of the gable end of the projecting bay contains a semi-circular window with single-light glazing. The house is finished in wood lap siding. A one-story, shed-roof porch shelters the two southernmost bays and is supported by replacement, unfluted Tuscan columns that probably replaced original fluted columns. Most windows contain two-over-two, double-hung sash, and the windows on the projecting gable feature shutter blinds. The southernmost bay of the second-story facade contains paired, one-over-one, double-hung sash with the upper sash having diamond-patterned glazing. The entrance doorway contains a single-light transom and single-leaf door with upper glazed panel atop a single panel with raised field and incised pattern. Colonial Revival. 1901-1904. (photo 32)

87. C 404 Union Street, South. One of two nearly identical, one-story, three-bay (w-d-w), frame houses on brick piers with asbestos-shingle, hipped roof and hipped front projection. The roof is pierced by two interior chimneys. The house is finished in wood lap siding. Inset beneath the roof is a gallery supported by box columns that replaced the original turned posts. The box columns are linked by an inappropriate replacement rectangular-sectioned balustrade. Windows originally contained one-over-one, double-hung sash, but the northernmost window of the facade was replaced by paired windows containing two-over-two, double-hung sash. Modern two-panel shutters with fixed louvers are fixed to the windows. The entrance doorway contains a single-light transom atop a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel and three lower panels. Vernacular Queen Anne. 1904-1910. (photo 33)

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

88a. C 405 Union Street, South. (Main house) One-story, four-bay (w-w-d-w), frame house on brick piers and a solid foundation wall with asbestos-shingle, gable roof pierced by two interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps. The house is finished in wood lap siding. Interior detailing indicates that the house was originally a five-bay (w-w-d-w-w), side-gable frame cottage dating to ca. 1835. The northernmost two bays of the facade retain their original twelve-over-twelve, double-hung sash and are closed by shutter blinds. The entrance doorway contains an eight-light original transom atop a late nineteenth-century, single-leaf, four-panel door. The application of wood lap siding on the facade of the house indicates that a porch was possibly not an original feature, since Natchez antebellum houses traditionally have plaster or tongue-and-groove boards on the protected portions of their facades. Before 1897, a gabled projection with cornice returns was added to the front of the southern two bays. The single-bay facade of this projection features a window featuring six-over-six, double-hung sash and shutter blinds. A one-story, nearly flat-roofed porch shelters the three northernmost bays and is supported by bracketed, chamfered posts with intermediate sawn pendants. The gallery is enclosed by a sawn balustrade. Federal with Queen Anne remodeling. The interior millwork of this house dates to ca. 1835, but the house does not appear on an 1883 subdivision map that illustrates existing buildings on South Union Street. Its setback on the street also indicates that it was moved after the subdivision of the Harrison property in 1883. Federal/Greek Revival. Ca. 1835. The house was moved, enlarged, and remodeled in the Queen Anne style by 1897.

88b NC 405 Union Street, South. (Outbuilding) Gabled-roof carport with pipe supports. After 1947; ca. 1970.

89. C 407 Union Street, South. One-story, rambling frame cottage with the three-bay (w-d-w) facade perpendicular to the street. The house features an asbestos-shingle, side-gable roof. pierced by an inside-end stuccoed chimney, and the house rests on both brick piers and a foundation wall. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The facade is fronted by a shed-roof porch supported by box columns. The westernmost window on the facade contains six-over-six, double-hung sash atop jib doors and has no shutter blinds. The easternmost window is floor-length and contains six-over-twelve, double-hung sash with shutter blinds. The entrance doorway contains a single-leaf, four-panel door, which has been altered by the insertion of glazing in the upper two panels. Windows along the side elevation abutting the sidewalk contain six-over-six, double-hung sash and feature shutter blinds. The house has a shed-roof addition extending from the eastern side elevation that is lighted by casement windows and a gabled addition added to the rear. Late Federal or early Greek Revival. By 1864; ca. 1835; remodeled ca. 1860; remodeled several times in the 20th century. (photo 34)

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

90a. C 408 Union Street, South. (Main house) One-and-a-half story, frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingle, side-gable roof with front gabled-bay projection. The roof is pierced by interior-end chimneys with neck bands and stepped caps and a gabled dormer with six-over-six double-hung sash framed by pilasters. Sanborn Insurance Maps document that the house was originally a one-story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w) house with central portico. The pedimented gable end of the gabled-bay projection is lighted by a half-round fanlight and finished in fishscale shingles. A hipped-roof porch extends northerly from the gabled-bay projection and stops a little short of the northeast corner of the house. The gallery is supported by fluted Ionic columns linked by a balustrade of turned balusters. Windows feature crossette surrounds with molded cornices and contain two-over-two, double-hung sash except on the facade where they are floor-length and contain two-over-four, double-hung sash. The floor-length sash are closed by original shutter blinds. The entrance doorway also features a crossette surround and contains an oval single-light transom with "408" in painted gilt letters. Narrow paneled box columns separate the sidelights from the single-leaf door which features a large oval pane of glass. A shed-roof porch on the southern side, now missing its porch deck, is trimmed with chamfered posts with molded caps and openwork tracery in the Eastlake style. This side porch probably reflects the detailing of the original portico, before it was replaced. Eastlake or Queen Anne. By 1897; ca. 1885; Colonial Revival remodeling, 1904-1910. (Photo 35)

90b. NC 408 Union Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story carport with v-crimp-metal, gabled roof supported by pipe. After 1947; ca. 1970.

91a. C 410 Union Street, South. Louis Benoist House. (Main house) Large and elaborate, two-story, three-bay (w-d-w), frame house on a cement foundation with asbestos-shingle, hipped roof with front gabled-bay projection. Molded box cornices with broad frieze boards, corner boards, and molded baseboards define the planes of the walls. At the northeastern corner is an octagonal two-story three-stage tower with ogee roof. The third stage of the tower and its roof are finished in pressed-metal shingles. The pedimented gable end of the front gabled bay contains a window with pedimented cornice and paired single-light sash. The face of the cut-corner bay projection contains similarly pedimented paired windows with one-over-one sash. A hipped-roof porch extends northerly from the gabled bay projection and wraps around the northeastern corner of the house. The porch is supported by Ionic columns linked by a balustrade of turned balusters. At the entrance, the porch is pedimented and supported by paired Ionic columns. The pediment of the porch is finished in stucco with high relief, flower and scroll decoration. Windows feature molded caps, one-over-one, double-hung sash, and original shutter blinds. The entrance contains a single-light transom with "410" painted in gilt set over double-leaf doors, each with a large vertical pane of beveled glass. The doorway casing features molded face boards with impost blocks and plinths that have incised decoration. Colonial Revival. 1904-1910. (photo 36)

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

91b. NC 410 Union Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story, two-bay (w-d), frame shed with v-crimp metal, shed roof. The building is finished in board and batten. The doorway contains a single-leaf, four-panel door, and the window contains a six-over-six, double-hung sash. Attached to the rear, or western elevation of the building, is a very deteriorated gabled roof garage addition that is accessed from its western elevation. This building may be a portion of the two-story carriage house that was an original feature of the house, but the upper story was removed after 1947. The garage addition was added between 1925 and 1947. Vernacular. 1904-1910; remodeled after 1925 and after 1947.

92a. C 412 Union Street, South. Louis Benoist, Jr. House. (Main house) Two-story, three-bay (first-w-w-d; second-w-w-w), frame house with composition-shingle, hipped roof and bracketed overhanging eaves. The house rests on brick foundation piers that have been infilled to create a foundation wall. The house is unsympathetically finished in vinyl siding. Sanborn Insurance Maps document that the house originally featured a one-story, full-width gallery that wrapped around the northeastern corner of the house. This porch survives only as a small screened porch on the side with none of the original porch detailing. Replacing the original gallery on the facade is an inappropriate "colonial" single-bay entrance portico with hipped roof supported by turned columns. The entrance doorway has a frontispiece and replacement single-leaf, six-panel door set within sidelights over molded panels. The original high style door with upper glazed panel above lower panels with bolection moldings appears to have been recycled to the entrance of a rear garage apartment. Windows have molded cornices, six-over-six, double-hung sash, and shutter blinds. Late Italianate/early Queen Anne. By 1897; ca. 1885; remodeled after 1947. (photo 37)

92b. NC 412 Union Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-and-a-half story frame garage apartment with v-crimp-metal, gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tips. The building is finished in wood lap siding. The apartment occupies the upper portion of the building and is accessed by an exterior staircase with landing. The two-bay-gable-end facade consists of a window with paired, two-light casement sash and a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel atop lower panels with bolection moldings. This door is probably the missing original entrance door to the main house. The entrance doorway is sheltered by a bracketed hood. A portion of this building was probably standing by 1901, but it has been totally remodeled. Vernacular. By 1901; extensively remodeled after 1947; ca. 1950.

92c NC 412 Union Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story, L-shaped frame garage with v-crimp metal, gabled roof. The garage is finished in vinyl siding. After 1947; ca. 1955.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

93. C 413 Union Street, South. One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w), frame house on foundation wall and basement with composition-shingle, steeply pitched, side-gable roof. Shed-roof extensions attached at the eave line shelter a full-width gallery that wraps around the northern side elevation of the house. The porch is supported by turned posts. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The center-bay doorways contain single-leaf doors with four upper glazed panels atop three horizontal panels. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash. Vernacular. 1904-1910.

94a. C 414 Union Street, South. Percy Benoist House. (Main house) One-story, four-bay (w-d-w-d), frame house on a brick foundation. A gabled roof with swooping and overhanging eaves is offset in front of a second gable roof. The house is finished in wood lap siding. Asbestos shingles cover the roof, which is pierced by a large, dominant, inside-end chimney. A gabled dormer with swooping and overhanging eaves is centered on the front gable. The dormer is lighted by an arrangement of three windows, each containing nine-over-one, double-hung sash. Inset beneath the front-gable roof is a full-width screened gallery supported by brick piers and accessed only from the interior of the house. The brick piers of the front gallery are linked by a brick wall that functions as a balustrade. Both the piers and the gallery wall rise unbroken from the ground. The three bays sheltered by the gallery include a center-bay doorway with double-leaf, multi-paned doors flanked by multi-paned casement windows. The entrance doorway is located on the facade of the rear gabled section of the house and contains a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel decorated with mullions forming hollow-sided diamonds within an oval. The door is set beneath a swagged fanlight. Bungalow with Colonial Revival detailing. 1925-1947; ca. 1935.

94b. NC 414 Union Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story frame garage with v-crimp metal roof and grooved wood siding. The garage has no windows or doorway infill. After 1947; ca. 1955.

95. 415 Union Street, South. Vacant lot.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

96a. C 416 Union Street, South. (Main house) One-story, three-bay (w-w-d), frame house on foundation wall with composition-shingle, gabled roof and front gabled projection. The house features shingle siding and wide overhanging eaves that have been inappropriately boxed and vented. The house originally featured exposed rafter tips typical of the bungalow style that is evident in the house's shallow front, form, and shingle siding. Exposed purlins appear to have been cut off in the gable-end of the gabled projection. An inset porch shelters the two northernmost bays and is supported by replacement turned posts linked by a replacement, rectangular-sectioned balustrade. Original windows survive on the side elevations and contain six-over-one, double-hung sash arranged singly and in pairs. The windows on the facade have been replaced by inappropriate twelve-over-twelve windows. The windows are flanked by poorly fitting shutters improperly hung. The entrance doorway fills the northernmost bay and contains a replacement nineteenth-century, single-leaf, six-panel door. Although this house has been severely and unsympathetically altered on the facade, it is designated as contributing since its restoration is possible. Bungalow. 1925-1947; ca. 1930; remodeled ca. 1980.

96b. 416 Union Street, South. (Landscape feature) Swimming pool. Ca. 1980.

97. 417 Union Street, South. Vacant lot.

98. C 500 Union Street, South. One-story, four-bay (w-w-d-w), frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingled, hipped roof that breaks at the eaves and extends to shelter a porch that wraps around the northeastern corner. The roof also features a front, gabled-bay projection with cut corners and a four-light fanlight in the pedimented gable end. The front gabled-bay projection features paired windows containing one-over-one, double-hung sash flanked by shutter blinds. The other windows of the facade and the protected portion of the northern side elevation open onto the porch and are floor-length, filled with one-over-two, double-hung sash, and closed by shutter blinds. Two doors open onto the wraparound porch. Each features a single-light transom set over a single-leaf door with large pane of glass set enframed by Ionic half-columns supporting a cornice. The doorways also feature original screened doors with spindlework decoration. Colonial Revival. By 1904; ca. 1900. (photo 38)

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

99. C 501 Union Street, South. One-story, three-bay (w-d-w), frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingled, side-gabled roof with gabled front projection. The roof is pierced by an interior brick chimney. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The gable end of the gabled projection features a rectangular louvered vent atop a round decorative metal vent and contains paired six-over-six, double-hung sash flanked by ill-fitting shutter blinds. Extending northerly from the gabled projection is a shed-roof, fully screened porch supported by replacement box columns. The northernmost bay contains a window filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash. The entrance doorway contains a single-leaf, four-panel set beneath a two-light transom. Queen Anne. This house appears on early Sanborn Insurance Maps at 503 Union Street and was relocated to the north between 1925 and 1947 for the construction of the brick house at 503 South Union. By 1904; ca. 1895.

100a. C 502 Union Street, South. Henry C. Norman House. (Main house) Two-story, three-bay (first-d-w-w; second-w-w-w), frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingled, cross-gable roof pierced by interior-end chimneys. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The gable-end of the facade features a half-circle, single-light sash in the implied pediment. The facade is fronted by a full-width gallery supported by fluted Tuscan columns. The same gallery treatment is echoed on a secondary porch fronting the side-gable section of the house. The columns on the secondary porch are linked by the original, turned-baluster balustrade, now missing from the primary gallery. Windows feature molded cornices and crossette surrounds. All windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash except for the floor-length windows on the first-story facade which contain six-over-nine, double-hung sash. Windows also feature shutter blinds. The entrance doorway features outer doors opening into a short vestibule. The outer doors are double-leaf doors, each with a louvered upper panel over a single lower panel. The inner doorway contains a two-light transom set above a single-leaf, four-panel door with two upper glazed panels above lower panels with bolection molding. Historic photographs document the historic appearance of this house before the Colonial Revival remodeling. Originally, the house featured a single-bay entrance porch with roof balustrade, and the windows on the first-story were sheltered by a bracketed hood and opened onto a balustraded balcony. Late Italianate and Eastlake. 1883-1885; remodeled and moved slightly to the south on its lot between 1904-1910. (photo 39)

100b. NC 502 Union Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story, gabled-roof carport supported by wood posts. After 1947; ca. 1980.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

101. C 503 Union Street, South. One-story, three-bay (first-w-w-d; second-w-w-porch) house that is brick on the first story and stucco on the second. The gable end of the asbestos-shingle roof fronts the street, and a standing-seam, shed-roof, double-tiered gallery extends the full width of the southern side elevation. The western end bay of the gallery is enclosed as a stair vestibule. The porch is supported by box columns linked by square-sectioned balusters. The windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash. The entrance doorway contains a single-leaf, six-panel door. Vernacular. 1925-1947; ca. 1935; remodeled ca. 1980.

102. NC 504 Union Street, South. One-and-a-half story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w), frame house with composition-shingle, side-gable roof. The roof is pierced by an exterior-end chimney and a pair of gabled dormers with six-over-six, double-hung sash. The house rests on a foundation wall on the front and brick piers on the sides and rear. The house is finished in wood siding. A dominant broad portico shelters the three central bays and is supported by Tuscan columns echoed on the front wall by half columns. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash. Th entrance doorway contain a single-leaf, six-panel door set within a fanlight and sidelights over panels. This house has been so thoroughly and completely remodeled in the Colonial style that its original character is not discernible. Sanborn Insurance Maps document a nearly full-width front gallery that also extended the depth of the southern side elevation. By 1901; ca. 1885; remodeled after 1947; ca.1965.

103. C 505 Union Street, South. Two-story, five-bay (w-d-w-w-w), frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingle, pyramidal roof with front gabled-bay projection. The roof is pierced by an interior chimney. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The pedimented end of the front gabled-bay features a rectangular, two-panel, louvered vent. A hipped-roof porch extends northerly from the gabled-bay projection and wraps around the northwestern corner of the house. The porch is supported by fluted Tuscan columns that are linked by a balustrade of turned balusters. Columns are paired to define the entrance which contains a single-leaf, glazed door set beneath a single-light transom. Windows contain one-over-one, double-hung sash. Colonial Revival. 1904-1910.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

104a. PL 506 Union Street, South. Charles Patterson House. (Main house) Two-story, six-bay (w-w-w-d-w-w) frame house on a brick foundation and piers. The cross-gable roof is clad in asbestos shingles, and the house is finished in wood lap siding. The pedimented gable-end of the front gabled-bay projection is finished in fishscale shingles and lighted by a Palladian window arrangement of three windows topped with a molded and peaked cornice and filled with one-over-one, double-hung sash. The gabled-bay projection has undercut corners and one-over-one double-hung sash in windows that are paired in the front of the bay and arranged singly on the sides. Windows feature molded and peaked cornices. A double-tiered, hipped-roof porch extends northerly from the gabled-bay projection and wraps around the northerly side elevation of the house. The porch is supported by turned posts linked by a balustrade of turned balusters. The porch roof is pierced at the northeast corner of the house by an octagonal tower that that is crowned by a bell-shaped, octagonal roof finished in pressed-metal shingles. Windows are topped with molded cornices and filled with one-over-one, double-hung sash. The entrance doorway features a reeded casing that is echoed in the reeded frame of the door panels. Set beneath a single-light transom are double-leaf doors with glazed upper panels atop decorated lower panels. Queen Anne. Robert E. Bost, architect and builder. 1898. National Register (listed June 24, 1994).

104b. NC 506 Union Street, South. (Outbuilding) Two-story, two-bay (w-d), frame garage with composition-shingle, side-gable roof. The gable end of the building fronts Harrison Street. The gable end of the building features a louvered, peaked vent and is finished in fishscale shingles. Two bays of one-over-one, double-hung windows with improperly hung shutters are on the main story atop a wide garage door opening in the partially raised basement. The eastern, side-gabled facade features a gabled entry porch with fishscale shingles and louvered vent in the gabled end. The porch is supported by turned columns linked by a balustrade of turned balusters. The entrance door is a single-leaf, four-panel door. The eastern facade is lighted by a single window with one-over-one sash and shutter blinds. Queen Anne Revival. ca. 1990.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

105a. C 507 Union Street, South. (Main house) One-story, three-bay (w-d-w), frame house on brick piers and a partial basement with asbestos-shingle, side-gabled roof and front gabled projection. The roof is pierced by two interior chimneys and a centered gabled dormer with single-hung, fifteen-light sash. The house is finished in wood lap siding that is shaped with a cut corner, except for the gable end of the gabled projection which is finished in fishscale shingles. The gabled projection is lighted by paired windows with molded caps and an intermediate vertical panel. Each window is filled with one-over-one, double-hung sash that are closed by shutter blinds. A nearly flat-roofed porch extends northerly from the front gabled projection and is supported by bracketed turned posts and a sawn frieze. The porch is supported by turned posts linked by a sawn balustrade of boards forming an arcade with a pale filling the arch. The northernmost bay contains paired one-over-one, double-hung windows with molded caps, intermediate vertical panel, and shutter blinds. Windows in the side elevation contain six-over-six double-hung sash. The entrance doorway contains a single-leaf four-panel door set within a transom and sidelights with hollow-sided diamond mullions. Neither the dormer nor the entrance doorway is an original feature of the house. The dormer is simply a later addition, but the entrance doorway appears to have been relocated from a ca. 1835 house. Queen Anne. By 1901; ca. 1895.

105b. C 507 Union Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story garage with composition-shingle, gable roof with exposed rafter tips. The gable-end facade is finished in wood lap siding atop the garage opening. The side elevation is finished in corrugated metal. By 1925; ca. 1920.

106a. C 510 Union Street, South. (Main house) One-story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w), frame house on brick piers that have been infilled to create a foundation wall. The roof, which is pierced by an interior chimney, is hipped and gabled and covered in asbestos shingles. The house is finished in wood lap siding. Inset beneath the roof is a full-width gallery supported by inappropriate replacement chamfered posts. At the ends of the front wall are the original half-posts that could serve as a pattern for the gallery restoration. Windows on the facade are floor-length and contain six-over nine, double-hung sash that are flanked by shutter blinds. All other original windows feature six-over-six, double-hung sash with shutter blinds. The entrance doorway is defined by a pedimented gable that projects from the roof and is supported by chamfered posts. The entrance doorway features a frontispiece containing a single-leaf, four-panel door set within a two-light transom and sidelights over panels with bolection molding. Eastlake or Queen Anne. By 1901. Ca. 1885.

106b. C 510 Union Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story, two-bay (w-d), brick carriage house with stamped metal-shingle, gabled roof. The gable-end facade features a louvered vent, and windows contain lattice infill. The doorway features double-leaf board and batten doors in a diagonal pattern. By 1901; ca. 1885. (photo 40)

107a. C 511 Union Street, South. (Main house) One-story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w), frame house on brick piers and a foundation wall. The house features a side-gable roof covered in asbestos singles and pierced by two brick chimneys with corbeled caps. The house is finished in wood lap siding. Originally the house featured a small, center-bay portico, which was replaced between 1904 and 1910 by a full-width gallery that wrapped around the northwestern corner of the house. This full-width gallery has been reduced to a dominant, three-bay portico on the facade and a side porch on the northern side elevation. The existing pedimented portico is probably a surviving feature of the earlier gallery since its gable end has an arched louvered vent and is finished in diamond-patterned shingles. The portico is supported by turned-wood, Ionic columns. Windows contain two-over-two, double-hung sash and are flanked by shutter blinds. The entrance doorway has been unsympathetically altered by the replacement of the original infill with a single-leaf, six-panel door (ca. 1835) set within an oval fanlight and sidelights over molded panels. The original style of the house was probably Queen Anne or Eastlake. By 1901; ca. 1890; Colonial Revival gallery remodeling, 1904-1910; later "colonial" remodeling of entrance doorway and removal of a portion of the wraparound gallery, after 1947and probably ca. 1960.

107b. NC 511 Union Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story garage with composition-shingle, gabled roof. The garage is finished in grooved siding and features no windows and doors. After 1947; ca. 1960..

108. C 514 Union Street, South. One-story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w-w), frame house with asbestos-shingle, side-gabled roof with front gabled-bay projection with undercut corners. The house rests on both brick piers and a foundation wall, and an interior chimney pierces the roof. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The pedimented, gable end of the gabled-bay projection features a peaked louvered vent. A hipped-roof porch extends southerly from the gabled-bay projection and is supported by box columns linked by a rectangular-sectioned balustrade. Windows feature molded drip caps and contain one-over-one, double-hung sash flanked by shutter blinds. The entrance doorway contains a single-light transom set over a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel. Originally, this house was a near twin to the adjacent houses at 516 and 518 South Union Street, but it was unfortunately remodeled and lost the Queen Anne detailing that survives at 516 South Union Street. Queen Anne. By 1901; ca. 1895. (photo 41)

109. C 516 Union Street, South. One-story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w-w), frame house on brick piers with asbestos-shingle, side-gabled roof with front gabled-bay projection with undercut corners decorated with bracketed spindlework and corner pendants. The house is finished in wood lap siding. An interior-end chimney with corbeled cap pierces the roof. The pedimented gable end of the gabled-bay projection features a peaked louvered vent and decorative bargeboard. A hipped-roof porch extends southerly from the gabled-bay projection and is supported by bracketed turned posts linked by a spindle frieze and balustrade of turned balusters. Windows feature molded drip caps and contain two-over-two, double-hung sash flanked by shutter blinds. The entrance doorway contains a single-light transom set over a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel. Originally, this house was a near twin to the flanking houses at 514 and 518 South Union Street, but it is the only one of the three that retains its architectural integrity. Queen Anne. By 1901; ca. 1895. (photo 42)

110a. C 518 Union Street, South. (Main house) One-story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w-w), frame house on brick piers with composition-shingle, side-gabled roof with front gabled-bay projection with undercut corners. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The pedimented gable end of the gabled-bay projection features a peaked louvered vent. A hipped-roof porch extends northerly from the gabled-bay projection and is supported by bold, Tuscan columns linked by a balustrade of turned balusters. Windows feature molded drip caps and contain one-over-one, double-hung sash flanked by shutter blinds. The entrance doorway contains a single-light transom set over a replacement single-leaf, six-panel door. Originally, this house was a near twin to the adjacent houses at 514 and 516 South Union Street, but it was unfortunately remodeled and lost the Queen Anne detailing that survives at 516 South Union Street. Queen Anne. By 1901; ca. 1895.

110b. C 518 Union Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story, frame garage with gabled roof, wood lap siding, and double-leaf, board-and-batten garage doors. Vernacular. By 1904; ca. 1900.

111. NC 520 Union Street, South. One-story, three-bay (w-d-d), frame house on raised slab foundation with composition-shingle, side-gable roof pierced by an oversized interior-end chimney. The house is finished in lap siding. The house is fronted by an inset gallery supported by box columns that are shaped at the top and bottom to imply capitals and bases. The columns are linked by a rectangular-sectioned balustrade. Windows contain one-over-one, double-hung sash. The entrance doorway contains a four-light transom set above a single-leaf, four-panel door. This small modern house is a sympathetic addition to a turn-of-the-century neighborhood. Its set-back, massing, and details fit the character of the neighborhood. A lower gabled garage, recessed from the facade, extends from the northern side elevation. Post-Modern. Charles Holland, architect. Ca. 1982.

112a. C 523 Union Street, South. Clovernook (Lemuel Conner House). (Main House) Large, one-story, five-bay (w-w-w-w-d-w-w), frame house on brick piers with a steeply pitched, gable-on-hip roof covered with composition shingles and pierced by two interior chimneys with neck bands and corbeled caps. Secondary gables project atop wings on both sides of the house, and a large gabled dormer is centered on the front slope of the roof. The gable ends of the house are finished in fishscale shingles. The dormer contains paired, early nineteenth-century, twelve-over-twelve, double-hung windows set beneath an elliptical fanlight. The same arrangement of windows and fanlight appear in the gable end of the northern gabled wing. The windows and fanlights, plus some interior Federal style mantel pieces, were relocated from a downtown building when it was demolished in the early twentieth century. The northwest corner of the house is a circular bay finished with bands of cut-corner, off-set wood shingles, alternating with simple bands of plain wood shingle courses. The remaining wall surfaces are finished in wood lap siding. The house is fronted by a full-width gallery that wraps around the circular bay at the northwest corner and features a cone-shaped roof at the corner. The gallery is supported by slender turned columns with incised bracket capitals. The columns are linked by a balustrade of turned balusters. A pair of larger matching columns define the entrance stairway, which is railed by a matching balustrade. Most windows feature molded caps and corner blocks and contain one-over-one, double-hung sash. Some windows contain diamond-patterned mullions or marginally glazed sash, and shutter blinds close most windows. The center-bay entrance doorway is trimmed with corner blocks like the windows and contains a transom set above double-leaf doors with glazed upper panels. Physical evidence and members of the Conner family who built the house document that the house was built in the Eastlake or Queen Anne style with stickwork decoration but was soon after remodeled in the Colonial Revival style. By 1904; ca. 1890. (photo 43)

112b. NC 523 Union Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story carport with composition-shingle, gabled roof supported by metal trellis posts. After 1947; ca. 1960.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

113a. C 600 Union Street, South. (Main house) Two-story, three-bay (w-w-d--first story) and four-bay (w-w-w-w--second story), frame house on brick piers with a composition-shingle, hipped roof with gable-on-hip front projection. The gable-end of the gable-on-hip roof features a large triangular, latticed vent. The roof is pierced by three interior chimneys with corbeled caps. The house is finished in wood lap siding except for the side elevations, which are unsympathetically covered in vinyl siding. The southeast corner of the house features a narrow, octagonal tower that terminates below the roof. Inset beneath the gable-on-hip front projection is a full-width, double-tiered gallery supported by paired turned posts atop rectangular sectioned pedestals that feature incised decoration and are chamfered and reeded. The bottoms of the floor beams, on both levels of the gallery, are shaped to resemble flattened arches and read as capitals for the gallery posts. The gallery posts on the second-story level are linked by a balustrade of turned balusters, which are missing from the first-story level. Windows feature molded caps and contain one-over-one, double-hung sash flanked by shutter blinds. The entrance doorway contains a single-light transom set above double-leaf doors, each with upper glazed panel in a frame with shaped pediment. Transitional Queen Anne to Colonial Revival. By 1901; ca. 1895.

113b. C 600 Union Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-and-a-half-story, three-bay (d-d-w), frame carriage house with v-crimp metal, gabled roof. The gable-end contains a six-light fixed sash. The carriage house is finished in board and batten. The easternmost bay contains a garage opening closed by a single-leaf, board-and-batten door. The center bay contains a replacement single-leaf door, and the westernmost bay contains a six-over-six, double-hung sash. Exterior stairs on the eastern side elevation provide access to a second-story doorway that is sheltered by a shed-roof hood and filled by a single-leaf, six-panel door. By 1910; ca 1895.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

114a. PL 601 Union Street, South. Ravennaside. (Main house) Two-story, frame house on cemented wall foundation with a complex roof that is hipped with projecting gables. The roof is covered with rectangular red tiles and is pierced by tall brick chimneys with multiple bandings and corbeled caps. The house is finished in wood lap siding. At the southwest corner of the house is a three-story, octagonal tower crowned with a balustrade of turned balusters encircling a nearly flat roof. Behind the tower, on the southern side elevation, is a large, projecting, semi-circular porch with giant-order columns that match those of the portico. The facade of the house is fronted by a bold, pedimented portico supported by giant-order, Roman Ionic columns. The tympanum of the portico pediment is lighted by an elliptical fanlight. Within the portico is a balcony, supported by scroll brackets and railed with vase-turned balusters, that wraps around the tower on the southwest corner. At the northwest corner, the balcony wraps around the house to become the roof of a one-story gallery supported by smaller, fluted, Roman Ionic columns without a connecting balustrade. Echoing the angled corners of the octagonal tower on the southwest, the northwest corner of the house is cut or chamfered. Large windows contain one-over-one, double-hung sash and are set over molded panels that extend to the floor. Most of the windows feature shutter blinds. Other window are decorative, some with arched tops and another with a Palladian motif, and are filled with other patterns of glass including diamond-patterned panes and stained glass. The wide entrance doorway is defined by four unfluted Ionic columns, supporting a paneled frieze that is recessed in the center. The doorway is surmounted by an elliptical fanlight with molded keystone. Each leaf of the double-leaf doors contains a large glazed panel with arched top. Sidelights also contain a single glazed panel with arched top. A rear wing features the kitchen and pantry on the first-story and a sleeping porch on the second story. The Ravennaside property was carved from Ravenna (inventory #112), and it was part of a three-house family compound that also included the Ravenna Cottage (inventory #80). Ravennaside was the home of Roane Fleming Byrnes, influential in the establishment of the Natchez Trace Parkway. Colonial Revival. By 1910; ca. 1900. National Register (listed July 5, 1979).

114b. PL 601 Union Street, South. Ravennaside. (Outbuilding) One-story, octagonal, frame conservatory on rusticated, concrete-block foundation. The low-pitched roof is surmounted by an octagonal cupola with turned finial. Both the roof of the conservatory and the roof of the cupola are finished in composition shingles. The octagonal cupola features two-light, colored, fixed-sash glass on all eight elevations. Seven of the sides of the octagon contain eight-over-twelve, double-hung sash with board casings. The entrance doorway occupies one side of the octagonal building and features a large, ten-light transom set above narrow, double-leaf doors set within sidelights, now filled with wood boards. Each of the double-leaf doors contains two upper glazed panels atop a single fielded panel. Colonial Revival. By 1910; ca. 1900. National Register.

114c. NC 601 Union Street, South. Ravennaside. (Outbuilding) One-story frame shed-roof garage finished in wood lap siding with two garage openings defined by square posts with each opening closed by a double-leaf lattice door. This garage or its ancestor appears on the 1925 Sanborn Insurance Map updated to 1947, but its architectural character renders it noncontributing; ca. 1940; remodeled ca. 1975.

114d. PL 601 Union Street, South. Ravennaside. (Outbuilding) One-story, two-bay (d-d), frame house on brick piers infilled to create a foundation wall. The gable roof is covered with corrugated-metal and pierced by an interior brick chimney. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The two bays of the facade each contain a single-leaf door with nine-light, upper glazed panel atop three horizontal panels. The doorways are sheltered by polygonal hoods supported by lattice panels. A small, two-bay (w-d) wing has been added to the southern elevation and features a corrugated-metal, gable roof with inset, full-width porch supported by posts. The door contains a single-leaf door that matches the doors on the main house, and the window contains a six-over-six, double-hung sash. The northernmost portion of this building appears to be an antebellum slave cabin that is associated with Ravenna, although it is now linked by ownership to Ravennaside. A small building on the same site is depicted on the 1864 United States Corps of Engineer's "Map of the Defences [sic] of Natchez." Vernacular. Ca. 1835. National Register.

114e. PL 601 Union Street, South. Ravennaside. (Outbuilding) One-story, three-bay frame barn with corrugated-metal, side-gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The recent addition of a post divides the easternmost bay into two bays. The westernmost bay is filled with vertical board-and-battens. The building is finished in both board-and-batten and currugated metal. Vernacular. Ca. 1900. National Register.

114f. NC 601 Union Street, South. Ravennaside. (Outbuilding) In front of the old barn (114e) is a new carriage house and stable built for the carriage business in Natchez. The large, nearly square building is topped by a low, slightly-pitched shed roof with v-crimp metal covering. The western front wall consists of three open bays defined by simple posts with top-corner braces. The side walls are finished with rough-sawn vertical boards with battens. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1985.

114g. NC 601 Union Street, South. Ravennaside. (Outbuilding) Metal storage building with shallow pitched, gable roof. After 1947; ca. 1975.

115a. C 602 Union Street, South. (Main house) Two-story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w--first-story) and six-bay (w-w-w-w-w-w--second story), frame house on brick piers with metal-shingle, hipped roof. The northern side elevation features a gabled-bay projection with undercut corners. The roof is pierced by inside-end chimneys and a gabled peak centered on the front of the roof. The gable end of the gabled peak and the side gabled-bay feature semi-circular, keystoned vents. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The house is fronted by a one-story porch with balustraded roof deck. The porch shelters the three central bays of the first-story and is accessed on the second-story level by four, floor-length windows. The porch is supported by fluted Tuscan columns that are echoed above by pedestals linked by a balustrade of turned balusters. Windows contain one-over-one, double-hung sash except for the second-story floor-length windows which contain one-over-two, double-hung sash. Windows are flanked by shutter blinds. The entrance doorway is recessed and features a single-leaf door with single, beveled-glass panel framed by a transom and sidelights. The corner lights and sidelights are decorated with leaded glass. Colonial Revival. By 1910; ca. 1900.

115b. NC 602 Union Street, South. (Outbuilding) One-story, single-bay (d), frame garage on brick foundation wall with composition-shingle, gable roof. The gable-end facade features a louvered vent, a single garage opening, and a bracketed shed roof sheltering the garage opening. Windows in the side and rear elevation contain six-over-six, double-hung sash. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1950.

116a. C 700 Union Street, South. (Main house) One-story, four-bay (w-d-w-d), frame house on brick and concrete piers with corrugated-metal, side-gabled roof pierced by an interior chimney. The house is finished in wood lap siding. Inset beneath the broken slope of the roof is a full-width gallery supported by box columns. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash, and each doorway contains a single-leaf door with two vertical panels of louvers. Vernacular. By 1910; ca. 1900. (photo 44)

116b. NC 700 Union Street, South. (Outbuilding) Shed-roof carport with corrugated-metal roof and telephone pole supports. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1960.

117. C 700 1/2 Union Street, South. One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w), frame house on brick and concrete piers with corrugated-metal, gabled roof. The house is finished in wood lap siding, except for the facade which is finished in board-and-batten. The house is fronted by a full-width gallery supported by 2x4's that is screened above a porch wall composed of narrow, novelty siding. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash, and doors contain applied, double-leaf shutter blinds. Vacant and deteriorated. Vernacular. By 1910; ca. 1900.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

118 C 701 Union Street, South. One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w), frame house on brick piers with corrugated-metal, side-gabled roof. The house is finished in wood lap siding. The house is fronted by a nearly full-width porch with shed roof supported by plain posts. The posts are linked by a new railing of rectangular-sectioned balusters. Windows contain two-over-two, double-hung sash and are flanked by non-original shutter blinds. Doorways contain single-leaf, four-panel doors. Vernacular.. By 1910; ca. 1900. (photo 45)

119. NC 409 Wall Street, South. One-story, three-bay (w-d-w), frame house on brick piers with composition-shingle, gabled roof with overhanging eaves. The house is finished in grooved siding. The gable-end facade is fronted by a single-bay gabled portico supported by posts and railed by a new balustrade of rectangular-sectioned balusters with newels flanking the entrance steps. Windows contain replacement two-over-two, double-hung metal sash and are paired in the northern bay of the facade. The doorway contains a modern single-leaf, six-panel door with storm door. Vernacular bungalow. After 1947; ca. 1955.

120. NC 411 Wall Street, South. One-story, three-bay (w-w-d), frame house on concrete block piers with v-crimp metal roof with overhanging eaves. The gable-end facade features a louvered metal vent beneath the eaves. Inset beneath the southwest corner is an inset porch supported by a corner box column and railed by a crude 2x5 railing. The house is finished in grooved siding. Windows contain replacement two-over-two, double-hung sash, but the infill of the entrance doorway is obscured by a storm door. The entrance door is flanked by sidelights containing three-over two, double-hung metal sash. A house occupying this footprint, or nearly so, appears on the 1925 Sanborn Insurance Map. The low-pitched roof indicates that the house was probably built later or extensively remodeled. Vernacular. Ca. 1960 (remodeling). (photo 46)

121. C 413 Wall Street, South. One-story, two-bay (d-w), frame house on brick and concrete piers with corrugated-metal roof, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter tips. The house is finished in wood lap siding on the facade and board-and-batten on the side elevations. The house is fronted by a full-width, shed-roof gallery supported by posts linked by a 2x4 rail. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash and the entrance doorway contains a single-leaf, four-panel door. A rear addition with lower gabled roof extends from the eastern rear elevation and features a corrugated-metal roof and board-and-batten siding. Vernacular. By 1925; ca. 1900.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

122. C 413 1/2 and 415 1/2 Wall Street, South. One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w), frame house on brick and concrete block piers with corrugated-metal, gabled roof. The house is finished in wood lap siding on the facade and board-and-batten on the side elevations. The house is fronted by a full-width gallery inset beneath the broken slope of the roof. The gallery is supported by plan posts. Windows on the side elevation contain six-over-six ,double-hung sash with some shorter added windows containing two-over-two, double-hung metal sash. The windows on the facade are obscured by plywood but appear too wide for a six-over-six configuration. The entrance doorways contain single-leaf, four-panel doors. Vernacular. By 1925; ca. 1900.

123. NC 501 Wall Street, South. Ebenezer Baptist Church. One-story, three-bay (w-d-w), brick church with shallow-pitched, gabled roof covered in composition shingles. The church is flanked at the rear by small, hipped-roof wings that give the building a T-shape. The roof is pierced by a two-stage, four-sided tower. The gable-end facade features a center-bay entrance with pedimented portico supported by two turned columns. The entrance doorway contains double-leaf six-panel doors. Windows contain two-over-two, double-hung, colored-glass sash set beneath a two-light triangular transom of colored glass. Vernacular. 1966. (Photo 47)

124. NC 511 Wall Street, South. One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w), frame house on both brick and concrete block piers with corrugated-metal, hipped roof pierced by interior chimneys. The roof features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tips. The house is finished in wood lap siding. Inset beneath the front slope of the roof is a full-width gallery supported by posts linked by a 2x4 railing. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash and the entrance doorways contain single-leaf, five-panel doors. Window and doors feature unmolded surrounds that are shouldered. The deteriorated condition of the house renders it non-contributing. Vernacular. 1925-47; ca. 1930.

125. 600 Wall Street, South. Vacant lot.

126. C 602 Wall Street, South. One-story, three-bay (w-d-w), frame house on brick piers with corrugated-metal, side-gabled roof pierced by two interior chimneys. The house is finished in wood lap siding and fronted by a full-width, hipped-roof gallery supported by box columns. Sanborn Insurance Maps indicate that the full-width gallery replaced a single-bay portico after 1947. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash. The entrance doorway contains a single-light transom atop a new single-leaf, six-panel door. Vernacular. By 1910; ca. 1900.

Inventory Number/Contributing (C), Noncontributing (NC) or Previously Listed (PL)/Street Address

127. NC 604 Wall Street, South. One-story, frame, hodge-podge house with shallow-pitched, gable roof fronted by an offset gabled projection with a shed-roof section extending from the southerly side wall of the front offset gabled projection. The roofs feature composition shingles. The facade of the offset gabled projection contains a picture window composed of a single-light center section flanked by two-over-two, double-hung sash. The facade of the shed-roof portion contains a window with metal one-over-one, double-hung sash. The entrance doorway is located in the northern side elevation of the offset front gabled projection. Sanborn Insurance Maps document a small building on the site of this house as early as 1910. Whether any portion of the earlier house survives is unknown. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1970 (remodeling).

128. NC 606 Wall Street, South. One-story, three-bay (w-d-w), frame house with composition shingle, gable roof with overhanging boxed eaves. The foundation is obscured by a skirt of modern materials. The house is unsympathetically finished in vinyl siding with a vinyl vent in the gable-end facade. At the northeast corner of the house is an inset, corner porch supported by box columns. Metal awnings shelter the inset porch and the paired windows in the southernmost bay of the facade. Windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash. Doorways contain six-leaf doors with three glazed, vertical panels atop three horizontal panels. Vernacular. After 1947; ca. 1950.

129. NC 608 Wall Street, South. Jerusalem Baptist Church. One-story, four-bay (w-w-w-d), brick church with composition-shingle, gable roof. At the northeast corner is a single-stage tower. The tower features a pyramidal roof with flared eaves. A cross serves as a finial atop the tower. The gable-end facade features a louvered vent with pointed arch and three windows each with pointed-arch heads and double-hung sash with simple Gothic Revival tracery. The entrance doorway is located in the corner tower and is defined by an elliptical arched opening filled with double-leaf, six-panel doors. This brick church either replaced or remodeled a frame church built between 1925 and 1947. Vernacular. 1966.

130. 609 Wall Street, South. Vacant lot used as paved parking lot for church.

131. 611 Wall Street, South. Vacant lot.

132. C Illinois Central Gulf Railroad. The Illinois Central Gulf Railroad tracks form most of the southern boundary of the district and fork at the end of South Commerce Street to intersect the district. This railroad network was created by the New Orleans and North West Railroad, who acquired the property in the late 1880s from Henrietta Harrison. Originally separate passenger and freight depots stood within the triangle formed by the forks of the track, and photographs survive to document the passenger depot. The Briel Avenue depot complex was one of the city's three train depot complexes, two of which still survive. Paralleling the railroad tracks are bayous, which form picturesque wildernesses in the urban landscape of Natchez. The City of Natchez hopes eventually to reroute the railroad and use the railroad bed and right-of-way to bring the Natchez Trace Parkway to the Mississippi River. Ca. 1890.

The Downriver Residential Historic District is locally significant for both architecture and community planning and development. The period of significance extends from 1835 to 1947. The 1835 date reflects the mid-1830s construction dates of three historic houses within the district--Ravenna at 8 Ravenna Lane, the Margaret Martin House at 406 South Commerce Street, and the house at 405 South Union Street. Ravenna is the earliest purely Greek Revival house in Natchez. The 1947 date corresponds to the fifty-year eligibility requirement for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as well as to the date of the most recent Sanborn Insurance Map used in documenting the historic resources of the district. The most significant date in the history of the district is 1883, the year that Henrietta Harrison subdivided her family's antebellum suburban estate into building lots (Adams County Deed Book YY, 380). The majority of the buildings are Queen Anne and Colonial Revival and date between 1883 and 1910. The development of the Downriver Residential Historic District generally reflects the country's nineteenth-century evolution from an agrarian to an urban society. On the state and local level, the district reflects a newly energized post-bellum cotton economy and the emergence of a prosperous and dominant merchant class, many of whom were Jewish.

The Downriver Residential Historic District dovetails on the west with the Natchez Bluffs and Under-the-Hill Historic District (listed 1972) and on the north with the Natchez on-Top-of-the-Hill Historic District (listed 1979), which contains the historic grid plan of the town of Natchez. The Upriver Residential Historic District (listed 1983) is the district's historical and architectural counterpart on the north side of the grid plan. The Upriver Residential Historic District (489 inventory numbers) is much larger than the Downriver Residential Historic District (132 inventory numbers), whose development was hampered both by railroad development and deep natural ravines, or bayous as they are termed locally. These bayous, which intersect the southern portion of the city, form picturesque wildernesses within the urban landscape of the district.

Both the Upriver and Downriver districts were created by the subdivision of suburban villas, which surrounded the town of Natchez during the antebellum period. These suburban villas, as they were termed then and now, provided the convenience of town with the tranquility of a rural retreat. After the Civil War, these estates were subdivided both to provide money for formerly affluent slave-holding owners and also to provide housing for a growing urban population that included a large number of newly emancipated slaves. The larger Upriver district is composed of the subdivisions of several suburban villas, including The Burn, The Wigwam, Cottage Gardens, Airlie, and Melmont.

Most of the land in the Downriver Residential Historic District, except for the northern edges and the areas south and west of Pearl Street, was part of the antebellum estate of the Nathaniel Harrison family. The Harrison house stood approximately midway on what is today South Union Street, and a brick dependency building stood in the middle of the street itself. The house and its dependency building are depicted on the 1864 Map of the Defences [sic] of Natchez and on an 1883 map detailing the extensions of South Union and South Commerce Streets (Deed Book YY, 314). In 1835, Nathaniel Harrison sold fifteen acres of his property to his son-in-law and daughter, William and Caroline Harrison Harris, for the construction of Ravenna, individually listed in the National Register and included within the boundaries of the district.

In 1883, Henrietta Harrison, widow of Nathaniel Harrison's son Epheus, subdivided the Harrison property and began selling building lots (Deed Book YY, 380). Although the Harrison family's antebellum residence became a casualty of the subdivision of the property, the Harrison family is remembered within the district by Harrison Street, which connects South Commerce and South Union Streets. Some of the lots were small with only a fifty-foot frontage; others were larger. Some buyers, like photographer Henry Norman, bought several lots and combined them (Deed Book YY, 395). Norman's property at 502 South Union Street (inventory #100) originally included three lots, but a later owner subdivided the property and the Henry Norman House itself was moved slightly southward to accommodate the construction of another house.

In 1889 and 1890, Henrietta Harrison sold to the New Orleans and North West Railroad the least valuable part of her property (inventory #132)--the land that paralleled and included part of the bayou that intersects the district (Deed Books 3D, 512 and 3E, 67). The New Orleans and North West Railroad built both passenger and freight depots in the triangle formed by the fork of the tracks at the intersection of Briel Avenue and South Pearl Street. Both these buildings no longer survive, but photographs exist to document the appearance of the passenger depot. The railroad spurred some commercial development of the adjacent property, including a coal yard at 23 Briel Avenue (inventory #15), which later became home to Amoco Petroleum and remains headquarters of an oil company today. The City of Natchez hopes to relocate the railroad, which is today owned by Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, and eventually use the historic railroad bed and its right-of-way to bring the Natchez Trace Parkway to the Mississippi River

The railroad tracks and bayou (inventory #132) appear to divide the Downriver Residential Historic District into two distinct neighborhoods of varying architectural character with the more substantial houses northwest of the tracks. This is the result of the boundaries that were drawn in 1971 for the Natchez Bluffs and Under-the-Hill Historic District, Mississippi's first district to be listed in the National Register. This district was listed so early that it did not include an inventory of buildings, and its apparent goal was to include, in a single district, the property that encompassed both Natchez Under-the-Hill and the site of historic Fort Rosalie. The Natchez Bluffs and Under-the-Hill Historic District includes buildings on the west side of Canal Street that architecturally and historically relate to buildings in the Downriver Residential Historic District. The smaller houses of the Briel Avenue, South Pearl Street, and South Canal Street neighborhood are actually flanked on the west, as well as the east, by more substantial houses.

Residential development that is mixed economically and racially is historically characteristic of late nineteenth-century Natchez, where a Greek Revival mansion like Dunleith (NHL) once fronted a row of board-and-batten, late nineteenth-century tenant houses (demolished 1970s). The owners and tenants of the smaller houses often worked in the larger houses. Three small vernacular dwellings at 700 (inventory #116), 700 1/2 (inventory #117), and 701 South Union Street (inventory #118) fulfilled that function for the Colonial Revival mansion Ravennaside at 114 South Union Street. Unfortunately, but typically, the area of smaller houses southwest of the railroad tracks has suffered the most erosion, both from deterioration of the resources as well as from commercial development on South Canal Street, a major transportation artery into the city. Three African-American churches in the district have also demolished buildings to create parking areas.

Most of the buildings in the district are residential in character. Only 11 of the 132 inventory numbers reference non-residential property, which includes the three African-American churches. Most of the buildings were built between 1883 and 1910 in the late Italianate, Eastlake, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles. However, the majority of these buildings on South Union and South Commerce Streets have undergone substantial Colonial Revival remodelings. Historic photographs document that the three-bay facade of the Henry Norman House at 502 South Union Street (inventory #100) originally featured a single-bay entrance porch beside two bays of windows that opened onto a balcony sheltered by a bracketed hood. The porch and balcony featured a sawn balustrade, and the porch was supported by chamfered bracketed posts atop pedestals. The posts were linked by a stickwork frieze. Between 1904 and 1910, the balcony and porch were removed for construction of a full-width gallery supported by turned, classical columns linked by a balustrade of turned balusters. The Lemuel Conner house, Clovernook (inventory #112), at 523 South Union Street, is one of the grandest houses in the district, but it also underwent a Colonial Revival remodeling. A historic photograph of its stick style summer house hints at the original appearance of the house.

Despite the remodeling of so many late Italianate, Eastlake, and Queen Anne houses, the Downriver Residential Historic District does contain one of the city's most significant Queen Anne style houses. The Charles Patterson House at 506 South Union Street (inventory #104), built by Natchez architect and builder Robert E. Bost, is one of the city's most significant Queen Anne style houses due to its association with Bost, the high quality of its architectural finish, and its outstanding architectural integrity. Three of the city's most significant Colonial Revival houses are also located in the district. The Adolph Jacobs House (commonly the Bailey House) at 400 South Commerce Street (inventory #37) boasts the city's most impressive residential stained glass and reflects the prosperity of the Jewish merchant class in late nineteenth and early twentieth-century Natchez. In 1903-04, Jacobs was president of the Natchez Cotton and Merchants' Exchange, and he served as a city alderman from 1906-07. Ravennaside at 601 South Union Street (inventory #114) is indisputably the city's most ostentatious Colonial Revival house and was home to Roane Fleming Byrnes, influential in the creation of the Natchez Trace Parkway. The Louis Benoist House at 410 South Union Street (inventory #91) is also an outstanding example of the style with its octagonal three-stage tower with ogee roof.

In addition to the grand and substantial examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century architecture, the district contains an very important but small collection of simple vernacular houses, many of which were probably tenant houses. These include cottages like 4, 6, 8, and 10 Briel Avenue (inventory #s 1,3,5,and 7), 14 Ravenna Lane (inventory #83), and 700, 700 1/2, and 701 South Union Street (inventory #s 116, 117, and 118). Sanborn Insurance Maps and historic photographs document that large numbers of such cottages were dotted throughout the urban and suburban landscape of the city and were home primarily to the city's African-American population. Through deterioration and lack of appreciation, most have been demolished. The preservation of the remaining two or three dozen of these buildings is vital in accurately interpreting the city's history through its built environment.

The Downriver Residential Historic District is the seventh Natchez district to be nominated to the National Register by the Historic Natchez Foundation and one of eight districts in the city. The Mississippi Department of Archives and History earlier listed the Natchez Bluffs and Under the Hill District. The foundation and the City of Natchez placed a low priority on National Register listing for the Downriver Residential Historic District, since its property values were stable and only a few properties might have benefited from the preservation tax credit. The foundation instead put priority on the commercial areas (Natchez on-Top-of-the-Hill Historic District) and neighborhoods threatened by unstable property values or bluff erosion. Those with unstable property values include the Upriver Residential Historic District, the Woodlawn Historic District, and the Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District. The districts threatened with bluff erosion include the Cemetery Bluff District and the Clifton Heights Historic District. The City of Natchez and the foundation plan to complete district nominations for three additional residential neighborhoods over the next three years.

A comprehensive and detailed study of the buildings in the Downriver Residential Historic District indicates that stable property values and higher owner income substantially contribute to erosion of historic character. Poorer neighborhoods lose historic architectural fabric, because owners usually repair and replace in the easiest and least expensive manner. Upper income neighborhoods lose architectural fabric due to fashion and the ability to afford remodeling. In the first decade of the twentieth century, owners of houses in the Downriver Residential Historic District remodeled their late Italianate, Eastlake, and Queen Anne houses in the newly popular Colonial Revival style. These remodelings are today historically significant, but the neighborhood lost most of the architectural details that date the buildings to the 1880s and 1890s. Classical columns replaced chamfered posts and turned balusters replaced sawn balustrades. During the past three or four decades, owners have "colonialized" many of the houses by replacing original Queen Anne entrance doorways with antebellum paneled doors and an occasional fanlight and by reducing the sizes of the porches and galleries. The gallery of one house features inappropriate pseudo New Orleans ironwork with evidence of the original chamfered posts remaining on a corner of the facade. Hopefully, the 1998 survey of the neighborhood and its resulting National Register nomination will spur new interest in the preservation and restoration of the Downriver Residential Historic District's real and very important historic character.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Upriver Residential Historic District are shown on the accompanying scale map. The following parcels of land are included within the boundaries of the Upriver Residential Historic District:

Adams County Tax Map 41-113

Block A
parcels 34-78

Block B
parcels 4-20; 22-39; 53-56

Adams County Tax Map 41-114

Block D
parcels 29-52, 58-66

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Downriver Residential Historic District reflect a thorough survey of the historic resources of the neighborhood and the town of Natchez. The westerly boundary abuts the Natchez Bluffs and Under-the-Hill Historic District (listed 1972). The northerly boundary and most of the easterly boundary of the district dovetail with the boundaries of the Natchez on-Top-of-the Historic District (listed 1979), which encompasses the historic grid plan of the town. The southerly boundary and a small portion of the easterly boundary coincide with the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad tracks and natural ravines or chasms, locally termed bayous. On the district map, the ragged lines represent bayous that both border and intersect the district to create picturesque wildernesses within the urban landscape.

In Natchez, the town streets are laid out parallel and perpendicular to the Mississippi River, which has long been interpreted as the town's western boundary. Main Street runs perpendicular to the river and the cross streets are designated by names as being north or south of Main, like North Commerce and South Commerce. However, upriver is actually north northeasterly and downriver is south southwesterly. In conformance with town usage and in an effort to avoid confusion with directions indicated by street names, nominal cardinal directions rather than actual directions are used in the verbal boundary description.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Downriver Residential Historic District, Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi

The following information is the same for all photographs:

(1) Downriver Residential Historic District
(2) Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi
(3) Carter Burns, Mary W. Miller, and Mike Willey
(4) August 1998
(5) Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Photo 1	(6)	4 Briel Avenue	(inventory #1	view to the southwest
Photo 2	(6)	5 Briel Avenue	(inventory #2)	view to the northeast, southerly side elevation (facade fronts Canal Street)
Photo 3	(6)	6 Briel Avenue	(inventory #3)	view to the southwest
Photo 4	(6)	8 Briel Avenue	(inventory #5)	view to the southwest
Photo 5	(6)	9 Briel Avenue	(inventory #6)	view to the northeast
Photo 6	(6)	10 Briel Avenue	(inventory #7)	view to the southwest
Photo 7	(6)	16 Briel Avenue	(inventory #11)	view to the southwest
Photo 8	(6)	17 Briel Avenue	(inventory #12)	view to the northeast
Photo 9	(6)	20 Briel Avenue	(inventory #14)	view to the southwest
Photo 10	(6)	26 Briel Avenue	(inventory #17 & 17a)	view to the southwest
Photo 11	(6)	503 Canal Street, South	(inventory #21)	view to the east
Photo 12	(6)	517 Canal Street, South	(inventory #26)	view to the east
Photo 13	(6)	531 Canal Street, South	(inventory #32)	view to the east
Photo 14	(6)	601 Canal Street, South	(inventory #34)	view to the east
Photo 15	(6)	400 Commerce Street, South	(inventory #37)	view to the southwest
Photo 16	(6)	406 Commerce Street, South	(inventory #39)	view to the southwest
Photo 17	(6)	407 Commerce Street, South	(inventory #40)	view to the east
Photo 18	(6)	408 Commerce Street, South	(inventory #41)	view to the west

Photo 19	(6)	409 Commerce Street, South	(inventory #42)	view to the east
Photo 20	(6)	411 Commerce Street, South	(inventory #44)	view to the southeast
Photo 21	(6)	414 Commerce Street, South	(inventory #47)	view to the west
Photo 22	(6)	415 Commerce Street, South	(inventory #48)	view to the east
Photo 23	(6)	419 Commerce Street, South	(inventory #51)	view to the east
Photo 24	(6)	501 Commerce Street, South	(inventory #53)	view to the east
Photo 25	(6)	503 Commerce Street, South	(inventory #55)	view to the east
Photo 26	(6)	507 Commerce Street, South	(inventory #59)	view to the east
Photo 27	(6)	400 Pearl Street., South	(inventory #70)	view to the southwest
Photo 28	(6)	406 Pearl Street, South	(inventory #73)	view to the west
Photo 29	(6)	4 Ravenna Lane	(inventory #80)	view to the southeast
Photo 30	(6)	11 Ravenna Lane	(inventory #82)	view to the southeast
Photo 31	(6)	14 Ravenna Lane	(inventory #83)	view to the southeast
Photo 32	(6)	403 Union Street, South	(inventory #86)	view to the east
Photo 33	(6)	404 Union Street, South	(inventory #87)	view to the west
Photo 34	(6)	407 Union Street, South	(inventory #89)	view to the southwest
Photo 35	(6)	408 Union Street, South	(inventory #90)	view to the northeast
Photo 36	(6)	410 Union Street, South	(inventory #91)	view to the northeast
Photo 37	(6)	412 Union Street, South	(inventory #92)	view to the west
Photo 38	(6)	500 Union Street, South	(inventory #98)	view to the west
Photo 39	(6)	502 Union Street, South	(inventory #100)	view to the west
Photo 40	(6)	510 Union Street, South	(inventory #106a)	view to the southeast
Photo 41	(6)	514 Union Street, South	(inventory #108)	view to the west

Photo 42	(6)	516 Union Street, South	(inventory #109)	view to the west
Photo 43	(6)	523 Union Street, South	(inventory #112)	view to the southwest
Photo 44	(6)	700 Union Street, South	(inventory #116)	view to the southwest
Photo 45	(6)	701 Union Street, South	(inventory #118)	view to the south
Photo 46	(6)	411 Wall Street, South	(inventory #120)	view to the east
Photo 47	(6)	501 Wall Street, South	(inventory #123)	view to the northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____ Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 99000385 Date Listed: 03/25/1999

Property Name: Downriver Residential District

County: Adams State: MS

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper 11/23/09 Date of Action

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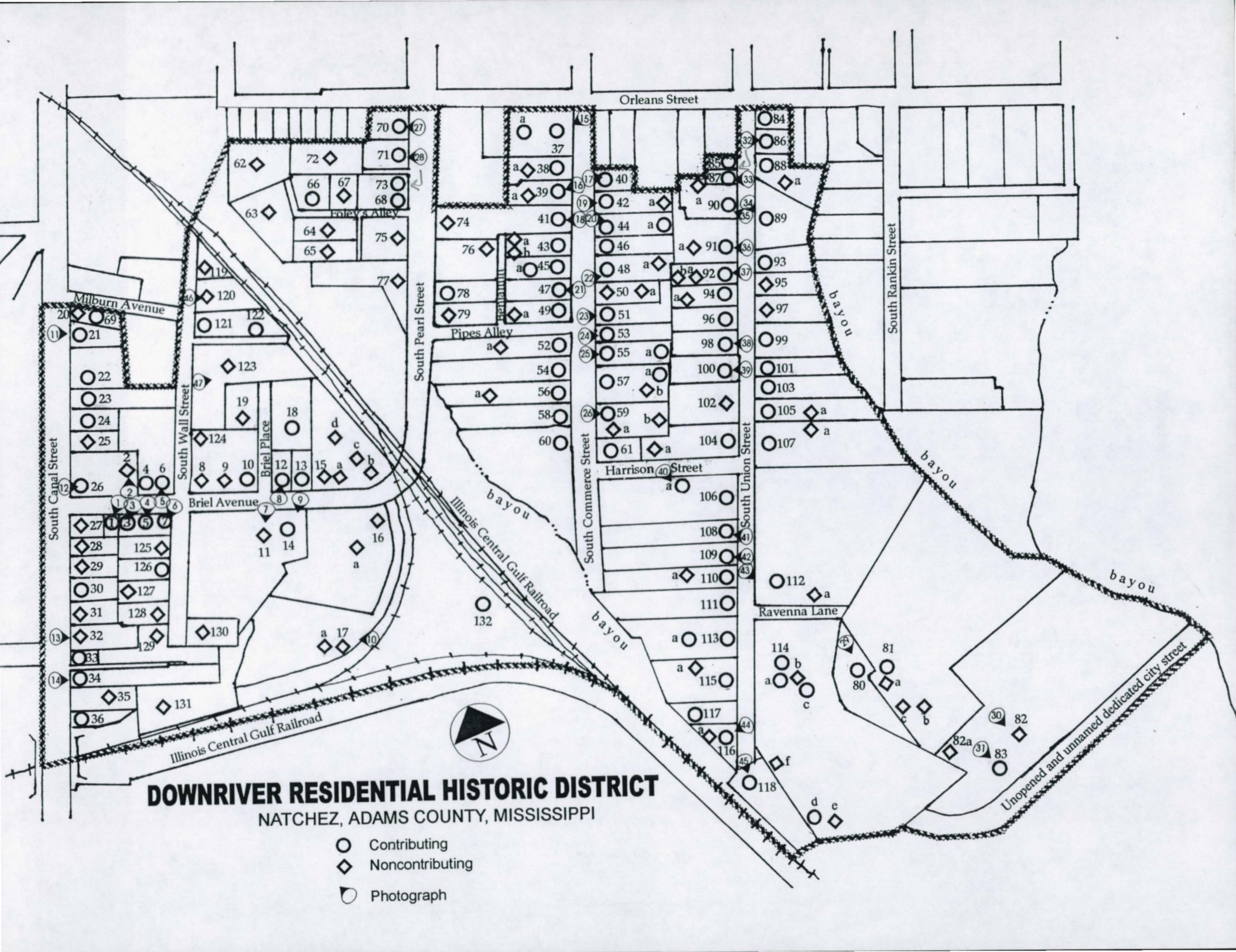
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 5: Resource Count
A contributing building from the Upriver Residential District (83004371), formerly located at 506 North Canal Street, was moved into the Downriver Residential District to the lot at 509 South Wall Street. The resources count is hereby amended to read 98 contributing buildings.

Section 7: Description
509 South Wall Street, contributing building. One story, wood frame gable roof with shed roof porch across front and shed roof wing on rear with gable roof ell, clapboard siding, windows with 9/6 and 6/6 double hung sash, brick foundation, two Greek Revival style mantels in front rooms. Moved onto lot and rehabilitated in 2009.

The Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)


Orleans Street
Milburn Avenue
Foley's Alley
Pipes Alley
Briel Avenue
Harrison Street
Ravenna Lane
South Canal Street
South Wall Street
South Pearl Street
Halbrook
South Commerce Street
South Union Street
South Rankin Street
Briel Place
Illinois Central Gulf Railroad
Illinois Central Gulf Railroad
bayou
bayou
bayou
bayou
Unopened and unnamed dedicated city street
N
DOWNRIVER RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NATCHEZ, ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
Contributing
Noncontributing
Photograph

Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
4 Briel Avenue
Photo 1 of 47

##0212 11 2



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
5 Briel Ave.
Photo 2 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
6 Briel Ave.

705 021 2 M 2

Photo 3 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
8 Briel Ave.
TOSOLI M.
Photo 4 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
9 Briel Ave.
MS021 N1
Photo 5 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
10 Briel Ave.
TOPOZIC NE
Photo 6 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
16 Briel Avenue
photo 7 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez. Adams Co., MS
17 Briel Ave.
Photo 8 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
20 Briel Avenue
Photo 9 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
26 Briel Ave.
Photo 10 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
503 S. Canal St.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Photo 11 of 47


bob bertoia

Downriver Residential Historic District
~~Adams C~~ Natchez, Adams Co., MS
517 S. Canal St.
Photo 12 of 47


NATCHEZ CYCLE SUPPLY

Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS

531 S. Canal St.

Photo 13 of 47


ORION

Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
601 S. Canal St.
Photo 14 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
400 S. Commerce St.
Photo 15 of 47


406

Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
406 S. Commerce St.
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Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
408 S. Commerce St.
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Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS

409 S. Commerce St.

Photo 19 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
411 S. Commerce St.
Photo 20 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
414 S. Commerce St.
Photo 21 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
415 S. Commerce St.
Photo 22 of 47

Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
419 S. Commerce St.
MS021-NW
Photo 23 of 47

Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
501 S. Commerce St.
Photo 24 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District

Natchez, Adams Co., MS

503 S. Commerce St.

Photo 25 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
507 S. Commerce St.

Photo 26 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
400 S. Pearl St.
Photo 27 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
406 S. Pearl St.
Photo 28 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
4 Ravenna Ln.
PHOTO NO 1
Photo 29 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
11 Ravenna Ln.
Photo 30 of 47

~~Natchez~~ Downriver Residential Historic Distric
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
14 Ravenna Ln.
Photo 31 of 47

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Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
402 S. Union St.
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~~Natchez~~ Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
404 S. Union St.
Photo 33 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
407 S. Union St.
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Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
408 S. Union St.
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Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
410 S. Union St.
Photo 36 of 47

6??0212 MS



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
412 S. Union St.
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Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
500 S. Union St.
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Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
502 S. Union St.
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Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
510 S. Union St. (#106a)
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514

Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
514 S. Union St.
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Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS

516 S. Union St.

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Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
523 S. Union St.
Photo 43 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
700 S. Union St. (#116)
Photo 44 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
701 S. Union St.
Photo 45 of 47

Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
411 S. Wall St.
Photo 46 of 47



Downriver Residential Historic District
Natchez, Adams Co., MS
501 S. Wall St.
Photo 47 of 47