### United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

## National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only received date entered

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

### 1. Name

historic Pinehurst Hotel

and/or common same as above

### 2. Location

street	& numbe	er 318 Fif	th Ave	nue			N	A not for public	ation
city, to	wn	Laurel			NA	vicinity of			1916
state	Miss	issippi		code	28	county	Jones	code	67
3.	Cla	ssifica	atio	n					

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	public	occupied	agriculture	museum
_X_building(s)	X_ private	_x unoccupied	_X_ commercial	park
structure	both	work in progress	educational	private residence
site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	Accessible	entertainment	religious
object	-NA- in process	yes: restricted	government	scientific
	being considered	X_yes: unrestricted	industrial	transportation
		no	military	other:

# 4. Owner of Property

name Formiss, Inc.				
street & number C/O Talla	homa Co./ P.O. Box 3020			
city, town Laurel	NA vicinity of	state	Mississippi	39440
5. Location of	Legal Description		5	
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Office of the Chancery Clerk Jones County Courthouse			
street & number 415 Fifth	Avenue			
city, town Laurel		state	Mississippi	39440
6. Representat	tion in Existing Surve	ys		
title NA	has this property been	determined e	legible? ye	es <u>X</u> no
date	fed	leral sta	ate county	local
depository for survey records				

city, town

state

### 7. Description

#### Condition

Check one deteriorated unaltered excellent X altered good ruins X\_fair unexposed

Check one X original site

date NA moved

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located in the heart of downtown Laurel on the western side of Fifth Street where it is intersected by Oak Street, the Pinehurst Hotel is a four-story U-shaped Italianate brick building with low-pitched, red-tiled, hipped roof with exposed rafter ends and wide, overhanging, bracketed eaves. A similar roof caps a square cupola with arched openings that provides both access to the roof and light for the elevator shaft. The English cross bond brickwork features an aggregate mortar that is also employed on other buildings in Laurel. The deeply recessed, five-bay central portion of the facade, which originally contained the first-story lobby and office space, is separated from Fifth Street by a brick terrace and courtyard, whose two entrances are defined by a pair of brick piers surmounted by original lamps. A two-story five-bay loggia fronts this recessed portion of the facade. The first-story achieves a Palladian effect with the bays consisting of arched openings flanked by detached sidelights. Although the semi-circular fanlights of the arched openings and the sidelights are intact, the double-leaf, glazed doors that originally filled each opening have been replaced by modern infill. The second-story of the loggia was originally divided into five, open, rectangular bays by brick supporting piers, but the open bays have now been infilled with double-hung sash windows. The upper story windows of the recessed five-bay section are filled with casement windows set beneath transoms.

The central five-bay recessed portion is flanked by matching projecting wings having four-bay easterly facades with the central bays of each wing slightly recessed. On the first story, the center bays are filled with tall arched openings flanked by shorter retangular openings. The arched openings are sheltered by decorative cast-iron balconies with iron brackets, and the rectangular openings are protected by red-tiled pent roofs. Each of the arched openings was originally filled with a tripartite window atop red-tiled pent roof sheltering a tripartite sash window that served as a transom for either a shop window or double-leaf glazed doors. Each of the lower rectangular openings was originally filled with a multi-paned transom and double-leaf glazed doors. All of the first-story doors have been removed but all other elements are represented at least once somewhere on the first story. The upper story windows of the projecting wings are filled with sixover-six, double-hung sash.

Each elevation of the projecting wings that fronts onto the recessed courtyard features three first-story arched openings sheltered by a single pent roof. Each arched opening is filled with a semi-circular fanlight beneath which are unusual lattice-like panels enclosing a doorway that has been remodeled. The upper story windows of the courtyard elevations, like those of the easterly facades, have six-over-six, double-hung sash except for those with two-over-two sash that light the original bathrooms.

Although the overall exterior integrity of the building is good, the interior integrity of the building has been compromised as the result of several remodelings. As documented in old photographs, the interior of the central recessed portion with its projecting loggia was finished with molded and paneled box columns and pilasters, molded ceiling beams, and rectangular-sectioned baluster railings that visually defined the lobby and office spaces. The upper floors were plainly trimmed with unmolded door and window surrounds.

To the north of the original portion of the building is a significant, 1924, four story, recessed addition that achieves total harmony with the main building. Attached to the rear, westerly elevation is a two-story masonry addition of no significance that was added to the building in the mid-twentieth century.

# 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications		Iandscape architectur Iaw Iterature military music philosophy politics/government	e religion science sculpture _X_ social/ humanitarian- theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1914 and 1924	Builder/Architect DeBuys,	Churchill, and L	aBouisse

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Pinehurst Hotel has been a landmark building in the heart of downtown Laurel since it first opened its doors in 1914 (The Laurel Daily Leader, 3 November 1914, p. 1). The large U-shaped Italianate hotel, located across the street from the Laurel City Hall, was designed by the New Orleans firm of DeBuys, Churchill, and LaBouisse and was constructed by I. C. Garber (Papers of Green Lumber Company, Laurel, Mississippi). Rathbone DeBuys was also the designer of the noted Lauren Rogers Museum of Art in Laurel. Opening it doors with 106 rooms and constructed as a community project, the four-story hotel stands today to give silent testimony to the prosperity and rapid growth of Laurel in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Laurel's prosperity was the result of a lumber boom that placed Mississippi in third rank of lumber-producing states during the period of 1904-15 (Nollie W. Hickman, "Mississippi Forests," A History of Mississippi, ed. Richard A. McLemore [Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1969], II: 214). For over sixty years, the hotel was not only the principal place of lodging for visitors to the city, but it was also the center of social activity in Laurel. It was the facility most used by civic clubs and other organizations for meetings and banquets. Rising competition from chain motels located on the highway and the need for extensive renovation were two major factors in the decline of the Pinehurst Hotel. Another factor in the hotel's demise as a successful commercial venture was the creation of a downtown mall within the central business district. Like most of the downtown malls that were created with urban renewal funds, the Laurel downtown mall failed in its promise to give new life to the downtown. Civic leaders in Laurel are today working toward revitalization of the downtown using the tools of historic preservation, and two local businessmen have purchased an option with the intention of renovating the hotel. The integrity of the exterior of the building is very good with the remodeling of the first-story infill and the enclosure of a second-story loggia constituting the only significant exterior alterations. The interior of the building was originally simply finished with the decorative millwork limited to molded and paneled box columns and pilasters, molded ceiling beams, and rectangular-sectioned baluster railings that divided the first-story space into office and lobby areas. Renovations of the hotel building during several changes of ownership have compromised the interior integrity. Surviving early photographs of the building coupled with the determination of the future owners should insure a good quality renovation of this early twentieth-century Laurel landmark. a good representative example of the early twentieth-century Italianate that was popular for public buildings of the period.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Hickman, Nollie W. "Mississippi Forests." <u>A History of Mississippi</u>, ed. Richard A. McLemore. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1969.

Laurel. Green Lumber Company. Company Papers. The Laurel Daily Leader, 3 November, 1914.

## **10. Geographical Data**

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Pinehurst Hotel, Jones County, Mississippi Continuation sheet Item number 10	Page ]		
53.03 feet west of the northeast corner thereof; thence run s Fifth Avenue and passing along the west line of the brick wal distance of 45 feet; thence run westerly at right angles with	1 of Hotel Addition a		

west line of said lot, thence run northerly along the west line of said lot 49.8 feet; thence run easterly along the north line of said lot four 138.9 feet to the point of beginning. Also LESS AND EXCEPT: Begin at the southeast corner of lot five of the Commercial Block Addition to the City of Laurel, Mississippi; thence run north 56 degrees 09 minutes west 73.19 feet along the northerly right-of-way line of an alley; thence run north 2 degrees 47 minutes west 13.60 feet; thence north 87 degrees 39 minutes east along a brick wall line of Fifth Avenue; thence run south 2 degrees 47 minutes east along the westerly right-of-way line of said Fifth Avenue 55.93 feet to the point of beginning.





Pinehurst Hotel Laurel, Jones County, Mississippi Looking westerly, the northern portion of the facade of the Pinehurst Hotel Mississippi Department of Archives and History March, 1981 Photo 3 of 3



PINEHURST HOTEL Laurel, Jones County, Mississippi Looking westerly, a pre-1924 view of the Pinehurst Hotel. Historic Natchez Foundation. Photo 1 of 3



Pinehurst Hotel Laurel, Jones County, Mississippi Looking westerly, the southern portion of the facade of the Pinehurst Hotel Mississippi Department of Archives and History March, 1981 Photo 2 of 3