

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section: Amendment Page: 1

Randall's Tavern
Jackson County, Mississippi

Amendment for Purposes of Delisting Property From The National Register of Historic Places

Randall's Tavern, Pascagoula, Jackson County, Mississippi was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on 20 May 1991 under the cover of the Pascagoula Multiple Property Submission. Since that date, the house has lost the qualities which originally caused it to be listed. The house was destroyed on August 29, 2005 by Hurricane Katrina and should be delisted.

Resource
Randall's Tavern

Address
919 Beach Boulevard
Pascagoula, MS

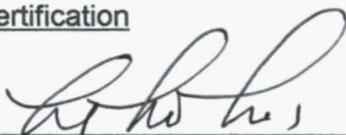
Section 11:

Form Prepared By:
William M. Gatlin, Architectural Historian
Mississippi Department of Archives and History
P.O. Box 571
Jackson, MS 39205-0571
601-576-6940

Date: August 5, 2008

Section 2:

Certification



Date: 8-12-08

State Historic Preservation Officer

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Randall's Tavern
other names/site number Hollister House

2. Location

street & number 919 Beach Blvd. N/A not for publication
city, town Pascagoula N/A vicinity
state Mississippi code MS county Jackson code 59 zip code 39567

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Historic Resources of Pascagoula, MS

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Kenneth H. P. Pool OCT. 24, 1991
Signature of certifying official Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Commerce/Restaurant

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Hollister house faces south to Beach Boulevard, with a modest front lawn, large back yard, and very small side yards. The house sits cleanly on the ground, with almost no foundation planting.

The two-story frame building has an asphalt shingle-clad double-pitched roof which continues out north and south over a gallery; the gallery turns to run along the sides, the roof butting the weatherboarded end walls. The roof does not project at the gable ends, a small verge board sealing the joint between weatherboards and roof tiles. The gallery extends the full east length, but is filled in at the northeast corner, and about half on the west.

On the west side, there is a six-over-six double-hung sash in the attic, and on the second floor, four irregularly spaced larger six-over-six windows. Screens continue the length of the porch. The original six-bayed porch is filled in at the northeast end, the northernmost bay and two-thirds of the one south of it being weatherboarded walls. Two-over-two sash, not lined up, fall to the south end of this construction. On the north elevation, there are at the west end two bays of the original porch, these open at the second floor level with a handrail, and filled in with lattice at the first floor level. The westernmost bay of lattice has a lattice door; its eastern neighbor has a wood door with large pane above and two vertical wood panels below. From here to the northeast corner, the original three porch bays are filled in with weatherboards. Above these is, first, a square six-light fixed sash, then, to the east, a large frame with two-over-two sash. Below is, first, a pair of small two-over-two sash, then, eastward, a large two-over-two sash. None of these four openings line up with the openings above or below.

On the second floor, a two-over-two double-hung window on the west end, a french door with two-light transom to its east, and two two-over-two double-hung windows to the east of the door indicate an off-center hall plan. The one brick chimney placed south and east of the center of the building ridge would give fireplaces in the front and back rooms on the east side of the house.

The first floor has a variant plan. Here, on the west end is a large entrance door between the west two second floor openings, and with two six-over-eight full-length windows located directly below the two east end second floor windows.

The front door has a crossette frame, with a single-acting modern glazed door sash, transom bar and three-light transom sash. The door and transom are separated by mullions

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

from the two-light side lights; the transom and transom bar do not extend the width of the opening. The second floor french door has mid-nineteenth century proportions. Double-hung openings have blinds; those on the second floor extend down farther than normal for an opening with a sill, suggesting they are later blinds nailed to the house, or suggesting that the windows are an infill replacement of french doors, and that the frames follow an original door frame.

Walls of the house along the gallery are flush tongue-and-groove boards; on exposed areas, the house is weatherboarded. Six-over-six double-hung sash is placed at the east attic level.

The gallery construction apparently mixes old and newer elements. The overhang at the roof seems deeper than typical of the mid-nineteenth century, while the turned posts and railing of the second floor level do relate to that period. The first floor boxed posts, filled in with screen on wood frames, appear recent.

A building of this character and with mixes of fabric of various ages is an obvious candidate for a close examination to determine its real history, which may be extensive. It might be possible to establish if it were once a three-story building, the present structure elevated over a first floor story supported on brick piers and/or walls, as is suggested by the 1904 Sanborn.

The interior has changed as the function of the structure has changed. Although the historic interior appearance of the structure is not known, a great deal of the interior appears to be original. In plan, the structure is a side-hall residence. Upon entering, one is faced with an open-stringer stairs to the second floor. To the left is a small room, created from the porch. To the right is a large living room with a fireplace on the common wall, with the kitchen behind it. The dining room is adjacent to the kitchen and behind the entrance hall. Bedrooms are upstairs.

The floors are narrow oak flooring. The wood board walls have sheetrock applied over them. The original simple, flat board casings have been embellished with corner blocks and crown moldings. Interior doors have four panels and a transom. Some doors still retain their night blinds and historic security bars over the transom.

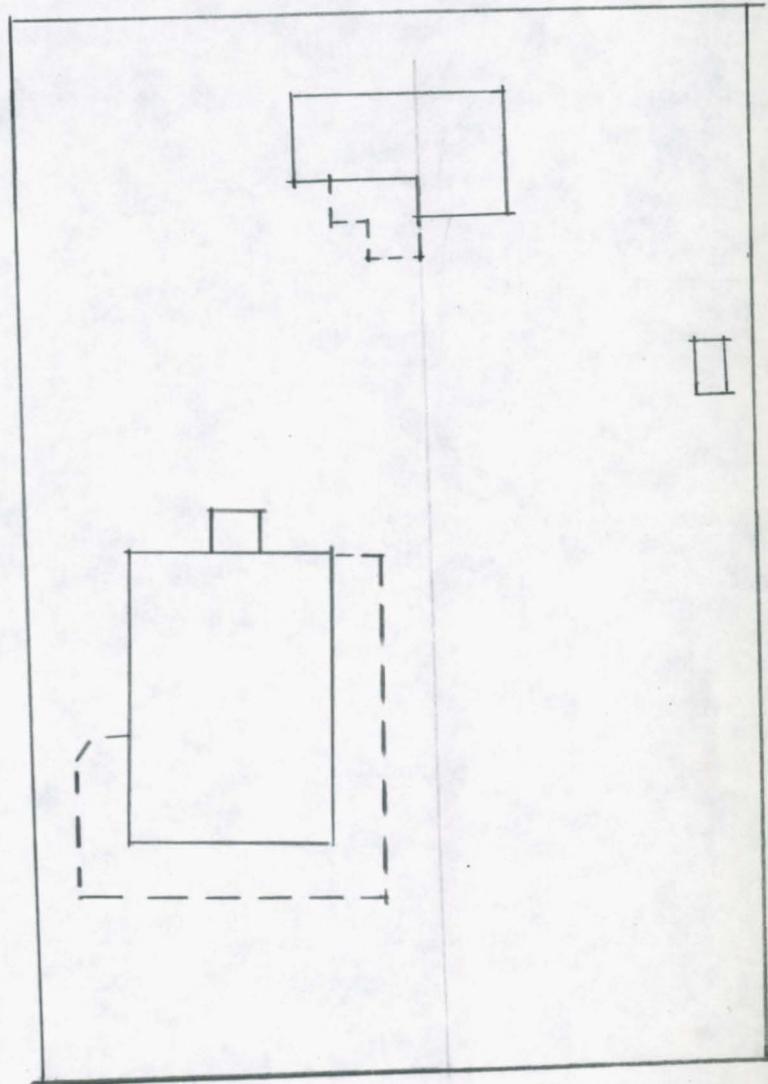
On the north side of the property, along Farnsworth Street, is a non-contributing garage with living quarters above. The original Craftsman style portion is two stories with a gable roof, exposed rafter ends, and two-over-two double-hung windows, while the addition to the east is one-story with a flat roof.

Along the east property line is a small one-story wood frame storage building with a shallow gable roof, flush wood door, and metal double-hung windows. It is a non-contributing element.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3



919 BEACH BLVD.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Period of Significance

1900

Significant Dates

1900

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This building is significant historically for its association with non-residential elements. It was originally a tavern, built to serve the resort community of East Pascagoula (see cover nomination). Although certain architectural details such as the crossette front door suggest an earlier construction date, the earliest archival evidence is 1900.

Taverns played an important role in the area's history, serving the port trade as well as tourists and residents alike. Because they served as meeting places, many of Pascagoula's historical events had their origin in local taverns, as was true elsewhere in the country during that period. The building continued as a tavern until 1913 when it was converted into a residence.

The 1904 Sanborn insurance map indicates that this structure was originally three and a half stories. If this is true, it is likely that the 1906 hurricane seriously damaged the structure, as the 1909 map indicates it as only two stories.

Architecturally, the building continues the area's indigenous climatic response to the gulf. The deep wraparound gallery helps shade the inner spaces of this building, allowing for natural cooling and cross ventilation. The french doors of the second floor, as well as a steep roof and a gallery, reflect French building traditions in the area. (See cover nomination.)

The building type is that of an American gable-ended structure, surrounded on three or four sides with galleries, the galleries roofed by extending the main roof, or by lower-pitched roofs. King's Tavern in Natchez, Mississippi, built in the very late eighteenth century, is a clear prototype, as is the late 1830s Hurst House in New Orleans, now situated on Garden Lane.

In 1869 Louis Henry Tabary acquired this site, and in 1888 his relative Josephine Tabary was in possession of the property. The following year, the title is complex, with W.M. Denny and M.O. Randall as owners. Randall was first assessed for this house in 1900, although it is obviously older. In 1903, H.B. Everett purchased the house, and in 1924, H.B. Everett, Jr. was the owner. Ten years later, it was owned by Marie Allen Hollister.

9. Major Bibliographical References

For Bibliography See Context Statement.

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 # _____

N/A See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one acre.

UTM References

A

1	16
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3	5	0	5	0	0
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3	3	5	7	7	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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N/A See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

BK 12-N 120' Lot 5 & E30' of N 120' Lot 4 SQ 2 Krebsville S/D
DB 189-61 M866.17 SEC 6-8-6

N/A See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lot that has historically been associated with the property.

N/A See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert J. Cangelosi, Jr., Architect
organization Koch and Wilson Architects, A Prof. Corp. date 3 June 1991
street & number 1100 Jackson Avenue telephone 504/581-7023
city or town New Orleans state LA zip code 70130



Randall's TAVERN
SOUTH ELEVATION (FRONT / BEACH)
1 OF 2



RANDALL'S TAVERN
NORTH
~~NORTH~~ ELEVATION

REAR
ELEVATION

2 OF 2

RANDALL'S TAVERN
NORTH ELEVATION (REAR)

2 OF 2