

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Gunston Hall

Other names/site number: The White Pillars Restaurant (1969-1989)

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1694 Beach Blvd.

City or town: Biloxi

State: MS

County: Harrison

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

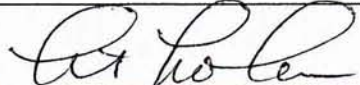
I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

 national statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B x C D

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
|  <hr/> Signature of certifying official/Title: | <u>7/22/14</u> <hr/> Date |
| <hr/> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria. | |
| <hr/> Signature of commenting official: | <hr/> Date |
| <hr/> Title : | |
| State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | |

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| <u>1</u> | <u> </u> | buildings |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | sites |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | structures |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | objects |
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register :

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic / Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Work in Progress

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revival/ Classical Revival/ Neo-Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: stucco, concrete block, concrete, and handmade brick

Walls: stucco

Narrative Description

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

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Summary Paragraph

Located approximately 100 yards from the Gulf of Mexico, at the northeast intersection of Rodenburg Avenue and Beach Boulevard (a.k.a. U.S. Highway 90) in Biloxi, Mississippi, Gunston Hall is a two-story residential building in the Neoclassical Revival style. Constructed in 1905, the main house's primary façade faces south and features four monumental Tuscan columns supporting a two-story portico across the full facade. The proportions and symmetry of the neoclassical style along with the unbroken entablature, which wraps the main two-story block, creates a commanding front façade. The original grand estate house with its one-story wings to the west and north along with the two-story guesthouse are constructed of concrete, masonry blocks and handmade brick covered in stucco. Two major alterations have occurred to the main house and property. The first alteration occurred in 1969, consisting of a one-story wing to the east and a one-story wing to the northwest connecting the guest house to the main house. The second alteration to the structure occurred in 2012 to enclose the courtyard between the two 1969 additions. The integrity of the stately front façade with its impressive Greek temple like-form and the feeling of elegance remain both from the exterior and interior of the house.

Narrative Description

Exterior

The original site consisting of a Main House and a guesthouse is attributed to Thomas J. Rosell, a local builder, originally from Missouri. The home was constructed as a residence for Dr. and Mrs. Hyman McMacken Folkes in 1905¹. Built with concrete and brick then covered with stucco, Gunston Hall is true to its Neoclassical style. The site / grounds have been altered over the life of the house. The once expansive lawn has been replaced with large asphalt parking lot surrounding the house. The house retains these identifying features: an arçade dominated by full-height porch with roof supported by classical columns and symmetrically balanced windows and center door.

The main two-story classically proportioned rectangular block is divided into three equal parts by four two story Tuscan columns on the main south façade (Historic P1). Behind each column, pilasters divide the façade into three bays. The columns support a full façade portico under the principal roof structure. The main house is wrapped by an unornamented entablature, which has a wide cornice and frieze, and is capped by a parapet wall to conceal a very low-pitched hipped roof (P2). The south façade is symmetrically balanced about the main entrance located in the center bay. The main entrance is a replacement wood double-leaf door with flanking narrow single light sidelights (2012) on first floor and two paired single-light historic wood casement windows on the second floor (P4). The other two bays are mirrored about the center and

¹ *The Biloxi Daily Herald*, "Biloxi's building boom" (Nov 20, 1905)

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consist of replacement wood double leaf door with flanking narrow single light sidelights (2012) on first floor and two paired single light historic wood casement windows to the corners and a smaller single-light fixed window on the second floor. The proportions of the casement window sashes are one-pane wide to four-panes tall (19.5" X 66") supporting the tall elegant look of the structure. The east and west (P5) elevations feature paired casement windows similar in dimension to those on the primary façade.

A one-story wing is attached at the northwest corner of the main structure (P3). It has wide bracketed eaves with exposed rafters and squat square columns, originally open but enclosed in 1969 (Historic P1). The bays are in filled (1969) with almost floor-length paired single light casement windows on the south side (P6) and a double -leaf entry door and two floor-length paired single-light casement windows on the west side (P7). Above the elongated eaves is a flat parapet wall concealing a flat roof. The west wing attaches to the north wing, which wraps around to the north side of the main house to just west of the rear double leaf doors, which are on axis with the main entrance. The north wing is thought to be the original kitchen. The east wall has a single door and four shorter paired single-light casement windows, two to each side of door, and the north wall is solid with no fenestration.

A two-story outbuilding is situated due northwest of the main structure aligning with the east edge of the one-story north wing. This outbuilding originally served as a guesthouse and features a flat roof and parapet (P9). This portion of the original structure is the most altered but is identifiable from the subsequent additions. The west façade of this building has two window bays at each floor, containing large fixed sash aluminum windows with 30 lights each (6x5). The north façade features a double-leaf access door at the west end, and a 30-light (6x5) fixed sash aluminum window directly above the entry. There is evidence that windows have been infilled on the east end on both levels. Added later (no date) to the north façade of the guest house is a two story full facade flat-roof porch supported by four wrought iron decorative columns and featuring dentil molding along the edge (P9).

The original main house has had two major additions. The remains of the first alteration to the site which occurred in 1969, consisting of a one-story wing to the east and a one-story wing to the northwest connecting the guest house to the main house. These additions supported the transition from a single-family residence to an elegant restaurant.

The east addition is set back from the front façade about four feet and extends north along the east façade of the main house. The addition's one story height allows for the second floor windows to remain undisturbed and minimizes the impact to the front façade (P2). After clearing the main house and obscured from view the addition then steps up in height transitioning to align with the height of the guest house (P10). The north façade of the main house shows the upper portion of this addition is clad in synthetic drop siding. A single-leaf access door on the north façade serves as the only

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fenestration for this addition. This area was constructed to house the kitchen for the restaurant.

The west one-story addition connects the guesthouse with the main structure (P8). There is no fenestration in this addition; only large recessed panels – three on the west façade and two on the north. This addition was constructed to house the lounge area for the restaurant. Both of the additions that remain from 1969 are concrete block covered with stucco. They are simply detailed and have few fenestrations. The original structure can be clearly distinguished from the additions.

A one-story flat roof addition was constructed in 2012 between the two 1969 additions, in an area that formerly served as an interior courtyard (P11). This area will house additional dining room space for the restaurant. The roofline for this addition is slightly lower than that of the east addition and slightly higher than that of the west addition. It does not, however, infringe upon the second-floor fenestration of the original building.

Interior

The interior of the main house retains a high degree of integrity. The floor plan of the main house has had minor changes (Plan 2). The elegance and formality of the layout is still intact, and original features remain: the two fireplace mantels, staircases, wide wood door and window trim, plaster walls, pocket doors, hard wood floors on the second floor and cornices throughout.

The primary entrance on the south façade opens to a formal parlor room with one side parlor to the west, an open staircase accessed by a stepped landing along the north wall, and access doors along the east and north walls that lead to additions. The entrance parlor has original plaster walls and wood trim. On the west wall, an original ballast stone fireplace is flanked by two cased door openings with interior transoms and replacement beveled glass French doors (2012)(P13). The original French doors had divided lights. On the north wall, a stepped landing leads to the original open wood staircase that provides access to the second floor. The staircase is largely unadorned and features simple turned balusters and a narrow turned wood newel post with no cap (P12). Directly aligned with the front entrance and the stair landing is the original rear entrance.

The side parlor to the west of the formal parlor features a fireplace with an ornamental rosewood mantle piece on the east wall (P14). A door opening at the north wall leads to a small hallway that provides access to servant stairs on the east and also to the original one-story west and north wings.

The one-story west wing, originally open air (Historic P1) still retains its character with pilasters supporting exposed heavy timber rafters and bracketed eaves that begin on the exterior and continue along the north transition between this room and the lounge room (northwest addition 1969). The original exterior walls of the north wing still remain (P15). The original north wing was divided in 1969 into two small rooms: a wine closet and a

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dessert room. A narrow set of original stairs in the dessert room lead to a small poured concrete basement that once served as the coal boiler room then as a wine cellar. The walls in the north wing are plastered and the floor is covered in ceramic tile.

The second floor consists of an open hallway/landing to the north that is accessed by two sets of stairs (P16). At the center of the hallway, double-leaf pocket doors lead to a modest sized central room (P17) that is flanked by small pass-through restrooms. Two outside rooms (P18 & 19) are slightly larger than the central room and may be accessed from the restroom or from single-leaf sliding doors that lead to the second-floor stair hall / landing.

The historic guesthouse has been completely renovated and none of the original layout remains. The second floor is only accessible from a door in the main house second floor stair hall , which leads to the roof of the northwest addition. The first floor has been modified to contain a rear (North) entrance and ADA restrooms. The guesthouse is linked in to the west wing of the main house by the northwest addition (1969) (P8). The northwest addition consists of one large rectangular room with a row of French doors along the east wall and a large bar along the west wall; no windows are in this addition.

The east addition (1969) is largely an open space, with the exception of subdivided rooms at the south end, for restrooms and utility closets. The northeast end of the east addition is the kitchen area. It can be accessed by one of two doorways from the central addition. A single exterior door at the north wall is the only fenestration in this space.

The central addition (2012), the area between the east and west additions that formerly served as an open-air courtyard (1969), is a large open room with a deep-coffered ceiling and four wood Tuscan style columns matching the south exterior columns. This addition extends north and ends level with the north wall of the northeast addition. Three window bays are being installed at the north wall of this addition (P11). The south wall of this space adjoins with the north wall of one of the original wings to the structure, when it served as a residence.

Integrity

Gunston Hall, now known as The White Pillars, is locally significant for its architecture, as a rare surviving example of a Neoclassical structure on U.S. Highway 90 in Biloxi. Hurricane Camille, in 1969, and Hurricane Katrina, in 2005, both caused significant damage to historic structures along the Gulf Coast of Mississippi. In Biloxi, many structures along U.S. Highway 90 (Beach Boulevard) were completely demolished by the effects of Hurricane Katrina. Gunston Hall sustained significant damage to the first floor; however, the wind and water did not affect the structure of the main building. A glass atrium that had enclosed the front portico, likely provided some protection to the building during Hurricane Katrina. The glass atrium has now been removed, thus exposing the original south façade, which retains a high level of architectural integrity.

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The exterior of the Gunston Hall maintains a high level of integrity. Although multiple additions have expanded the building, its primary façade and a large portion of its west elevation, which faces an access street, remain easily viewable with no obstructions. On the interior, largely unadorned yet elegant woodwork remains intact. Much of the original wood flooring remains in place, especially on the second floor. The two primary additions that were constructed in 1969 retain their original appearance and configuration. The new construction at the north end of the building will not be viewable from any of the public rights-of-way and is adjoined in a manner that does not compromise the architectural integrity of the original north façade.

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The interior of the house retains a high degree of integrity. Although there have been many large additions to the structure the floor plan of the main house has barely changed (Plan 2). The elegance and formality of the layout is still intact and the original features remain: the two fireplace mantels, staircases, door and window trim, plaster walls, hard wood floors on the second floor and cornice throughout.

One cannot deny the sense of place; you feel as you sit in the formal parlor, the view of the Gulf is framed by the large glass doors and sidelights and then the grand Tuscan columns. The sun-soaked rooms with their breathtaking view can only remind you of the prominence of the house and family that built it.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Period of Significance

1905- 1964

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Thomas J. Rosell

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

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

The Gunston Hall in Biloxi, Harrison County, Mississippi, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C for its local architectural significance as a rare surviving example of twentieth-century Neoclassical architecture on the Biloxi beachfront.

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

During the course of Biloxi's history, eight flags have flown over the Gulf Coast, starting in 1697 when French landed and befriended the Biloxi Indians and continuing through to the surrender to Union Forces who were operating on Ship Island. The completion of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad connecting Mobile and New Orleans in 1880, tourism became an important industry on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, and Biloxi in particular. By the turn of the twentieth century Biloxi had become the seafood capital of the world. In the 1920s there were more than 40 seafood factories occupying two cannery districts. Biloxi was a booming and prosperous economy and the development of the city represented this prosperity.

The construction of Gunston Hall in 1905 is a reflection of that prosperity. It first served as a grand estate for the prominent Dr. Folkes family. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wendt bought the house in 1939. Mr. Wendt died in the Philippines shortly after the beginning of World War II and Mrs. Wendt was interred by the Japanese during the war. She returned to Biloxi following the war. Then in 1966, the house was transformed into the elegant White Pillars Restaurant, which closed its doors in 1989.

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Neoclassical architecture was a dominant style for domestic building throughout the United States from approximately 1895 to 1950 and is best recognized for full-height porches, classical columns and symmetrical facades.²

The interest in Neoclassical Revival style stemmed primarily from the 1893 Columbian World Exposition in Chicago and the creation of the "White City." The most notable architects of the day designed classically inspired buildings to house the many exhibits at the fair. Spectacularly, the buildings were lighted at night with strings of electric lights. The effect inspired a generation of builders and architects. Though it was used for residences, Neoclassical Revival was more prominently used for public buildings and banks, institutions where gravitas was expected.³

The principal areas of elaboration in Neoclassical houses are porch-support columns, cornices, doorways, and windows. Porch-support columns were typically Corinthian or Ionic, or a mixture of the two in about 75 percent of the Neoclassical houses. Doorways commonly have elaborate, decorative surrounds. Neoclassical houses usually have a boxed eave with a moderate overhang, frequently with dentils or modillions beneath; a wide frieze band is occasionally found beneath the cornice. Windows were typically double hung sash with multiple panes or single pane. The presence of bay windows, paired windows, triple windows, transom windows or arched windows differentiate Neoclassical from Greek Revival or other styles based on classical precedents.⁴

Thomas J. Rosell, a local builder, constructed Gunston Hall in 1905.⁵ It is located on Beach Boulevard (U.S. Hwy 90) in Biloxi, Mississippi. The home was constructed as a residence for Dr. and Mrs. Hyman McMacken Folkes. Dr. Folkes was a native Mississippian and a graduate of Tulane Medical School in New Orleans, Louisiana. He is best known for establishing the Biloxi Sanatorium, the first of its kind on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Dr. and Mrs. Folkes' previous residence, known as Waverly, was destroyed in November 1900 in a fire that also claimed 80 buildings in downtown Biloxi. Soon after, the Folkes began planning for the construction of their new home, Gunston Hall, which, at the time, was located outside of the Biloxi city limits.

As a prominent family the Folkes selected the neoclassical style for Gunston Hall. Typical of the full façade porch subtype, a colonnaded porch with four colossal Tuscan columns occupies the full width and height of the façade. In this subtype, the porch is not covered by the traditional pedimented gable, but instead by the principal roof.⁶ The main house is wrapped by an unornamented entablature, which has an enlarged cornice and freeze, and is capped by a parapet wall to conceal a very low-pitched hipped roof (P2).

² McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Pub. Alfred A Knopf (New York) 2000. Page 343

³ *Antique Home Style, Neoclassical Revival Style — 1895 to 1950*, online at <http://www.antiquehomestyle.com/styles/neoclassical.htm> (accessed April 1, 2014)

⁴ McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Pub. Alfred A Knopf (New York) 2000. P 344

⁵ *The Biloxi Daily Herald*, "Biloxi's building boom" (Nov 20, 1905)

⁶ McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Pub. Alfred A Knopf (New York) 2000.

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Water drainage from the roof of the main building is routed through interior box gutters and into downspouts hidden inside the columns. Behind each column, pilasters divide the façade into three bays. The South façade is symmetrically balanced about the main entrance located in the center bay (P3).

The understated nature of the classical exterior carries into the interior of the main structure, which is elegant and simply adorned. Wide wood mouldings surround the doors and windows. Interior transoms remain in place on the first floor but are currently painted over. An open staircase with a delicate balustrade leads to a second floor, which has several paneled pocket doors and a built-in cabinet/shelf combination between the two stair landings.

History of the Dr. H.M. Folkes family

Dr. Folkes was born in Bovina, Mississippi, in 1871. After attending Tulane University, he moved to Guatemala and served as a railroad surgeon. He was working at Cat Island in the ship quarantine stations when the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1897 lured him to Biloxi to help with the growing need for patient treatment. He reportedly played a very important role in the management of the epidemic and treatment of those affected. Dr. Folkes even contracted the disease himself but survived it. He moved briefly to Cuba in order to study the disease further.⁷ In addition to founding the Biloxi Sanatorium and treating Yellow Fever victims, Dr. Folkes made many important contributions to the Gulf Coast medical community and even served one term as mayor. He started Biloxi's first charity hospital in 1912, which later became Biloxi Regional Medical Center⁸. He was also one of the founders of the First National Bank and was the president of the Biloxi Artesian Ice Manufacturing Company. He died in 1926 after suffering a stroke.⁹ According to his obituary, he was "regarded as one of Biloxi's most influential citizens, having taken a leading part in undertakings for the development and upbuilding of the city".

History of The White Pillars Restaurant and the Mladinich family

The Mladinich family immigrated to the United States from the fishing town of Brac, Yugoslavia, in the early twentieth century. Brothers Andrew and Jake Mladinich were experienced boat captains when they traveled to California to work for one of the largest seafood canneries there. Soon, the brothers were able to send for their families and, in 1906, they moved to Biloxi and began working for a seafood cannery there. By 1912, they had saved enough money to establish their own business, the Dixie Cannery. Jake's son, Jake Jr. grew up working the family business and soon married Mary

⁷ For "Nerve-tired People": *Biloxi Sanatorium, Its Physicians, Nurses, and Healthcare*, By Deanne Stephens Nuwer

⁸ *The Sun Herald*, "Biloxi Sanatorium put Coast on the map" by Kat Bergeron (Jun 4, 1995) pages 4-5

⁹ *Times-Picayune*, "Dr. H. M. Folkes Dead in Biloxi" by unknown (May 2, 1926)

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Peirotich, whose family were also fishermen. Jake and Mary had two sons, A. Jake and John.

A. Jake found that he was well suited for the restaurant business and, in 1950, he and his wife June opened their first restaurant, "The Fiesta", on West Beach Boulevard. "The Fiesta" proved to be a success and enabled the Mladinich family to pursue other business ventures, including a lounge, a motel, an apartment building, and a coin laundry. A. Jake's brother, John, found that he was best suited for the construction side of the family business. He continued to serve in that capacity for several decades. A. Jake and John had a vision, beginning in the early 1960s, for an upscale steak and seafood restaurant with "old southern charm."

In 1966, the Mladinich family acquired Gunston Hall and began plans to convert it to "The White Pillars Restaurant." They were months away from opening the restaurant in 1969 when Hurricane Camille swept the Gulf Coast and damaged or destroyed several of the family's businesses. Gunston Hall sustained little damage, however, and the family was able to open the restaurant for business in June of 1970. The White Pillars soon gained a reputation for its delicious food, its "graceful service" and its genteel setting in the historic Gunston Hall.¹⁰ The restaurant hosted many dignitaries visiting the Mississippi Gulf Coast and became the meeting base for annual conventions groups, such as, the Mississippi State Bar, Mississippi Road Builders, Mississippi Bankers Association, Mississippi Hospital Association, Home Builders Association of Mississippi and the Louisiana State Bar.

Through the years, The White Pillars gained national and international acclaim for the quality of fine foods, its wine list and genuine Southern hospitality. At the time its culinary distinctions were arguably some of the most elite in the South, earning the restored southern mansion the "1989 Distinctive Dining Award" from Travel Holiday Magazine. Food and Wine Editor, Robert Lawrence Blazer remarked, "The gracious service matches the grace." Editorial acclaim for the restaurant came from the Gourmet Magazine, Bon Appetite, Master Chefs Magazine, Southern Living Magazine, and Travel South Magazine. Other awards and honors include the 1988 and 1989 "Award of Excellence" from The Wine Spectator, induction into the Grand Master Chefs of America, the Master Chef's Institute of America and selection for Who's Who in American Restaurants. The Mladinich family continued its operation until it closed in 1989. The building remained vacant for over twenty years and managed to survive Hurricane Katrina in 2005 with minimal damage. The family is now rehabilitating the White Pillars with intentions to lease the building to another restaurant operator.

Context

Neo Classical Revival style with its impressive Greek temple-like form was most often used for courthouses, banks, churches, schools and mansions. Examples of this style

¹⁰ Down South Magazine, *White Pillars* by Marguerite Scholtes Cramer. (Vol. 20, No. 4) (Oct-Nov, 1970)

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can be found in many communities, often in the form of public buildings.¹¹ In Biloxi, Mississippi there are many major buildings remaining built in the neoclassical style, The United States Post Office ,currently City Hall (1905, NR 1984), the Peoples Bank Building (1914, NR 1998), the Redding House (1908, NR 1984), and the Saenger Theater (1929, NR 1984).¹² The west end of Beach Boulevard had many examples of Classical Revival and Neoclassical architecture but unfortunately they were lost due to damage from Hurricane Katrina. Among those lost were 988, 1096, 1274, 1302, 1374, and 1378 West Beach Boulevard all built between 1900 – 1920. Two Neoclassical manor houses survived: Gunston Hall and 1332 West Beach Blvd (1900, NR, 1984).¹³ Both are excellent examples of Neo Classical style sharing elements of the style such as: centralized entry dominated by full height porch, arcaded front, symmetrically balanced windows, and a large unornamented entablature. The house at 1332 West Beach Boulevard features a more ornate order and is constructed of wood. The White House Hotel (1920-1927) was also one of Biloxi's treasures to survive although a mix of revival styles the west end is a grand example of Neoclassical proportions. There are also notable examples around the state such as the Mollie Clark House (1909, NR, 1980), Pickens, Holmes County, MS; the Lewis-Mack House (1910 NR, 1998), Jackson, Hinds County, MS; and the Carnegie Library in Gulfport (1916-197, NR, 1985).¹⁴

¹¹ Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, *Architectural Style Guide*, online at http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/late_19th_early_20th_century_revival_period/2390/classical_revival_style/294771(accessed April 1, 2014)

¹² City of Biloxi, *The Buildings of Biloxi: An Architectural Survey*”, *Post Hurricane 2010 Edition*

¹³ City of Biloxi, *The Buildings of Biloxi: An Architectural Survey*”, *Post Hurricane 2010 Edition* P 142-144

¹⁴ Mississippi Heritage Trust, *Architectural Style Guide*, online at www.mississippiheritage.com, 2008

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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City of Biloxi, *The Buildings of Biloxi: An Architectural Survey*”, *2000 Edition*

City of Biloxi, *The Buildings of Biloxi: An Architectural Survey*”, *1976 Edition*

Biloxi Historical Landmark Study – Esken Vogt Salvato & Filson Architects Robert W. Heck Architectural Historian, December 1986

The Biloxi Daily Herald, “Biloxi’s building boom” (Nov 20, 1905)

The Sun Herald, “Biloxi Sanatorium put Coast on the map” by Kat Bergeron (Jun 4, 1995)

Times-Picayune, “Dr. H. M. Folkes Dead in Biloxi” by unknown (May 2, 1926)

Find a Grave, “Dr. Hyman McMacken Folkes” online at www.findagrave.com (accessed Jun 20, 2012)

Down South Magazine, *White Pillars* by Marguerite Scholtes Cramer. (Vol. 20, No. 4) (Oct-Nov, 1970)

For “Nerve-tired People”: Biloxi Sanatorium, Its Physicians, Nurses, and Healthcare, By Deanne Stephens Nuwer

Gunston Hall
Name of Property

Harrison County MS
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): # 047-BLX-1429

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.47 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 30.394380 | Longitude: -88.938115 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

See continuation sheet

Gunston Hall
Name of Property

Harrison County MS
County and State

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

The Gunston Hall property is roughly bounded by Beach Boulevard (U.S. Hwy 90) on the south, Rodenburg Avenue on the west, the north boundary begins at Rodenburg Avenue, approximately four hundred feet north of U.S. Hwy 90 and runs approximately one hundred feet east from Rodenburg Avenue and terminates at the eastern boundary of the property with runs south approximately 400 feet from the north boundary and terminates at U.S. Hwy 90.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the historic house and additions.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Donna Klee
organization: K2 Architects, PLLC
street & number: 109 Shady Drive
city or town: Long Beach **state:** Mississippi **zip code:** 39560
e-mail: dklee@k2-a.com
telephone: (228) 207-4189
date: April 7, 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Gunston Hall
Name of Property

Harrison County MS
County and State

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Gunston Hall

City or Vicinity: Biloxi

County: Harrison State: Mississippi

Photographer: Donna J. Klee

Date Photographed: April 2, 2014

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

- 1 of 19: Front (South) Façade – Main Entry - View to N
- 2 of 19: Front (South) Façade – East addition - View to N
- 3 of 19: Front (South) Façade - View to NE
- 4 of 19: Detail view Main Entry - View to NW
- 5 of 19: West Façade – Main House / Front Porch / Entry - View to E
- 6 of 19: South Façade – Original West Wing - View to N
- 7 of 19: West Façade – Original West Wing - View to NE
- 8 of 19: West Façade – West Addition and Guest House - View to SE
- 9 of 19: North Façade – Guest House and additions - View to SE
- 10 of 19: North Façade - View to SE
- 11 of 19: North Façade - View to S
- 12 of 19: Interior First Floor: Main Stairs - View to N
- 13 of 19: Interior First Floor: Fireplace Formal Parlor - View to W

Gunston Hall
Name of Property

Harrison County MS
County and State

- 14 of 19: Interior First Floor: Fireplace Side Parlor - View to E
- 15 of 19: Interior First Floor: West Façade – Original West Wing - View to E
- 16 of 19: Interior Second Floor: Main Stairs Hall - View to E
- 17 of 19: Interior Second Floor: Center Room - View to S
- 18 of 19: Interior Second Floor: East Room - View to S
- 19 of 19: Interior Second Floor: West Room - View to S

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

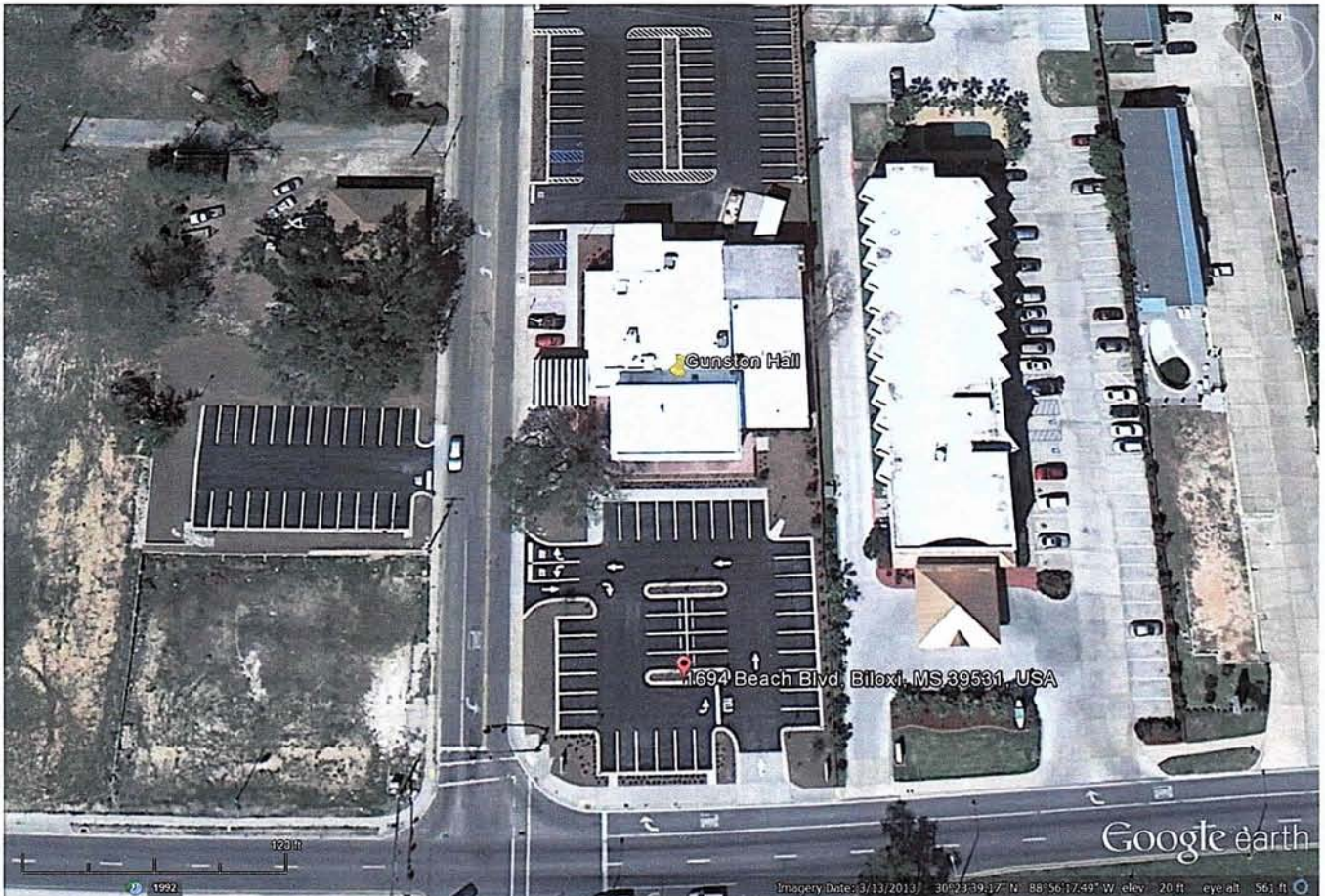
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

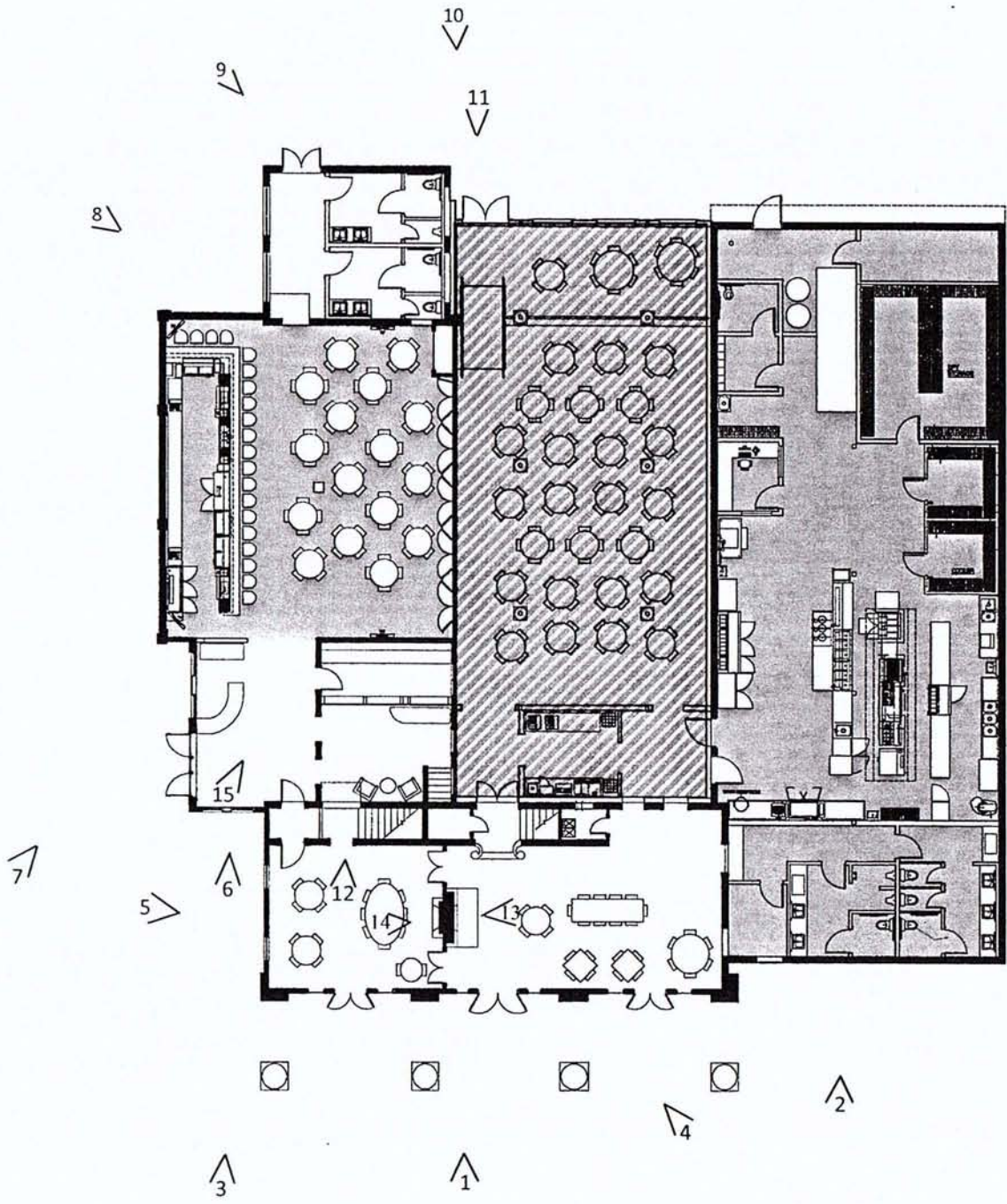
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet




| |
|--|
| Gunston Hall |
| Name of Property |
| Harrison County, Mississippi |
| County and State |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

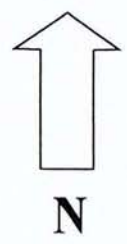
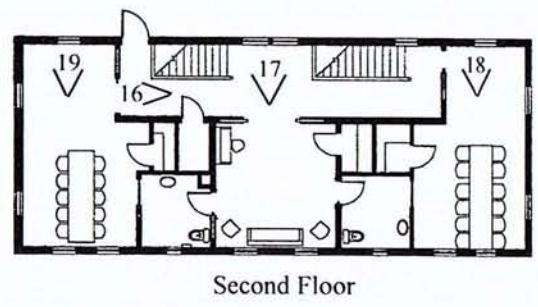
Section number 10 Page 1

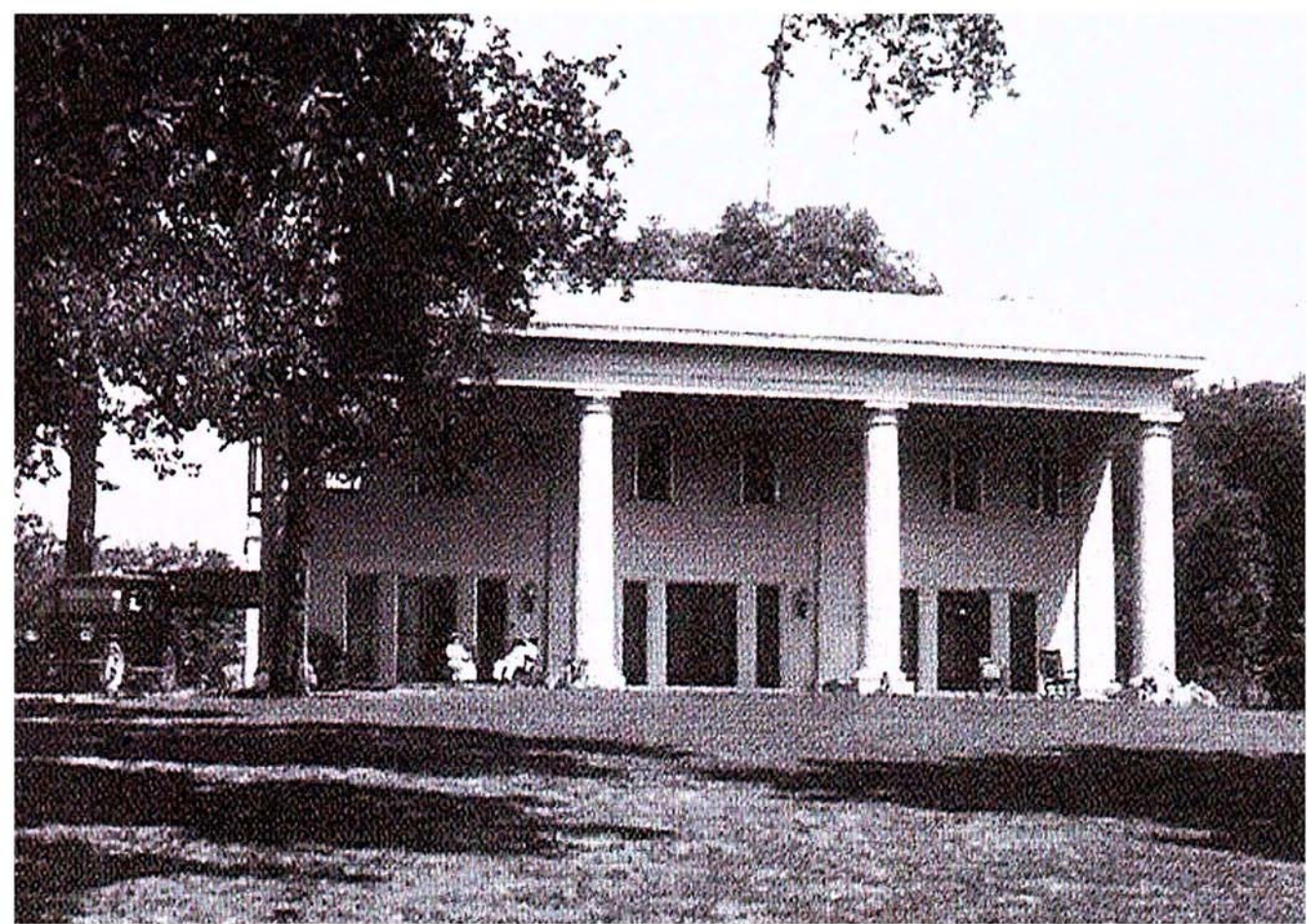


Gunston Hall, Biloxi, Harrison County



-  Original House
-  1969 Adaptive Reuse Construction
-  2012 Addition
-  Photographs





HISTORIC PHOTO - GUNSTON HALL



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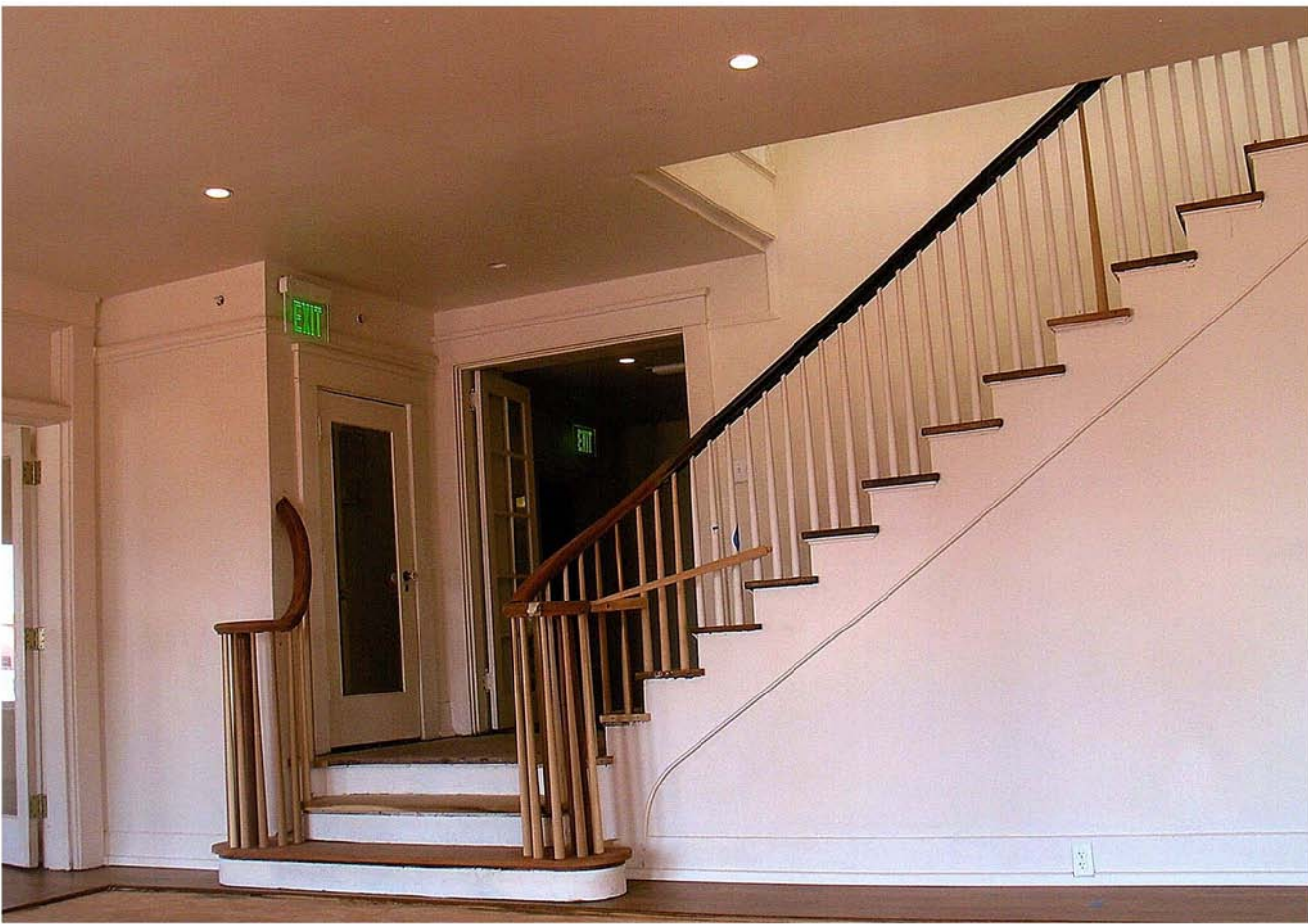
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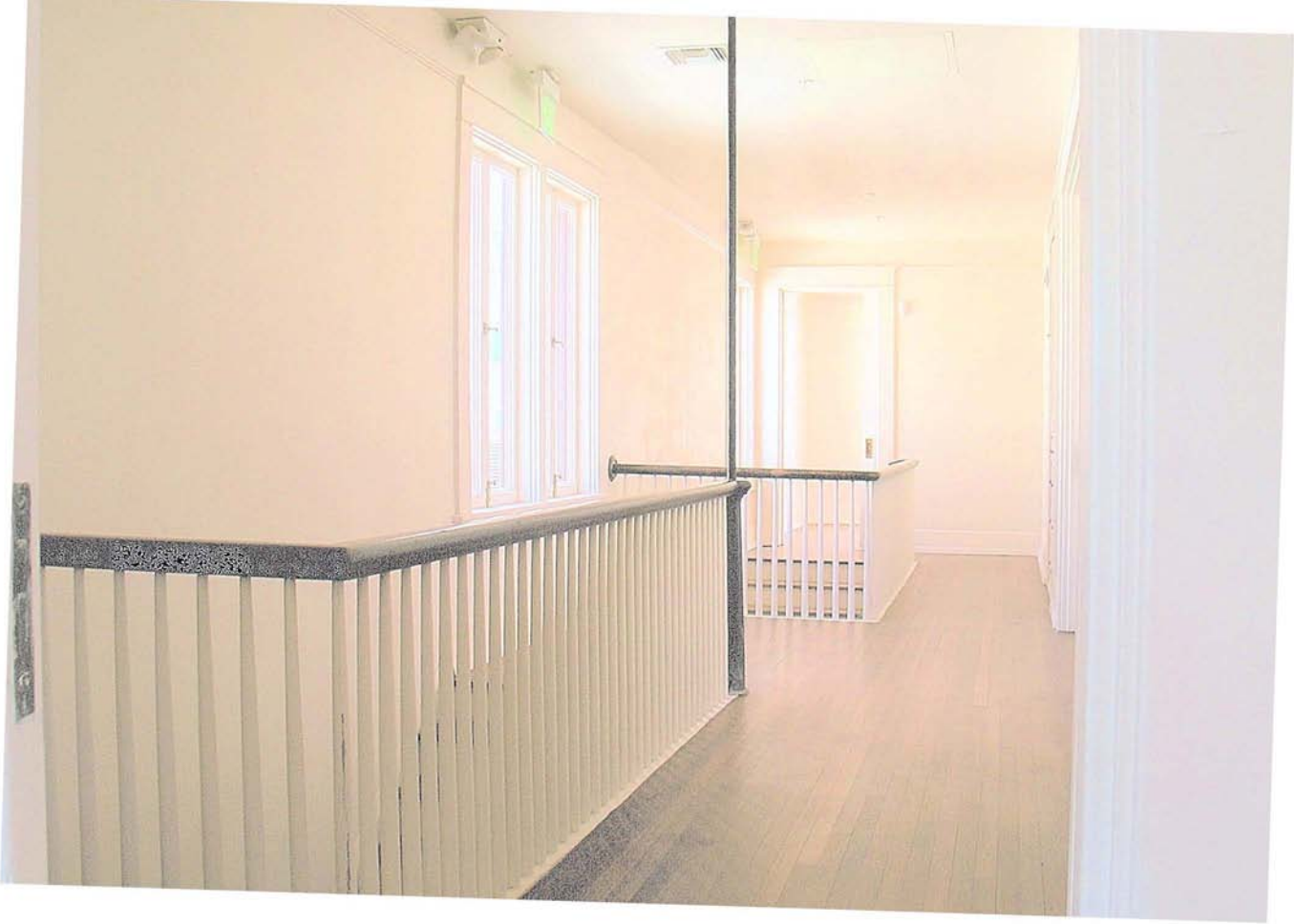
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MS - HARRISON COUNTY - GUNSTON HALL - 0019. HF