

ARLEDGE-DABBS NEIGHBORHOOD:
INTENSIVE-LEVEL HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY
HATTIESBURG, FORREST COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI



Prepared for

The City of Hattiesburg, Mississippi

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SECTION 1: SURVEY BACKGROUND & METHODOLOGY

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Initiated by the City of Hattiesburg and the Historic Preservation Division of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (“MDAH”), this historic resource study was funded as part of an effort to identify and survey all properties within the historic Arledge-Dabbs neighborhood in Hattiesburg, Forrest County, Mississippi.¹ The purpose of this project is to gain a greater understanding of the historical development of the study area and to identify individual resources and district that may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In 2019, the City contracted JLD Preservation Consulting, LLC (“JLD Consulting”) to conduct the intensive-level survey of Arledge-Dabbs. The project included a field survey and recordation of individual resources, as well as background research. JLD Consulting conducted all phases of the survey project throughout the months of November 2019 to April 2020.

Boundaries of the Survey Area were pre-defined by the City and MDAH and are believed to encompass the majority of the Arledge-Dabbs neighborhood, a predominantly African American community located south of the central business district and the Hattiesburg Historic Neighborhood District (NR-listed 1986), and directly west of the main line of the Illinois Central Gulf Railway (Figures 1 and 2). The Survey Area encompasses approximately 450 parcels of land occupying approximately 135 acres. The Survey Area is generally bounded to the north by Hall and Katie Avenues; to the east by the Illinois Central Gulf Railway; to the south by properties fronting the south side of Duke and Ruby Avenues; and to the west by properties fronting the west side of Dabbs Street. A map of the Survey Area, including individual parcels and assigned survey sequence numbers, is included in Appendix B.

The Arledge-Dabbs neighborhood is largely residential, with a small number of commercial and religious architecture. The Survey includes two sectors that initially developed as a middle-class white neighborhood beginning in the 1907. Beginning in the 1920s, an African American sector emerged around the southwest section of the Survey Area. By the 1970s, the entirety of the Survey Area had transitioned into a predominantly working- and middle-class African American community. Resources within the Survey Area reflect the development patterns of both white and black sectors during the early-20th century. The Survey Area boasts an impressive collection of architectural types and styles characteristic of a working class, low-income to middle-class urban neighborhood in Forrest County. Among the most distinguishable residential architecture characterizing the neighborhood is the bungalow dwelling, which occurs in exceedingly high numbers throughout the Survey Area. Collectively, the neighborhood is a good representation of a predominantly African American community at the periphery of a Mississippi city. Despite years of recent change and natural disasters, the majority of the Survey Area continues to prove to be a tight-knit, middle-class community.

¹ The entirety of the survey area is comprised of various neighborhoods and subdivisions. However, for purposes of this survey product, “Arledge-Dabbs” refers to the entire study area as a whole.



Figure 1. Approximate Survey Area Boundaries, overlay shown on Google Earth Aerial Photograph



Figure 2. Portion of 1964 Hattiesburg, MS USGS Topographic Map showing Approximate Survey Area Boundaries

1.2 METHODOLOGY

The survey project began with a public meeting to inform the community of the objectives of the survey and what to expect during the field survey. The meeting was held in November of 2019. Following the meeting, and throughout the months of November 2019 and March 2020, Jaime Destefano conducted an intensive-level field survey within the Survey Area. The field survey was conducted primarily block-by-block, photographing and recording all buildings, regardless of age. Deviation from the block-by-block survey methodology generally occurred for efficiency purposes and to avoid camera glares resulting from the movement of the sun throughout the day.

Background research occurred concurrently with the field survey. The Library of Hattiesburg Petal & Forrest County provided both primary and secondary resources including City Directories, census records, and a small collection of published books related to the early history and development of Hattiesburg and its African American community. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and City Directories provided a wealth of information pertaining to the development of the Arledge-Dabbs neighborhood, including its residential growth and various businesses that historically operated within the community.

Prior to the field survey, JLD Consulting reviewed previous survey documentation on file at MDAH. A total of 9 resources within the Survey Area were previously surveyed. The survey files

for each were copied in order to identify noticeable alterations that may have occurred since previously documented. Two resources are no longer extant: Barnes Dry Cleaning (035-HAT-0933-X) and the Old Mount Zion Baptist Church (035-HAT-0355). The latter was replaced with the present church building in 1993. It was recognized in 1999 by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History as the “Civil Rights Church” and is Stop #11 on the Hattiesburg Freedom Trail.²

The Survey Area is comprised of approximately 450 parcels of land. During the field survey, JLD Consulting documented a total of 296 resources. This number includes secondary buildings within a shared parcel such as detached apartments and/or large garages that would not otherwise be recognized as a small auxiliary building. A total of 153 lots, or nearly 34% of the parcels within the Survey Area, are vacant or utilized as a parking lot. Appendix A includes the Survey Map with Survey Sequence Numbers keyed to each parcel. Vacant parcels are also identified on the map.

Following the field survey, JLD Consulting entered the survey data for the 296 documented resources into the Consultant Inventory database provided by MDAH. For each documented resource, two (2) archival hard copies, containing at least one photograph and a site sketch, were prepared. JLD Consulting further prepared an extensive survey inventory spreadsheet containing pertinent information that may be beneficial towards future planning efforts. The spreadsheet includes the Survey Sequence Number, address, parcel number, date of construction, original function, historic type/form, architectural style, and a thumbnail photograph for easy reference. The survey inventory is included in Appendix B. A Microsoft Excel file of the inventory spreadsheet supplements this report for use by City planners in their future preservation efforts of the Survey Area. Section 3 of this report presents an analysis of the survey findings. Section 5 includes recommendations for potential individual NRHP properties, as well as recommended boundaries for a potential NRHP historic district nomination.

² “The Civil Rights Church” Plaque Installed on Church Property by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in 1999.

SECTION 2: HISTORIC CONTEXT

2.1 CITY OF HATTIESBURG: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FORMATION

Located in the southeastern Mississippi region known as the Pine Belt, or the Piney Woods, the land that would become Forrest County was once part of the Choctaw Nation. By the treaty of Mount Dexter in 1805, the Choctaw Indians ceded 4,000,000 acres of land east of the Pearl River to the United States. On February 3, 1820, Perry County was created, which included the area that would later become the City of Hattiesburg.³ Prior to the Civil War, the county was characterized predominantly by pioneer living: clearing land, farming, raising livestock and building rudimentary houses and communities. The majority of the county's inhabitants were yeomen farmers. Thus, slavery was not a major factor in the economy. Progress was slow in Antebellum Perry County. In the period between statehood and the Civil War, "the area that would give rise to Hattiesburg only grew by a rate of about fourteen people per year, or just over one inhabitant per month for full decades."⁴

Following Reconstruction, the region gradually began to rebuild itself economically and politically. Formerly Confederate lands were disbursed at auction and sale. This readily available cheap land, coupled with the booming age of rail, fueled the emergence of small communities throughout the Piney Woods region, including Perry County. Large-scale timber cutters and sawmill operators acquired large landholdings, amassing considerable fortunes from the vast forests. Throughout the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the small trading posts and hamlets of the interior Piney Woods transformed into thriving towns and cities.⁵

Hattiesburg has its origins to a post-Civil War railroad and timber boom. In 1880, Captain W.H. Hardy, the founder of Hattiesburg, advocated for the construction of a railroad from New Orleans to Meridian, Mississippi. That year, the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad (NO&NE) was formed with Frederick Wolffe as the President and Captain Hardy as Vice-President and Attorney.⁶ Among his many duties, Hardy was also responsible for securing the right-of-way of the future rail line and locating the sites for the stations. It was during one of his many reconnaissance trips along the line that Hardy discovered the site for a depot, and ultimately the future town of Hattiesburg, which he would name after his wife, Hattie. At the time, the site was a small hamlet, named Gordonsville (formerly Twin Forks), located at the confluence of the Leaf and Bouie Rivers.⁷ He envisioned the site for his depot with the knowledge of the great possibility that another rail line, the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad, might cross the NO & NE at this location.

³ Andrew R. English, *A History of Early Hattiesburg, Mississippi Area*, Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc. 2000; p.11.

⁴ Benjamin Norris, *Hattiesburg, Mississippi; A History of the Hub City*, Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2015; p.39-40.

⁵ Andrew R. English, *A History of Early Hattiesburg, Mississippi Area*, Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc. 2000; p.152.

⁶ Andrew R. English, *A History of Early Hattiesburg, Mississippi Area*, Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc. 2000; p.50.

⁷ Benjamin Norris, *Hattiesburg, Mississippi; A History of the Hub City*, Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2015; p.52.

Construction of the NO & NE rail line brought an influx of inhabitants to the region, the majority of whom were employed by the railroad. Gradually, the town of Hattiesburg took shape with small dwellings built along what is now Main Street. In October of 1883, the NO & NE ran for the first time from New Orleans, passing through Hattiesburg. The following year, Hattiesburg was officially incorporated with a population of 250. The railroads opened the Piney Woods Region and Hattiesburg experienced a tremendous boom in timber due to its ideal location at the crossroads of the railroads. By 1890, Hattiesburg was at the junction of four major railroads and its population had reached 4,700.⁸ Large lumber mills brought prosperity to Hattiesburg. By the early-1890s, the town boasted artesian wells, a local telephone exchange, and an electric light plant. East and West Front Street and the first two blocks of Main Street developed as the commercial heart of town with hotels, churches, livery stables, general stores and drug stores, among many other essential businesses. The areas directly to the west and south of this emerging business district developed primarily as a residential sector of the City. By 1908, the population increased substantially, reaching nearly 25,000 residents. That same year, Forrest County was formed from the western portion of Perry County and Hattiesburg named the county seat.⁹

Continued growth and expansion of Hattiesburg came with the opening of the Mississippi Normal College in 1912, followed by Camp Shelby in 1917. The latter provided an influx of military personnel to the City, which lasted the entirety of World War I. By the 1930s, Hattiesburg was recognized as the Hub City. It was a regional transportation center, and commercial, social, and religious hub. The vitality of the City continued through World War II. The railroad was the main mode of passenger travel, while also providing means to move troops and supplies to and from Camp Shelby. Following the War, the economy remained strong and the City continued to expand outward, largely due to the rise in automobile ownership.

Hattiesburg played a key role in the Civil Rights era, particularly during the Freedom Summer of 1964 (see section 2.2). Numbers of demonstrations, violent attacks and incidences, and events occurring within Hattiesburg during these years were significant not only to the City and its black community, but to the Nation as a whole. The City became a center of civil rights activity during the Freedom Summer of 1964 and later hosted Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Despite the many Civil Rights activities occurring in Hattiesburg, the Hub City continued to experience important growth in the 1960s. In particular was the strengthening of the medical sector at Forrest General Hospital and the Hattiesburg Clinic The latter opening in 1963. Schools of nursing opened at the University of Southern Mississippi and William Carey. Interstate I-59 was constructed in 1962-1963, linking Hattiesburg to New Orleans and Meridian. The first black-owned radio station in Mississippi, WORV-AM, was established in 1969. These are just among a few of the many gains in the Hub City during the 1960s.¹⁰

The 1970s and 1980s brought about a substantial exodus from the downtown, due largely in part to suburbanization and what many refer to as “white flight.” As a result, the city saw a dramatic

⁸ Hattiesburg, Miss. Industrial Edition. The Commercial Club. Martin Printing Co. 1908.

⁹ Russell W. Archer, “Hub City Boundary Increase No. 2 National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” National Park Service, 2012.

¹⁰ Benjamin Morris, *Hattiesburg, Mississippi; A History of the Hub City*, Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2015; p.190-191.

rise in the number of vacant and neglected buildings. A push in the late-1980s encouraged redevelopment of the central business district and continued efforts through the 1990s brought about revitalization. An influx of cultural and entertainment-related businesses, retail and specialty boutiques, fueled tourism and visitors to downtown Hattiesburg. Today, the City has a vibrant economy not seen since the 1960s.¹¹

2.2 HATTIESBURG'S AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE

African Americans have long played an important role in the economic prosperity and growth of the City of Hattiesburg. Among the many migrants to the region during the early boom period of the late-19th and early-20th centuries were African Americans seeking greater growth opportunities and financial freedom. Many of these men were lumberjacks, turpentine men, and railroad work gangs. Despite the solidarity of the emerging black community, the political and economic disparities between white and black residents persisted. Black employees held the lowest paying positions and living conditions remained relatively unchanged from the earlier generation. Hattiesburg's black residents, as in cities throughout the South, adopted strategies of survival that ultimately nurtured the establishment of their own communities - cohesive and self-sustaining. Among these include the Kelly Settlement north of town, Palmer's Crossing south of town, and the Mobile-Bouie community in the center of town. The latter was considered the heart of Hattiesburg's African American community with numerous black-owned businesses lining Mobile Street.

Despite racial disparities in early Hattiesburg, many black residents owned their own businesses and homes. Among the early black businessmen was Ed Howell, a respected owner of the People's Bank on Mobile Street. He served the black community faithfully until his shocking assassination in 1907. As Benjamin Morris' history competently states, "nevertheless, these shared challenges did lead to the formation of a tight-knit community proud of its heritage, one that, over the course of the twentieth century, with the transformation of racial ideologies and attitudes in the civil rights era, would assert its voice in Hattiesburg's civic life in profound and remarkable ways."¹²

Beginning in the late-19th century, Hattiesburg became an important cultural center for the region's African American community. The "barrelhouse," or ramshackle joint, was a "focal point for the migrating black workers."¹³ From the barrelhouse, South Mississippi blues quickly emerged and downtown Hattiesburg became a center for the genre with a string of infamous blues clubs such as the Red Circle Dance Hall, the Silver Slipper, and Love's Hall.¹⁴ A number of noted bluesmen were born out of the barrelhouse, while others frequently played gigs in Hattiesburg. Hattiesburg barrelhouses contributed substantially to the African American community and the creation of Southern Mississippi blues. The City was often referred to as "Juke Town" because of the great

¹¹ Russell W. Archer, "Hub City Boundary Increase No. 2 National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," National Park Service, 2012.

¹² Benjamin Morris, *Hattiesburg, Mississippi; A History of the Hub City*, Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2015; p.84.

¹³ Andrew R. English, *A History of Early Hattiesburg, Mississippi Area*, Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc. 2000; p.88.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

music phenomenon. With the outbreak of World War II, the barrelhouses faded away, yet its musical origins continue to be heard in modern-day music.

Education also played an important role in the forging of community among Hattiesburg's African American population. While white children benefited from impressive new educational facilities, the segregated African American community lacked a school building of their own until the late-1890s. The first African American school building was a small, one-room schoolhouse.¹⁵ Constructed in 1921 and recognized as the first black school built of brick in Mississippi, Eureka High School (designated Mississippi Landmark in 2005) survives on E. 6th Street. The present school building was considered a unifying element and the most significant educational and social resource of the African American community until 1949 when the new Royal Street school (later named Rowan High School) was built on present-day Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue.

Unfortunately, very few print accounts of early black life in Hattiesburg survive. Reportedly, three African American newspapers were known to be published in Hattiesburg during its early development years. – the *Herald* (pub. 1898 to 1922), the *Hattiesburg Weekly Times* (pub.1898-1907), and the *Beacon Light* (pub.1913 to 1915). Not a single issue of any of the three newspapers survives. Other accounts confirm that discrimination against the African American community was alive and well, with early leaders having little reason to change the persisting ideas of race. According to Benjamin Morris' *History of a Hub City*, although Hattiesburg did not suffer "Ku Klux Klan violence to the same extent as Southern cities, white supremacists did exert their influence."¹⁶ The first documented instance of lynching occurred in 1890 with later murders drawing national attention.

World War II opened doors to many black veterans who fought against Fascism. Many of Hattiesburg's African American men enlisted in the military. Among them, Jesse L. Brown, became the first African-American naval aviator in the United States Navy in April of 1949.¹⁷ Upon their return home from war, these veterans faced continued racial discrimination, yet their military experience gave them confidence to resist oppression.¹⁸ Across the state, returning veterans "were becoming more emboldened and began demanding changes."¹⁹ Following the War and through the 1950s, the South continued to be under the heavy hand of Jim Crow and segregation persisted. "Separate but equal" continued to dominate the social, economic, and cultural life of both races. Despite, Rosa Park's bus boycott (1955), the landmark Brown vs. Board of Education ruling (1954) and subsequent forced desegregation of Central High School in Little Rock (1957), Hattiesburg and its white government, saw no reason to change its accepted way of

¹⁵ Benjamin Morris, *Hattiesburg, Mississippi; A History of the Hub City*, Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2015; p.82-83.

¹⁶ Benjamin Morris, *Hattiesburg, Mississippi; A History of the Hub City*, Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2015; p.82-83.

¹⁷ Mark Olderr, *The City of Hattiesburg: 1884-2009*, M&M Publishing, 2009; p.32.

¹⁸ James Bridgforth, "Oak Park School National Register Nomination Form," National Park Service, 2018.

¹⁹ James Bridgforth, "Oak Park School National Register Nomination Form," National Park Service, 2018.

life. However, by the end of the decade, the Civil Rights era took hold in Hattiesburg, with its African American community coming together to resist continued oppression.²⁰

The 1960s brought about a cultural shift nationwide. As a regional hub in Mississippi, Hattiesburg became a center of the Civil Rights Movement. Between 1961 and 1963, local black residents maintained concerted efforts to register to vote, bringing national attention to the Forrest County Courthouse and the county's attempt to deny blacks the right to vote. Beginning on Freedom Day, January 22, 1964, and continuing through the Spring, peaceful demonstrators unremittingly marched in front of the courthouse in efforts to gain voting rights. In addition to the voter registration activities, as part of the Mississippi Summer Project, several Freedom Schools were established in Hattiesburg's African American churches.²¹ The goal of the schools was to teach children black history and constitutional rights, confidence, voter literacy, and political and academic skills.²²

In Forrest County, some of the local leaders of the Freedom Summer included J.C. Fairley, Vernon Dahmer, Reverend Johnny Cameron, Reverend J.C. Killingworth, Peggy Conner, and Victoria Gray Adams. Sandy Leigh was the Hattiesburg project director. Together, along with a large group of volunteers, mostly college students from the North, these individuals helped raise political awareness for many of the county's African American residents. The Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) oversaw the logistics of Mississippi Freedom Summer and distributed the funds for voter registration efforts provided by the Southern Regional Council. The COFO staff was headquartered in Jackson and operated forty-four sites throughout the state. Hattiesburg's COFO site was reportedly the largest in terms of number of local participants, volunteers from outside the state, and Freedom School students.

Among the most violent incidents against Civil Rights activists was the attack of Vernon Dahmer, a store owner, farmer and mill operator. On January 10, 1966, members of the Ku Klux Klan firebombed the Dahmer home. Dahmer died of his wounds the following day; however, his family survived and the Hattiesburg area responded with a concerted effort to rebuild the home.²³ It wasn't until 1998 when the state of Mississippi convicted Sam Bowers, Imperial Wizard of the KKK, of Vernon Dahmer's murder.

In addition to Dahmer, other Hattiesburg citizens suffered as a result of their participation in the Civil Rights movement. Among those include Richard and Earlene Boyd (home fire bombed); Glodys and Catherine Jackson (shots fired into home); and Kaley Duckworth (bomb planted in automobile). The courage and sacrifice of many of Hattiesburg citizens to fight for their political freedoms were successful. In 1965, the first African Americans were admitted to the University of Southern Mississippi – Raylawni Young Branch and Gwendolyn Elaine Armstrong.²⁴ With the

²⁰ Benjamin Morris, *Hattiesburg, Mississippi: A History of the Hub City*, Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2015; p.164.

²¹ Russell W. Archer, "Hub City Boundary Increase No. 2 National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," National Park Service, 2012.

²² Mark Olderr, *The City of Hattiesburg: 1884-2009*, M&M Publishing, 2009; p.34.

²³ Mark Olderr, *The City of Hattiesburg: 1884-2009*, M&M Publishing, 2009; p.35.

²⁴ Mark Olderr, *The City of Hattiesburg: 1884-2009*, M&M Publishing, 2009; p.35.

long-awaited right to vote and the admission of black students to the University system, the latter years of the 1960s saw Civil Rights effort shift toward a nationwide poor people's campaign. In April of 1968, just two weeks before his assassination, Martin Luther King Jr. spoke at Mount Zion Baptist Church on Spencer Street (Survey #1) to advocate a proposed march on Washington aimed at exposing the plight of the poor, including blacks, Mexican Americans, and Puerto Ricans, to the Congress. The Civil Rights Movement in Hattiesburg gradually brought about the emergence of the first black political class in the City in the 1970s and 1980s. Its leaders would successfully lobby for reforms in governance "that would change the face and shape of Hattiesburg permanently."²⁵

2.2 ARLEDGE-DABBS NEIGHBORHOOD

The Arledge-Dabbs Neighborhood is a predominantly African American working- and middle-class neighborhood located south of downtown Hattiesburg. The neighborhood is historically associated with the James E. Arledge homestead and the Kamper and Lewis lands. The neighborhood, or Survey Area, encompasses large land subdivisions surveyed from the 1890s to 1907.²⁶ Surveyed in 1899, the J.E. Arledge Subdivision occupies the majority of the Survey Area generally extending from Dabbs Street, east to the NO&NE Railroad Corridor. The survey included a number of large lots that were further subdivided into smaller residential lots through 1907. Similarly, the northwestern section of the Survey Area was part of the Kamper & Lewis Lands which was surveyed and subdivided into large lots in the 1890s. A portion of the Kamper & Lewis survey was acquired by G.C. and S.V. Robertson.²⁷ Robertson Place was subdivided into smaller residential lots in 1907. The following map shows the approximate boundaries of the J.E. Arledge Subdivision and Robertson Place.

²⁵ Benjamin Morris, *Hattiesburg, Mississippi; A History of the Hub City*, Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2015; p.189-190.

²⁶ Forrest County Subdivision Plat Maps, Chancery Court.

²⁷ Being a subdivision of blocks 94-96 and 98-102, 107-109 of the Kamper & Lewis Survey.



Figure 3. Aerial Photograph of Survey Area Showing Approximate Boundaries of Early Land Subdivisions

James Elbert Arledge was among the first pioneer settlers of Hattiesburg. He and his wife, Lucy, moved to Hattiesburg in 1883, traveling via two covered wagons. They settled a 160-acre homestead covered with a thick growth of virgin pine. Arledge built a large dwelling where he resided until 1900, at which time he sold a portion of his landholdings, including his homesite, to the G & SI Railroad for the purpose of a building a hospital. His second home was built on Edwards Street. According to the 1923 City Directory, J.E. Arledge was residing at 1000 Edwards Street. The house was razed prior to the 1990s and the homesite is now occupied by Wayside Holy Temple (#271), constructed in 2005. James Elbert was engaged in the lumber and real estate business. Edwards Street was named for his son, and James, Arledge, Roby, and Williams Streets named for relatives. Prior to the subdivision of his landholdings in 1899, the roads were cleared lanes traversing his fields. When the land was subdivided, he turned the lanes over to the City for use as public thoroughfares.²⁸

John Kamper was one of the pioneer lumbermen on the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad. In 1882, he established a mill at Wautubbee, which sawed most of the lumber for the construction of the railroad. In 1884, he built mills at Laurel and Kingston and operated both under the name Kamper & Lewin Manufacturing Company. His partner was A.M. Lewin of Cincinnati, Ohio. The company was incorporated in 1887 by Kamper, Lewin, John S. Dabbs, and J.F. Buschman. Shortly thereafter, in March of 1890, they built a sawmill at Hattiesburg having accrued considerable landholdings in the vicinity of the young town. The Hattiesburg mill was operated by the sons of John Kamper and was known as Kamper Brothers & Company. As Hattiesburg rapidly expanded during the timber boom, Kamper and Lewin subdivided landholdings near the city. Dabbs Street, which forms the western boundary of the Survey Area is named for one of the stockholders of the Kamper & Lewin Manufacturing Company. The subdivided land was undoubtedly cleared for timber prior to its subdivision.

²⁸ Hattiesburg Area Historical Society, *The History of Forrest County*, Hattiesburg Area Historical Society,

The Arledge-Dabbs Survey Area was laid out in a gridded street plan, continuing the general street layout of the earlier neighborhoods to the north. Initial development of the area occurred along the northern section of the neighborhood from Hall Avenue, south towards Milton Barnes Avenue (formerly Manning Avenue), and the eastern half of the Survey Area between the two railroad corridors (in 1925 - BonHomie & Hattiesburg Southern and the Gulf & Ship Island Railroads). All of the dwellings within these areas were occupied by white, middle-class residents, the majority of whom owned their homes. These areas historically had few, if any, commercial businesses. The City Fire Department Station No. 2 (#236) was sited at the north end of Arledge Street by the 1920s. From the 1920s through the mid-century land occupying the south and southwestern section of the Arledge Subdivision, which was initially surveyed in 1899, was further subdivided into fair-sized residential allowing for a combination of both working- and middle-class housing. Ultimately, these lots were purchased primarily by African American residents who began to forge tight-knit enclaves within the area. By the 1950s, Katie and Milton Barnes Avenues transitioned to predominantly African American. However, Edwards, Arledge, and Morton Streets, north of Milton Barnes Avenue, remained white through the 1950s. Through the 1960s, the entire Survey Area gradually transitioned into a vibrant African American residential neighborhood with few white residents.

The heart of the African American community in Hattiesburg was the large black commercial district surrounding Mobile Street northeast of the Survey Area referred to as Mobile-Bouie . This area was within close proximity to the Arledge-Dabbs area. As such, commercial development within the neighborhood was minimal. By the mid-20th century, a small commercial district emerged along Dabbs Street surrounding the intersection at Rosa Avenue. Among the businesses included were restaurants, a confectionary, grocer, and barber, among others. The Alexander Building on Dabbs Street (Survey #114) is among the larger commercial buildings within the Survey Area. It once operated as a confectionary with hotel rooms on the second floor. In 2000, plans were underway for its restoration and use as a black history museum.²⁹ It presently remains vacant.



*Photograph 1. Alexander Building, c.2000
Source: Banner News, June 16, 2000*

²⁹ “Black History Museum Still On,” *Banner News*, June 16, 2000.

With the exception of this small collection of commercial buildings on Dabbs Street, few other commercial businesses are known to have operated within the Arledge-Dabbs neighborhood. Located nearby at 409 Manning Avenue (Milton Barnes Avenue) was the Barnes Dry Cleaning store (053-HAT-0933-X). In June of 1936, Barnes Laundry began operations in the Arledge-Dabbs neighborhood. The laundry played an important role in the African American community of Hattiesburg. It was owned and operated by Milton Barnes, Sr., for whom the street was later renamed, and is believed to be the oldest African-American dry cleaners in the state of Mississippi.³⁰ During World War II, the business served soldiers at Camp Shelby by providing free dry cleaning services. During the Freedom Summer, Barnes Laundry was a hub of information for those who could not attend services and meetings at nearby Mt. Zion Baptist Church (#1).³¹ In addition to his laundry business, Barnes was an independent contractor from 1941 to the 1980s, constructing many houses in the Hattiesburg area. In 1942, he formed the Hattiesburg Black Sox Baseball Team, bringing in such players as Jackie Robinson, Hank Aaron, and Willie Mays.³² Barnes was considered a leader in the community, a member of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, was involved in many community organizations, and was a lifetime member of the NAACP.³³ In February, 2001, he was recognized by the House of Representatives for his many outstanding business accomplishments. Unfortunately, Barnes Cleaners was razed c.2015.



Photograph 2. Milton Barnes Sr, in front of Barnes Cleaners, 1998

³⁰ National Register of Historic Places *Preliminary Evaluation Questionnaire*, see MDAH survey file

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² MDAH Survey File 053-HAT-0933-X

³³ *Ibid.*



Photograph 3. Advertisement for the Barnes Cleaners, 1958 City Directory

In addition to Barnes Laundry and those surrounding Dabbs and Rosa streets, a handful of businesses operated throughout the Arledge-Dabbs neighborhood. Located at 500 Katie Avenue (Survey #22), the Nesbitt Bottling Company began operations c.1940. It was the only known white-owned business within the Survey Area. The few white residents during this period most likely conducted business in Hattiesburg's central business district, a short walk or drive from the Survey Area. The bottling company operated through at least the 1960s. Today, the building is occupied by Fairview Discount Pharmacy in the front and a vacant store occupies the rear. In 1957, the Franklin Street Grocery (presently Franklin Quick Stop) opened on Franklin Street (#146). A laundromat addition was added to the building in c.1960. Adjacent to the south of the Quick Stop is a large metal warehouse facility erected in 1963. It is unclear what its original use was; however, it likely operated as an automobile repair shop. It is presently Rod's Auto Repair (#147).

Edwards Street, a high-trafficked thoroughfare within the district, was historically lined with some of the oldest residences within the neighborhood by the 1920s. Sanborn maps confirm the continued residential makeup of the street through at least 1949. The Sanborn map of that year identifies a filling station (not extant) at the northwest corner of Duke Avenue and Edwards Street. At the southwest corner of this intersection were a one-story store and a home appliance warehouse. Neither are extant. With exception of these commercial buildings, Edwards Street remained predominantly residential through at least 1950. Beginning in the 1960s, single- and multi-retail commercial businesses emerged along the street, particularly near its north end. The buildings are set within large parking lots, a trend that was common across the country during the mid-20th century to accommodate the rapid increase in automobile ownership.

Religious Facilities

Churches have long since been the most important institution among the African American community. Black churches gave spiritual and religious nourishment during and after the years of

slavery.³⁴ Following the Civil War and the separation of white and black urban neighborhoods, the formation of church congregations was among the first endeavors toward the establishment of an African American community. Churches not only provided spiritual sustenance but offered a place for social gatherings and philanthropic undertakings. Black churches often published newspapers; raised money to build schools; and helped in anti-poverty efforts – all aimed to forge a shared sense of place and community. Ultimately, black churches, particularly those in southern states, “helped sustain communities against the ravages of Jim Crow, poverty and racial violence that contoured African American life.”³⁵ A handful of churches were established throughout the Arledge-Dabbs neighborhood that contributed significantly to the formation of a vibrant and tight-knit African American community since the mid-20th century.

A review of the 1925 to 1949 Sanborn maps identify two churches within the neighborhood. The Holiness Church was holding services on Bernice Avenue as late as c.1925. This church is associated with the early white residents of the area east of the Bonhomie & Hattiesburg Southern Railroad Corridor. By 1949, it was the Assembly of God Church and later the Christian Tabernacle of the Apostolic Faith. The brick church was recently demolished. Mt. Zion Baptist Church (#1), the first African American church within the Survey Area, was founded in 1903 by five women: Pearl Bradley, Eliza Cooper, Zella Padget, Annie Patrick and Hannah Pickens. A small frame church was reportedly erected shortly thereafter. According to the 1923 City Directory, it was one of 13 “colored” Baptist churches within Hattiesburg, and the only one within the Arledge-Dabbs neighborhood. The same directory indicates that the Second Ward School, an African American public school, was holding classes at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church. Its principal that year was Lillie Merriwether.³⁶ The wooden structure was replaced by a brick church c.1940. The brick church was demolished in 1993 but was quickly replaced with the present large church building.

Mt. Zion Baptist Church is known locally as the “Civil Rights Church.” During the early months of 1964, many of the black churches were scared to open their doors to Civil Rights demonstrators from the north. Mt. Zion Baptist Church was one of Hattiesburg’s first churches to welcome the demonstrators. It hosted one of the larger Freedom Schools in 1964 under the leadership of Reverend F.L. Barnes.³⁷ A number of mass meetings were held here during the Civil Rights Movement. On March 19, 1968, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke here, just two weeks prior to his assassination. In 1999, the church was recognized as the “Civil Rights Church” by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and is stop #11 on the Hattiesburg 1964 Freedom Trail.

³⁴ Peniel E. Joseph, “Why the Black Church has always mattered,” *The Root: Black News, opinions, Politics and Culture*, 19 June 2015 <https://www.theroot.com/why-the-black-church-has-always-mattered-1790860217> accessed January 2020.

³⁵ Peniel E. Joseph, “Why the Black Church has always mattered,” *The Root: Black News, opinions, Politics and Culture*, 19 June 2015 <https://www.theroot.com/why-the-black-church-has-always-mattered-1790860217> accessed January 2020.

³⁶ City Directory, 1923

³⁷ Diedre McGruder, “Historic Church to Be Torn Down,” *Hattiesburg American*, 4 April 1993.



*Photograph 4. Mt. Zion Baptist Church, c.1960s
Source: Hattiesburg 1964 Freedom Trail Driving Tour Brochure*



Photograph 5. 1964 Freedom Fighter at Mt. Zion Baptist Church



*Photograph 6. Freedom School Class Meeting Outdoors at Mt. Zion Baptist Church, 1964
Source: Faces of Freedom Summer*

Established in 1949 to service the African American community, the Holy Rosary Catholic Church (#20) was built across the street from the former Barnes Laundry. According to an article in the *Catholic Advance* of Witchita, Kansas, Father Thomas M. Megan, who had been a missionary in China for 23 years, was influential in establishing the Holy Rosary Catholic Church in Hattiesburg. When forced to return from China by the Communists in 1948, Father Megan sought “for work among the Negroes.”³⁸ He passed away shortly following the establishment of the church in Hattiesburg on October 4, 1951. By 1974, a new church was erected on the site of the former along Dabbs Street.³⁹

Two additional churches were erected in the neighborhood in the 1950s: The Independent Holy Church of God (#13) on Arnold Street and the 7th Day Adventist Church (#87) at 1102 Dabbs Street. In 1997, it became Pathway Christian Fellowship Church. Cottrell Memorial CME Church (not extant) on Edwards Street was constructed c.1960. The construction of these African American churches within the Arledge-Dabbs Neighborhood during the mid-20th century suggest the establishment of a vibrant and cohesive community in the post-World War years, as well as increased membership and financial stability allowing for the construction of church facilities. The churches and congregations undoubtedly were actively involved in the Civil Rights movement and the Freedom Summer of 1964.

During the Civil Rights movement, the Dwight family home (#134), located at 1004 Spencer Street, served as a rallying point for activists. Mr. Benton Dwight and Mrs. Lula Dwight were involved in several organizations including the NAACP, Freedom Democratic Party, the Founders of Forrest County National Rights Welfare Organization and many others.⁴⁰ The couple coordinated the historic visit of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to Hattiesburg in 1968. Dr. King visited the family home prior to delivering his speech. In 2019, the couple and family home were honored by the City and designated a Hattiesburg Historic Landmark.

The physical landscape of the neighborhood has remained relatively unaltered since originally surveyed and streets laid at the turn-of-the-20th century. Among the significant changes is the construction of two concrete drainage systems through the neighborhood in the 1940s or 1950s. The first (#42) meanders through the northern section of the Survey Area, extending into the Downtown Historic Neighborhood District to the north. The second (#152) is located along the former Leota Street, between Franklin Street and the railroad corridor. City directories and Sanborn maps indicate that only one dwelling was located on Leota Street (#159) near Franklin Street. Directories in the 1940s confirm that Leota street was closed east of this house. It is believed that land along this street suffered from poor drainage and was not built out. The construction of the two drainage features confirms a degree of efforts made on part of the City to improve public works and sanitation within the neighborhood during the mid-20th century. Sanborn maps suggest

³⁸ “Veteran Missioner Dies; Was Perfect Apostolic,” *The Catholic Advance* (Witchita, Kansas), 19 October 1951.

³⁹ “Groundbreaking for new Church,” *Hattiesburg American*, 24 March 1974.

⁴⁰ Allysa Cook, “Hattiesburg Honors Family of Civil Rights Activists with Landmark,” Fox 23 News 9, 22 April 2019.

that only a handful of residences may have been demolished as a result of the construction of the drainage canals.

According to residents, the neighborhood was greatly impacted by Hurricane Katrina. Undoubtedly, several of the now vacant lots are a result of the impacts of the hurricane. Hattiesburg, including the Arledge-Dabbs neighborhood, experienced another natural disaster, when in January of 2017, a severe tornado destroyed several homes and businesses throughout the city. Among those was the Cottrell Memorial Church on Edwards Street.⁴¹ Suffering severe damage, the church was razed shortly after the tornado. Today, much of the neighborhood is characterized by vacant lots and abandoned dwellings. Commercial buildings stand vacant. Despite this loss, many of the residential streets, particularly those in the interior of the neighborhood, continue to be lined with well-maintained residences. Two neighborhood associations – Arledge Subdivision and Katie-Johns-Dabbs were established in 2000 for neighborhood leaders to express ideas, issues, and concerns for the betterment of their neighborhoods.

⁴¹ Amma Lake, “Tornado terror: at least 19 killed and hundreds left homeless after tornadoes rip through southern America and destroy mobile home park,” *The Sun*, 23 January 2017.

SECTION 3: SURVEY FINDINGS

The Survey Area is comprised of approximately 450 parcels of land. During the field survey, JLD Consulting documented a total of 296 resources. This number includes secondary buildings within a shared parcel such as detached apartments and/or large garages that would not otherwise be recognized as a small auxiliary building. A total of 153 lots, or nearly 34% of the approximate 450 parcels within the Survey Area, are vacant or utilized as a parking lot.

3.1 DATES OF CONSTRUCTION



Figure 4. Breakdown of Existing Resources (Total of 296) by Apparent Date of Construction

Resources within the Survey Area range in date from 1907 through present-day. The following chart reflects patterns in development within the neighborhood over time. As demonstrated by historic Sanborn maps, and evidenced by existing buildings, eighteen surviving buildings were the first to be built in the Arledge-Dabbs Neighborhood. All are associated with the white development of the Arledge Subdivision east of the B&HS Railroad. The 1920s experienced the first boom in development. Construction primarily occurred along Dabbs and Spencer Streets. Growth within the neighborhood continued to increase through the 1930s, with development expanding south and southwest from the white sectors of the Survey Area. The peak of development occurred in the Post-World War II years in the 1940s and continuing through the 1950s. This increase in development is partly attributed to the rise in returning veterans once stationed at nearby Camp Shelby. By the end of the 1950s, the Survey Area was nearly fully developed, which might explain the decline in new construction the following decade. Development during the 1960s is scattered throughout the neighborhood, particularly along the southern end of Dabbs Street, Katie Avenue, Spencer Street, and Roby Street. A spark in new construction occurred during the 1970s along Katie Avenue. That same decade, Richard Collins Drive, which was historically an alley running parallel to the east of Dabbs Street, was developed with a row of modest dwellings believed to be affordable housing. Since 1980, approximately 50 new resources were built within the Survey

Area. This recent new construction likely replaced earlier structures or were made possible by the subdivision of larger residential properties into smaller lots. Of the 296 resources located within the Survey Area, sixty-seven (67), or 23%, are less than 50 years of age and would not contribute to a National Register of Historic Places historic district.

3.2 BUILDING FUNCTION AND FORM

The Survey Area is comprised of resources expected to occur in urban residential landscapes. Residential housing predominates with a total of 262 properties, or nearly 89% of all resources. Commercial buildings account for only 16 resources within the Survey Area, including one former bank (#188) now functioning as a day care center. There are 6 religious facilities, including one (1) parish hall (#20b). There are no educational facilities within the Survey Area. The neighborhood includes four landscape elements – two man-made concrete drainage canals (#42 and #152), Federation Park (#77) constructed in 2016, and the former railroad B&HS Railroad Corridor that was adapted as a paved pedestrian and bike path in 2016. One former fire station (#236), constructed c.1920, is presently used as the City Maintenance Office.

3.2.1 RESIDENTIAL

Residential construction is primarily one-story with wood exterior cladding; however, several dwellings, particularly the 1960s and 1970s ranch houses are brick construction or feature brick veneers. Parking is generally street side or within front yards. The larger, middle-class dwellings tend to feature dirt, gravel, or paved driveways extending from the street. Modern open carports, detached frame garages, and utility sheds are common throughout the neighborhood.

Residential House Types, or Forms

Among the 262 residential properties, single-family housing predominates with a total of 245 examples (~94%). Remaining residential properties include 13 duplexes, four (4) multi-family buildings, and one historic garage apartment (#169b). The single-family residential construction is dominated by one-story, frame, brick, and concrete block construction. While the majority of the residential buildings reflect a prescribed residential type, or form, twenty-six (26) examples do not adhere to a defined type, or form. Residential types and styles occurring in the Arledge-Dabbs study area, as well as their distribution, are indicative of the early white settlement of the neighborhood along the northern section and east of the B&HS railroad, as well as the development of the African American neighborhood to the south and southwest. The majority of the houses within the white sectors are among the earliest construction, are generally larger and more elaborate, and suggest a stronger middle-class. The dwellings characterizing the early African American development of the Survey Area are indicative of both a working- and middle-class makeup. Houses in this sector range from modest shotgun and bungalow dwellings to larger, more elaborate bungalows, Minimal Traditional, and ranch houses.

Residential Types and Styles



Photograph 7. Row of Bayed Cottages Along Short Katie Avenue, 2020

Accounting for 20 dwellings within the Survey Area, the earliest residences are vernacular, L- and T-shaped **bayed cottages** dating to the 1910s. The house type frequently features a projecting gabled bay on the façade, oftentimes with chamfered corners creating what is referred to as a “cutaway” bay. The examples generally occur within the early white sector of the Survey Area. Excellent illustrations of bayed cottages occur in a row of houses along Short Katie Avenue. The house located at 907 Arledge Street is an exemplary representation of the house type within the Arledge-Dabbs neighborhood.



Photograph 8. 907 Arledge Avenue, 2020



Photograph 9. 1012 Cherry Street, 2020

In addition to the bayed cottages, four (4) **hipped** or **pyramidal** houses occur within the Survey Area. This vernacular house form was popular in urban neighborhoods during the early-20th century, particularly from the 1910s to 1930s. The four examples in the Arledge- Dabbs neighborhood date to the 1910s and 1920s within the early white sector. The house type is best represented by the house located at 1012 Cherry Street (#169a). Constructed c.1910, the house features a later, Craftsman-style porch that has since been enclosed.

Only one representation of a **saddlebag** dwelling survives within the neighborhood. This house type derives its name from a central chimney flanked by two rooms. In most cases an exterior door leads into each of the two rooms. Constructed c.1920 at 707 Eufala Street (#191), the saddlebag

house has been modified, yet continues to retain its historic form, including a later, Craftsman-inspired porch addition.



Photograph 10. 707 Eufala Street, 2020

The Arledge-Dabbs Survey Area includes a total of 15 extant **shotgun** and **double-shotgun** dwellings ranging in date from c.1920 to c.1950. The majority date to the 1940s and largely occur along Duke Avenue, Ronie Street, and Katie Avenue. This house type was popular in urban neighborhoods throughout the early- to mid-20th century and is generally associated with mill housing and the working-class. Shotgun houses are typically two or more rooms deep and lack a hallway. Within the survey area, the house located at 413 Katie Avenue best represents a typical house type within the neighborhood.



Photograph 11. 413 Katie Avenue, 2020

Bungalows predominate with 100 representations within the Survey Area. Bungalows generally occur between c.1925 through the 1950s and range from modest representations lacking stylistic embellishment to larger, Craftsman-inspired examples. A good example of the former is located at 816 Arnold Street (#9) constructed c.1930. The house at 713 Dabbs Street (#36) is a slightly larger example with more defined bungalow features. Larger, more elaborate representations of bungalows occurring in the neighborhood include houses at 825 Arledge Street (#240) and 914 Edwards Street (#268). Both date to c.1920 and reflect Craftsman-inspired porches that extend to form port-cocheres. In addition, they both occur within the white sector of the neighborhood.



Photograph 12. 816 Arnold Street, 2020



Photograph 13. 713 Dabbs Street, 2020



Photograph 14. 825 Arledge Street



Photograph 15. 914 Edwards Street, 2020

Minimal Traditional houses account for only 13 examples. This house type is a post-World War II phenomenon as it was cost efficient, utilized modern materials, and was easy to build for the thousands of returning veterans. The later ranch house of the 1950s and 1960s includes 78 examples within the Survey Area. Ranch houses are predominantly brick-veneer and range from simple, compact examples to larger, linear dwellings with rear wings and attached or integral garages. The house at 1001 Spencer Street (#121) is a good example of a compact ranch house, whereas its brick neighbor at 918 Spencer Street (#135) is much larger in scale with a prominent arcaded entry porch.



Photograph 16. 1001 Spencer Street, 2020



Photograph 17. 918 Spencer Street

Residential Styles

The application of architectural stylistic elements within the Survey Area is minimal. A total of 219 residential resources, or 74%, lack evidence of a defined architectural style. The Survey Area includes only two (2) examples of Folk Victorian houses (#210 and #253) dating from 1907 to c.1910. Both are bayed cottages exhibiting restrained stylistic embellishment. The most frequently occurring style is Craftsman. The majority of the single-family houses exhibit restrained, or minimal, Craftsman-style elements applied to the bungalow form; however, the style occurs more prominently on the larger bungalows occurring within the neighborhood. Only two occurrences of Colonial Revival are identified within the survey area (#102a and 251) – a c.1970 ranch house and a c.1950 bungalow, respectively.

3.2.2 COMMERCIAL-RELATED

The Survey Area includes a small collection of commercial buildings, the majority grouped around the intersection of Dabbs Street and Rosa Avenue, as well as the north end of Edwards Street. Two additional commercial buildings (#146 and #147) are located on Franklin Street at its intersection of Ruby Avenue. Commercial buildings surrounding Dabbs and Rosa are concrete block construction. Two of these buildings (#78 and #114) are two stories in height with commercial space on the first floor and boarding rooms on the second. Resource #114, the Alexander Building, features a rusticated concrete block exterior. The three other commercial buildings at this intersection are simple, concrete block stores, rectangular in shape with a front-gabled roof. Each features a single entry door with display window on the front façade.



Photograph 18. Commercial Buildings at Rosa Ave. and Dabbs Street (Resource #s 78 and 79), 2020

3.2.3 RELIGIOUS

The Survey Area includes 6 religious facilities including one parish hall at the Holy Rosary Church (#20). Two of the churches are modern construction and include the Mt. Zion Baptist Church (#1) built in 1993, and the Wayside Temple Church (#271), constructed in 2005 on Edwards Street.

Constructed in 1974, the Holy Rosary Church is a fine representation of a traditional T-shaped church with a front-gabled sanctuary and flanking rear wings. This church reflects restrained Modernist design elements, particularly gable end windows extending into the peak. The Pathway Christian Church (#87) at 1102 Dabbs Street contains a large, front-gabled sanctuary with a prominent, centered tower with entry vestibule. Finally, the Independent Holy Church of God located at 800 Arnold Street (#13) is indicative of a modest congregation. It is concrete block construction with a single nave sanctuary and front gable roof. The building is presently vacant and boarded over.



Photograph 19. Holy Rosary Church (#20), 2020



Photograph 20. Pathway Christian Church (#87), 2020



Photograph 21. Independent Holy Church of God (#13), 2020

3.2.4 MISCELLANEOUS RESOURCES

As noted, residential construction predominates within the Survey Area, followed by commercial and religious architecture. In addition to these resources, the Arledge- Dabbs Neighborhood includes a historic fire station, City Station #2, constructed by 1920 at 800 Arledge Street (#236). The former brick fire house is well-maintained; however, the former garage bay on the façade, often considered a character-defining element of historic fire stations, was infilled when adapted for office space. A former bank, constructed in 1974, is located at 919 Edwards Street (#188) and has been converted into a day care center. The building is the best representation of the Colonial Revival style in the Survey Area.



Photograph 22. Old City Fire Station #2, Resource #236, 2020



Photograph 23. 919 Edwards Street, Resource #188, 2020

3.3 ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

Throughout the course of the survey, JLD Consulting assessed each of the 296 surveyed properties for its apparent degree of surviving historic integrity. The National Register of Historic Places recognizes a property's integrity through seven aspects, or qualities of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Properties individually eligible for listing in the National Register must retain sufficient integrity to convey the period of time in which they are significant. To retain historic integrity, a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the seven aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is essential for it to

properly convey its significance.⁴² The National Park Service defines each quality of integrity as follows:

Seven Qualities of Integrity

- **Location** – the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place
- **Design** – the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property
- **Setting** – the physical environment of a historic property that illustrates the character of the place
- **Materials** – the physical elements combined during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property
- **Workmanship** – the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory
- **Feeling** – a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time
- **Association** – the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property

Each resource within the Survey Area received an integrity rating of Excellent, Good, Fair, or Poor. Based on field observations and an understanding of evolving methods of construction and materials, these ratings convey the degree of historic integrity of each primary resource. Most often, the evaluation of a resource’s integrity is subjective. JLD Preservation Consulting took into consideration whether exterior alterations were reversible. For example, if vinyl siding was applied over original weatherboard without altering character-defining design elements (window and door surrounds, stylistic details, etc.), the vinyl siding might be removed, and the historic integrity of the resource restored. This is considered a “reversible” modification. Similarly, buildings age and must be maintained, often requiring the replacement of materials and design elements. JLD Preservation Consulting considered whether exterior alterations are in kind - sharing similar material, methods of construction, and stylistic elements, which would retain the historic qualities of the resource and neighborhood. The following criteria was taken into consideration when rating the integrity of an individual resource. Table 4 provides a breakdown of the 296 documented resources within the Survey Area based on the recommended level of historic integrity.

Excellent - If over 50 years of age, the building would be considered a contributing element to a historic district.

- The building retains its original form and massing
- The exterior cladding material has not been altered, or is a historic modification
- Window fenestration and door openings are unaltered
- In the event that openings are altered for maintenance purposes, were the alterations done in a sensitive and appropriate manner using similar materials, profiles, and sizes

⁴² National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, US Department of the Interior, 1990.

- Character-defining decorative elements are unaltered, such as porches and other design elements conveying a specific architectural style
- The building retains its overall character for the time period in which it was erected

Good – the building would be a contributing element to a historic district The original form and massing are intact

- The majority of the exterior cladding is intact
- Minor alterations to building openings or spaces has occurred using new material, but not resulting in irreversible damage to original fenestrations
- Character-defining decorative elements are intact
- Reversible alterations, such as vinyl siding over weatherboard, are reversible and the historic character of the property is easily restored
- Minor additions to side or rear elevations are in an appropriate and do not detract from the overall character and design of the building

Moderate – if restored in conformance with the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation, and the property might be a contributing resource to a historic district

- The original form and massing are intact
- Exterior cladding has been altered or added; however, the application of new siding is reversible to reveal original cladding underneath
- Alterations to building openings altered profiles, sizes, and materials of the original openings
- Minor loss of important decorative elements, including porches
- Additions are sensitive to the original design
- Historic feeling, or character, of the building is compromised, but may be restored

Low – the property would be considered a noncontributing element to a historic district

- Form and massing are altered
- Exterior materials and cladding are altered
- Decorative elements removed
- Irreversible alterations to exterior cladding and openings
- Incompatible additions
- Loss of overall historic feeling or character

INTEGRITY RATING	TOTAL
Excellent	0
Good	88
Moderate	106
Low	35
Less than 50 Years of Age	67

Figure 5. Breakdown of Resources (Total 296) by Integrity Rating

SECTION 4: SURVEY PRODUCTS AND DOCUMENTATION

Products of the survey include Historic Resources Inventory Forms, a survey map (Appendix B), high-quality digital photographs of all resources, and entries of all resources into the MDAH Consultant Inventory database. In addition, JLD Consulting compiled a detailed resource inventory of all parcels within the Survey Area. The inventory is provided in Appendix D. An electronic Excel spreadsheet is also included for use by City planners as the historic Southside Neighborhood continues forward in its revitalization efforts.

SECTION 5: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH, DOCUMENTATION, AND REGISTRATION

No properties within the Survey Area are listed on the National Register of Historic Place. Mt. Zion Baptist Church (#1) was recognized in 1999 by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History as the “Civil War Church,” and the Dwight House (#134) on Spencer Street is considered a local landmark. Among the objectives of this survey is to identify individual resources within the survey area that might qualify for individual National Register listing. This assessment is based primarily on exterior observations and the apparent degree of historic integrity. None of the buildings within the Survey Area were categorized with an Excellent integrity rating. While there are 88 properties retaining a good degree of integrity, they do not retain sufficient integrity for individual listing.

National Register Historic District

When evaluating a group of resources for potential National Register-eligibility as a historic district, each property is considered either contributing or non-contributing. A contributing property to a historic district is not required to meet the same degree of architectural integrity as an individual landmark. However, it must retain enough of its historic fabric to contribute to the overall sense of place and integrity to convey the historical significance of the district as a whole. For purposes of this study, all properties that received an integrity rating of “low” or are less than 50 years of age are recommended as noncontributing resources to a potential National Register Historic District. Thirty-five (35) properties are categorized as lacking integrity and an additional 67 are less than fifty years of age. As such, a total of 102, or 34.4%, of the total resources within the Survey Area are recommended as noncontributing to a potential National Register district. This percentage of noncontributing resources is less than 50, and the Survey Area would meet the integrity requirements for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. Such listing would include multiple historical themes including African American Heritage, Community Planning and Development, and Architecture.

The recommended boundaries for the Arledge-Dabbs National Register Historic District encompasses the entirety of the survey area. The recommended boundaries include both of the early white and black sectors of the neighborhood that developed during the early-20th century. Houses reflect the strong middle-class of the white residents and the developing working- and middle-class African American neighborhood that emerged west of the former B&HS Railroad. By the 1970s, the entire survey area gradually transitioned into a predominantly African American neighborhood. While properties fronting Dabbs Street form a well-defined western boundary for a potential historic district, it is recommended that additional survey activities occur west of Dabbs Street. This area developed concurrently with the Arledge-Dabbs study area as a predominantly African American neighborhood. It includes additional religious and commercial development, as well as the Eureka School, constructed in 1921 as the first brick-built black school in Mississippi. The area to the west also includes an intact, mid-20th century public housing project, Robertson Place, that would contribute to the ethnic heritage and architectural gamut of a potential historic district.

SECTION 6: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESOURCE PRESERVATION

Since the 1980s, the Arledge-Dabbs Neighborhood has experienced the loss of numerous residential resources and churches. Destruction from Hurricane Katrina and a tornado in 2017 caused significant damage to the Survey Area. Many buildings were razed and a large portion of the neighborhood is characterized by vacant lots and abandoned buildings. While National Register listing offers such benefits as access to rehabilitation tax credits, it does not provide complete protection against infill construction or alterations. The City of Hattiesburg and its appropriate Neighborhood Associations should work to educate residents and builders on appropriate restoration practices and infill design, while also encouraging the renewal and revitalization of this irreplaceable historic community. In addition, the City should promote the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program to local property owners. Although the process of working through the tax incentive process may discourage property owners from participating, the City might consider aiding in some way with the documentation.

While the National Register encourages residents to promote the preservation of their neighborhood and its historic resources, it is an honorary designation. The City of Hattiesburg might consider designating the Arledge-Dabbs neighborhood at the local level as a historic district. In doing so, design guidelines may be established to guide appropriate infill design of the numerous vacant lots throughout the neighborhood.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: WORK PROGRAM

This survey will focus on all properties within the specified areas of Hattiesburg (see Appendix B). Comprehensive, intensive survey (all buildings, both historic and non-historic) will be required in this area.

The City of Hattiesburg shall provide the consultant with any relevant maps, studies, and other data in its possession that pertain to this project.

APPENDIX B: SURVEY MAP

LEGEND

001 SURVEY SEQUENCE #

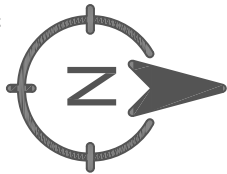
PARCEL

SURVEY BOUNDARY



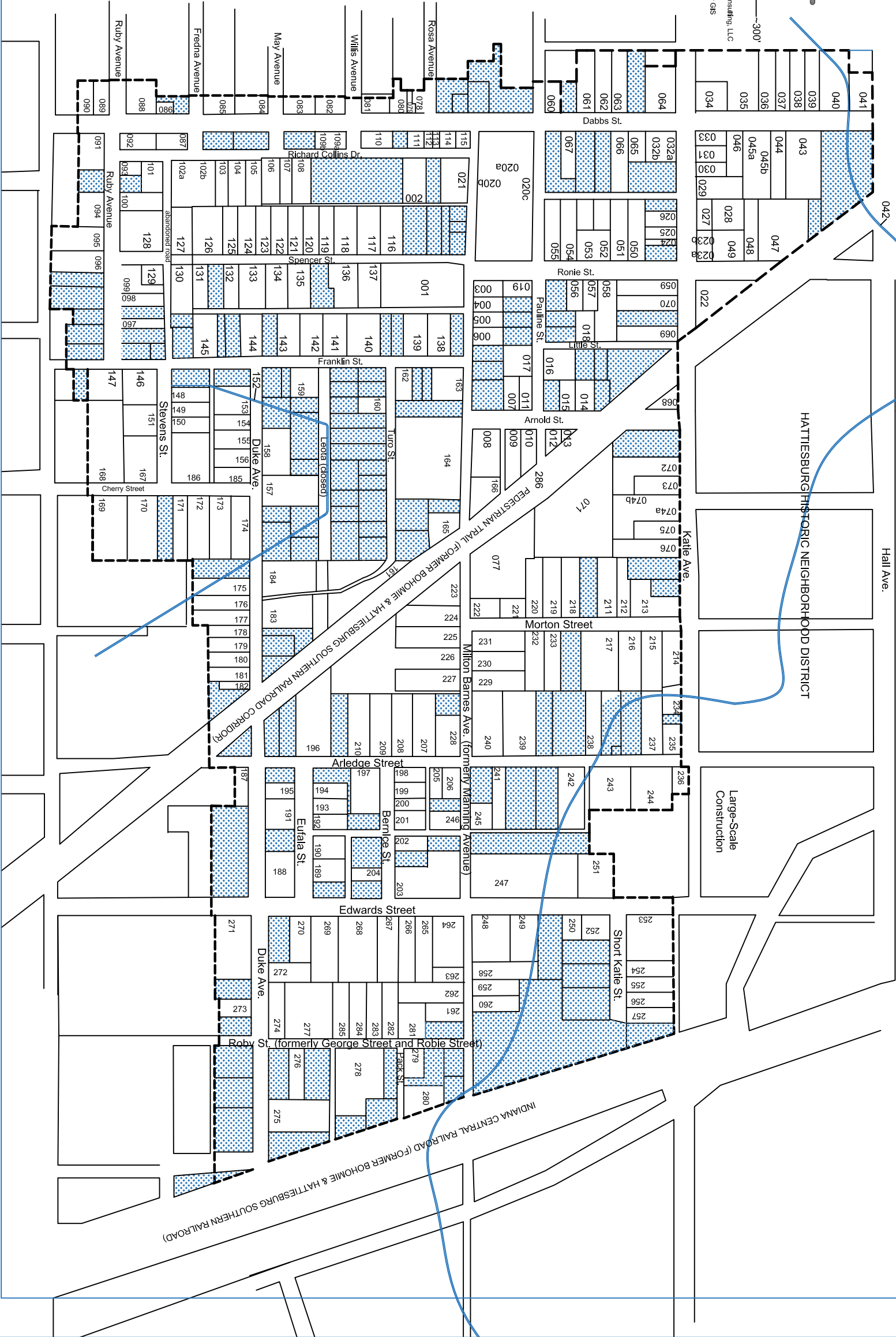
VACANT LOT

ARLEDGE-DABBS NEIGHBORHOOD SURVEY AREA
HATTIESBURG, FORREST COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI



0 300'

Prepared by: JLD Preservation Consulting, LLC
April 2020
Base Map: Forrest County GIS



APPENDIX C: SURVEY INVENTORY

ARLEDGE-DABBS NEIGHBORHOOD SURVEY HATTIESBURG, FORREST COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI OCTOBER 2019 to FEBRUARY 2020												
SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (If known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
001	035-HAT-0355	901	Spencer Street	14386	Mt. Zion Baptist Church	1993	religious facility - church	religious facility - church	Gable Front	No Academic Style		
002	NA	907	Spencer Street	14375	Not Known	c.1955	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Good	
003	NA	902	Ronie Street	18497	House	c.1965	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	
004	NA	502	Milton Barnes Avenue	18498	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Minimal Traditional	No Academic Style	Moderate	
005	NA	504	Milton Barnes Avenue	18499	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	
006	NA	506	Milton Barnes Avenue	18500	House	c.1960	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	
007	NA	817	Arnold Street	18492	House	c.1955	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	
008	NA	818	Arnold Street	18483	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Good	
009	NA	816	Arnold Street	18484	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Moderate	

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
010	NA	814 1/2	Arnold Street	18485	House	c.1970	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	
011	NA	815	Arnold Street	18486	House	c.1965	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Good	
012	NA	814	Arnold Street	18478	House	c.1925	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Moderate	
013	NA	800	Arnold Street	18479	Independent Holy Church of God	c.1955	religious facility - church	Not in use	Gable Front	No Academic Style	Moderate	
014	NA	805	Arnold Street	23816	House	c.1935	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Moderate	
015		807	Arnold Street	23818	House	c.1960	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Good	
016	NA	530	Pauline Avenue	23819	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Good	
017	NA	511	Pauline Avenue	18488	House	c.1970	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	
018	NA	820	Ronie Street	23827	House	c.1970	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
019	NA	901	Ronie Street	18496	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	
021	NA	401	Milton Barnes Avenue	14357	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Minimal Traditional	No Academic Style	Moderate	
022	NA	500	Katie Avenue	18463	Bottling Works	c.1940	Commercial - store	Commercial - store	One-Part Commercial Block	No Academic Style	Moderate	
024	NA	413	Katie Avenue	23797	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	shotgun	No Academic Style	Moderate	
025	NA	411	Katie Avenue	23798	House	c.1936	residential - single family	residential - single family	Double Shotgun	No Academic Style	Low	
026	NA	409	Katie Avenue	23799	House	2002	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style		
027	NA	418	Katie Avenue	23738	House	c.1970	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	
028	NA	No Address	Katie Avenue	44249	House	c.1975	Garage	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style		
029	NA	406	Katie Avenue	23743	House	c.1975	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
030	NA	404	Katie Avenue	23742	House	c.1975	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
031	NA	402	Katie Avenue	23741	House	c.1975	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
033	NA	400	Katie Avenue	23740	House	c.1975	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
034	NA	719	Dabbs Street	23757	House	c.1990	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style		
035	NA	715	Dabbs Street	23756	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	
036	NA	713	Dabbs Street	23755	House	c.1925	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Moderate	
037	NA	711	Dabbs Street	23754	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
038	NA	709	Dabbs Street	23753	House	c.1945	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Low	
039	NA	707	Dabbs Street	23752	House	c.1945	residential - single family	residential - single family	Minimal Traditional	No Academic Style	Moderate	

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/Form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
040	NA	703	Dabbs Street	23751	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
041	NA	701	Dabbs Street	23748	House	c.1920	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Low	
042	NA	No Address	No Address	No Pin	Drainage System (Channel, Bridges, Culverts, etc)	c.1950	public works	public works	No Defined Form	No Academic Style	Good	
043	NA	712	Dabbs Street	23746	House	c.1935	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Good	
044	NA	714	Dabbs Street	23745	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	Minimal Traditional	No Academic Style	Good	
046	NA	722	Dabbs Street	23739	House	c.1970	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	
047	NA	713	Ronie Street	23737	Office Space	c.1980s	commercial - offices	Not in use	Free-Standing Commercial	No Academic Style		
048	NA	715	Ronie Street	37316	House	1949	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
049	NA	723	Ronie Street	44248	House	c.1970	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
050	NA	801	Ronie Street	31815	House	c.1960	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	
051	NA	805	Ronie Street	31814	House	c.1965	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	
052	NA	811	Ronie Street	23801	Duplex	c.1930	residential - duplex	residential - single family	Double Shotgun	No Academic Style	Moderate	
053	NA	813	Ronie Street	23801	Duplex	c.1930	residential - duplex	residential - single family	Double Shotgun	No Academic Style	Moderate	
054	NA	815	Ronie Street	45763	Duplex	c.1930	residential - duplex	residential - single family	Double Shotgun	No Academic Style	Low	
055	NA	819	Ronie Street	23802	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Low	
056	NA	812	Ronie Street	23822	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
057	NA	810	Ronie Street	23826	House	c.1945	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Good	
058	NA	808	Ronie Street	23828	House	c.1935	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Good	

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
059	NA	501	Katie Avenue	23829	House	c.1935	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Moderate	
060	NA	817	Dabbs Street	23784	House	c.1925	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Good	
061	NA	811	Dabbs Street	23780	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Low	
062	NA	809	Dabbs Street	23779	House	c.1955	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	
063	NA	807	Dabbs Street	23778	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Good	
064	NA	801	Dabbs Street	23775	House	c.1970	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	
065	NA	804	Dabbs Street	23808	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
066	NA	806	Dabbs Street	23807	House	c.1935	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Good	
067	NA	814	Dabbs Street	23804	House	c.1960	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
068	NA	515	Katie Avenue	23812	Katie Avenue Training Center	c.1975	commercial - unspecified	commercial - unspecified	Free-Standing Commercial	No Academic Style		
069	NA	509	Katie Avenue	23832	House	c.1935	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
070	NA	503	Katie Avenue	23830	Randall Petite House	c.1935	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Moderate	
071	NA	810	Arnold Street	18480	Federation Towers Apartments	1982	residential - multi-family	residential - multi-family	Apartment Building	No Academic Style		
072	035-HAT-0358	603	Katie Avenue	18476	P.S. Martello House	c.1915	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bayed Cottage	No Academic Style	Moderate	
073	NA	605	Katie Avenue	18475	House	c.1975	residential - duplex	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
075	035-HAT-2979	611	Katie Avenue	18470	House	c.1920	residential - single family	Not in use	Bungalow	Craftsman	Moderate	
076	NA	613	Katie Avenue	18469	House	c.1995	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style		
077	NA	603	Pauline Avenue	18481	Federation Park	2016	recreation - park	recreation - park	Park	No Academic Style		

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/Form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
078	NA	321	Rosa Avenue	13837	Commercial and Boarding	c.1930	commercial - with boarding	commercial - unspecified	Free-Standing Commercial	No Academic Style	Good	
079	NA	915	Dabbs Street	13838	Reed's Restaurant	c.1940	commercial - restaurant	Not in use	Free-Standing Commercial	No Academic Style	Good	
080	NA	917	Dabbs Street	13839	House	c.1925	residential - single family	residential - single family	hipped cottage	Craftsman	Good	
081	NA	314	Willis Avenue	13856	House	1979	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
082	NA	925	Dabbs Street	13864	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Low	
083	NA	929	Dabbs Street	13877	House	c.1960	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	
084	NA	1001	Dabbs Street	13934	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style	Low	
085	NA	1003	Dabbs Street	13949	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
086	NA	1101	Dabbs Street	13955	Myers Child Care Center	2003	Day Care	Day Care	Ranch House	No Academic Style		

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
087	NA	1102	Dabbs Street	13952	PATHWAY CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP CHURCH	c.1955	Religious - church	religious - church	Front-Gabled Church	No Academic Style	Good	
088	NA	1107	Dabbs Street	13968	William Weathersby House	c.1935	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Moderate	
089	NA	1201	Dabbs Street	14016	House	c.1945	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
090	NA	1203	Dabbs Street	14017	House	c.1980	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
091	NA	1200	Dabbs Street	14027	House	c.1960	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style	Low	
092	NA	1114	Dabbs Street	13953	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Minimal Traditional	No Academic Style	Moderate	
093	NA	400	Ruby Avenue	12958	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Good	
094	NA	407	Ruby Avenue	12978	House	c.1975	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
095	NA	409	Ruby Avenue	12980	House	c.1920	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Good	

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
096	NA	415	Ruby Avenue	12982	House	c.1920	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Moderate	
97	NA	508	Ruby Avenue	12970	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	shotgun	Craftsman	Moderate	
98	NA	504	Ruby Avenue	12968	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
99	NA	502	Ruby Avenue	12967	House	c.1945	residential - single family	residential - single family	shotgun	No Academic Style	Good	
100	NA	408	Ruby Avenue	12960	House	c.1965	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	no Academic Style	Good	
101	NA	1104	Richard Collins Drive	12957	House	c.1920	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
103	NA	938	Richard Collins Drive	14350	House	1973	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	no Academic Style		
104	NA	936	Richard Collins Drive	14351	House	1973	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	no Academic Style		
105	NA	934	Richard Collins Drive	14352	House	1973	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	no Academic Style		

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
106	NA	932	Richard Collins Drive	14353	House	1973	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	no Academic Style		
107	NA	930	Richard Collins Drive	14354	House	1973	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	no Academic Style		
108	NA	928	Richard Collins Drive	14348	House	1973	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	no Academic Style		
110	NA	918	Dabbs Street	13861	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	
111	NA	914	Dabbs Street	13859	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	
112	NA	912	Dabbs Street	13858	Commercial	c.1945	Commercial - store	Not in use	Free-Standing Commercial	No Academic Style	Good	
113	NA	912A	Dabbs Street	13800	Commercial	c.1945	Commercial - store	Not in use	Free-Standing Commercial	No Academic Style	Good	
114	NA	910	Dabbs Street	13799	Alexander Building	c.1940	Commercial and Hotel	Not in use	Free-Standing Commercial	No Academic Style	Good	
115	NA	908	Dabbs Street	13798	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Minimal Traditional	No Academic Style	Moderate	

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
116	NA	909	Spencer Street	14364	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Good	
117	NA	911	Spencer Street	14365	House	c.1925	residential - single family	residential - single family	Double Pen	No Academic Style	Moderate	
118	NA	915	Spencer Street	14366	House	c.1970	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	
119	NA	917	Spencer Street	14367	House	c.1920	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
120	NA	919	Spencer Street	14368	House	c.1955	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	
121	NA	1001	Spencer Street	14369	House	1962	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	
122	NA	927	Spencer Street	14370	House	c.1960	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	
123	NA	929	Spencer Street	14371	House	c.1960	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	
124	NA	931	Spencer Street	14372	House	c.1960	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/Form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
125	NA	933	Spencer Street	14373	House	c.1965	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	
126	NA	935	Spencer Street	14374	House	c.1965	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	
127	NA	1019	Spencer Street	12962	House	c.1955	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
128	NA	1021	Spencer Street	12961	House	c.1920	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Moderate	
129	NA	1020	Spencer Street	12966	House	2015	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style		
130	NA	1016	Spencer Street	12964	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Good	
131	NA	1014 1/2	Spencer Street	14376	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	
132	NA	1012	Spencer Street	14378	House	c.1935	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Moderate	
133	NA	1006	Spencer Street	14379	House	c.1955	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
134	035-HAT-4103	1004	Spencer Street	14380	Dwight Home	c.1935	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Low	
135	NA	918	Spencer Street	14381	House	1973	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
136	NA	914	Spencer Street	14383	House	c.1980	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
137	NA	912	Spencer Street	14384	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	
138	NA	200	Franklin Street	14391	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Low	
139	NA	1009	Franklin Street	14393	House	c.1975	residential - single family	Not in use	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
140	NA	911	Franklin Street	14396	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
141	NA	911 1/2	Franklin Street	14397	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	
142	NA	913	Franklin Street	14398	House	c.1945	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Good	

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/Form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
143	NA	915	Franklin Street	14399	House	1979	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
144	NA	1021	Franklin Street	14401	house	2003	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style		
145	NA	1025	Franklin Street	14404	house	1993	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style		
146	NA	1107	Franklin Street	24120	Franklin Quick Stop	1957	Commercial - store	Commercial - store	Free-Standing Commercial	No Academic Style	Low	
147	NA	1109	Franklin Street	12991	Rod's Auto Repair	1963	Industrial - unknown	Commercial - auto repair	Warehouse	No Academic Style	Moderate	
148	035-HAT-4104	602	Stevens Street	24110	House	1973	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
149	NA	604	Stevens Street	24111	House	1973	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
150	NA	606	Stevens Street	24112	House	c.1970	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	
151	NA	607	Stevens Street	24112	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Good	

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
152	NA	NA	Varies	No Pin	Drainage System (Channel, Bridges, Culverts, etc)	c.1955	public works	public works	Drainage System	no Academic Style	Good	
153	NA	601	Duke Avenue	24114	House	c.1975	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
154	NA	603	Duke Avenue	24115	House	c.1975	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	no Academic Style		
155	NA	605	Duke Avenue	24116	House	c.1975	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	no Academic Style		
156	NA	607	Duke Avenue	24117	House	1979	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	no Academic Style		
157	NA	700	Duke Avenue	13269	House	1979	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	no Academic Style		
158	NA	610	Duke Avenue	13277	House	c.1945	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	no Academic Style	Moderate	
159	NA	1012	Franklin Street	13273	Duplex	c.1930	residential - duplex	residential - single family	Double Shotgun	no Academic Style	Low	
160	NA	1008	Turo Street	13257	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Low	

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/Form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
161	NA	No Address	Turo Street	38961	Garage	c.1980	other: garage	other: garage	garage	No Academic Style		
162	NA	1006	Franklin Street	12936	House	c.1945	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Low	
163	NA	617	Milton Barnes Avenue	12934	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Good	
164	NA	623	Milton Barnes Avenue	12939	House	c.1950	residential - single family	Not in use	No Defined Form	No Academic Style	Low	
165	NA	0	Milton Barnes Avenue	13246	house	c.1940	residential - single family	destroyed	No Defined Form	No Academic Style	low	
166	NA	622	Milton Barnes Avenue	18482	Storage sheds	c.2010	other: storage	other: storage	storage shed	No Academic Style		
020a	NA	900	Dabbs Street	14360	Holy Rosary Church	1974	religious facility - church	religious facility - church	T-shaped	Modernist	Good	
020b	NA	900	Dabbs Street	14360	Holy Rosary Parish Hall	c.1970s	religious facility - parish hall	religious facility - parish hall	No Defined Form	Modernist	Good	
020c	NA	900	Dabbs Street	14360	Holy Rosary Parsonage	c.1980	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style		

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/Form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
023a	NA	731	Ronie Street	23736	Duplex	c.1940	residential - duplex	residential - single family	Double Shotgun	No Academic Style	Good	
023b	NA	731	Ronie Street	23736	Duplex	c.1940	residential - duplex	residential - single family	Double Shotgun	No Academic Style	Good	
032A	NA	800	Dabbs Street	23810	House	c.1925	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
032B	NA	800	Dabbs Street	23810	Mobile Home	c.1990	residential - mobile home	residential - mobile home	mobile home	No Academic Style		
045A	NA	716	Dabbs Street	23744	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
045B	NA	716 1/2	Dabbs Street	23744	Apartment	c.1945	residential - duplex	residential - duplex	No Defined Form	No Academic Style	low	
074a	035-HAT-2979	609	Katie Avenue	18471	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Good	
074b	NA	609	Katie Avenue	18471	Detached Apartment	c.1940	residential single apartment	residential single apartment	Detached apartment	No Academic Style	Good	
102a	NA	1100	Richard Collins Drive	12956	house	c.1970	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	Colonial Revival	Good	

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/Form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
102b	NA	1100	Richard Collins Drive	14349	house	c.1935	residential - single family	storage	shotgun	No Academic Style	Moderate	
109a	NA	926	Dabbs Street	13862	Convenience Store	2007	Commercial - grocery	Commercial - grocery	Free-Standing Commercial	No Academic Style		
109b	NA	926	Dabbs Street	13862	Sno Hut	c.2010	commercial - food stand	commercial - food stand	No Defined Form	No Academic Style		
167		1011	Cherry Street	24118	House	c.1975	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
168		1013	Cherry Street	12990	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style	Moderate	
169a		1012	Cherry Street	12996	House	c.1910	residential - single family	residential - single family	pyramidal cottage	Craftsman	low	
169b		1012	Cherry Street	12996	Garage Apartment	c.1920s	Garage Apartment	Garage Apartment	Garage Apartment	No Academic Style	good	
170		1010	Cherry Street	24101	House	c.1965	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	Modernist	good	
171	NA	1004	Cherry Street	24099	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	low	

SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/Form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
172	NA	1002	Cherry Street	24106	House	1977	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
173	NA	1000	Cherry Street	24105	House	c.1975	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
174	NA	701	Duke Avenue	24104	House	c.1975	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
175	NA	705	Duke Avenue	24097	House	c.2010	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style		
176	NA	707	Duke Avenue	24096	House	c.2010	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style		
177	NA	709	Duke Avenue	24095	House	2008	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style		
178	NA	617	Duke Avenue	13010	House	c.1970	residential - single family	residential - single family	shotgun	No Academic Style	Moderate	
179	NA	619	Duke Avenue	13009	House	c.1970	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
180	NA	623	Duke Avenue	13008	House	c.1970	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	

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181	NA	625	Duke Avenue	13007	House	c.1970	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
182	NA	627	Duke Avenue	13005	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	shotgun	No Academic Style	Moderate	
183	NA	618	Duke Avenue	12952	House	c.1945	residential - duplex	residential - single family	Double Shotgun	Vacant	Moderate	
184	NA	614	Duke Avenue	12950	House	2000	residential - single family	residential - single family		No Academic Style		
185	NA	1001	Cherry Street	24107	House	c.1975	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style		
186	NA	1005	Cherry Street	24113	House	c.1935	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	good	
187	NA	1000	Arledge Street	13013	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Minimal Traditional	No Academic Style	good	
188	NA	919	Edwards Street	15151	Day Care	1974	Bank	Day Care	No Defined Form	Colonial Revival		
189	NA	712	Eufala Street	15149	House	c.1920	residential - single family	residential - duplex	shotgun	No Academic Style	Moderate	

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190	NA	710	Eufala Street	15148	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	low	
191	NA	707	Eufala Street	15157	House	c.1920	residential - single family	residential - single family	saddlebag	No Academic Style	Moderate	
192	NA	708	Eufala Street	15147	House	c.1940	residential - single family	Not in use	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
193	NA	706	Eufala Street	15146	House	c.1945	residential - single family	residential - single family	Minimal Traditional	No Academic Style	Moderate	
194	NA	702	Eufala Street	15145	House	c.1945	residential - single family	residential - single family	Minimal Traditional	No Academic Style	Moderate	
195	NA	703	Eufala Street	15155	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	Minimal Traditional	No Academic Style	Moderate	
196	NA	915	Arlidge Street	12947	Charles Williams House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Moderate	
197	NA	908	Arlidge Street	15143	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	low	
198	NA	700	Bernice Avenue	15131	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	

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199	NA	700 1/2	Bernice Avenue	29623	House	1952	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
200	NA	702	Bernice Avenue	15132	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	good	
201	NA	704	Bernice Avenue	15133	House	c.1955	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	good	
202	NA	708	Bernice Avenue	15134	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	Minimal Traditional	No Academic Style	Moderate	
203	NA	907	Edwards Street	15137	Restaurant	1980	commercial - restaurant	Not in use	Free-Standing Commercial	No Academic Style		
204	NA	713	Bernice Avenue	15140	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	L-Front Cottage	No Academic Style	low	
205	NA	902	Arledge Street	15130	House and Store	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	L-Front Cottage	No Academic Style	low	
206	NA	900	Arledge Street	15129	Quadplex Apartment	1982	residential - multi-family	residential - multi-family	Apartment Building	No Academic Style		
207	NA	903	Arledge Street	13116	House	2018	residential - multi-family	residential - multi-family	Bungalow	No Academic Style		

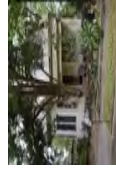
SSN	1994 Survey No. (if applicable)	Address	Street	PPIN	Historic Name (if known)	Date of Construction	Historic Function	Current Function	Building Type/Form	Architectural Style	Historic Integrity	Photograph
208	NA	905	Arlidge Street	13117	Willis Ladner House	c.1910	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bayed Cottage	Craftsman	good	
209	NA	907	Arlidge Street	13118	Hammond House	c.1910	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bayed Cottage	No Academic Style	Moderate	
210	NA	909	Arlidge Street	13119	Rogers House	c.1910	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bayed Cottage	Folk Victorian	Moderate	
211	NA	809	Morton Street	12866	Booker House	c.1945	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
212	NA	807	Morton Street	12868	House	c.1955	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style	Moderate	
213	NA	803-805 (even)	Morton Street	12869	Duplex	c.1955	residential - duplex	residential - duplex	No Defined Form	No Academic Style	good	
214	NA	701	Katie Avenue	12871	House	2008	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style		
215	NA	802 and 804	Morton Street	31890	Duplex	c.1955	residential - duplex	residential - duplex	No Defined Form	No Academic Style	Moderate	
216	NA	806	Morton Street	12870	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	

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217	NA	808	Morton Street	12872	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style	Moderate	
218	NA	815	Morton Street	12887	House	c.1935	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	good	
219	NA	817	Morton Street	12888	Duplex	1962	residential - duplex	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	good	
220	NA	819	Morton Street	12889	House	c.1945	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	low	
221	NA	821	Morton Street	12891	House	1964	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	
222	NA	632	Milton Barnes Avenue	12892	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	good	
223	NA	627	Milton Barnes Avenue	12946	House	c.1955	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	good	
224	NA	629	Milton Barnes Avenue	12945	House	c.1955	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	
225	NA	631	Milton Barnes Avenue	12944	House	c.1955	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	good	

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226	NA	633	Milton Barnes Avenue	12943	House	c.1955	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	good	
227	NA	635	Milton Barnes Avenue	12942	House	c.1955	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	low	
228	NA	641	Milton Barnes Avenue	13115	House	c.1985	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style		
229	NA	638	Milton Barnes Avenue	12883	House	c.1945	residential - single family	residential - single family	Minimal Traditional	No Academic Style	Moderate	
230	NA	636	Milton Barnes Avenue	12884	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	
231	NA	634	Milton Barnes Avenue	12885	House	c.1945	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
232	NA	818	Morton Street	12882	House	c.1945	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style	Moderate	
233	NA	816	Morton Street	12881	House	c.1945	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style	good	
234	NA	705	Katie Avenue	12875	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	good	

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235	NA	801	Arlidge Street	12873	House	c.1925	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	good	
236	NA	800	Arlidge Street	21060	Fire Station No. 2	c.1920	government - fire station	government - office	No Defined Form	No Academic Style	Moderate	
237	035-HAT-2981	803	Arlidge Street	12876	House	c.1925	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Moderate	
238	NA	809	Arlidge Street	13285	House	c.1935	residential - single family	residential - single family	L-Front Cottage	Craftsman	Moderate	
239	NA	821	Arlidge Street	13282	House	c.1920	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	good	
240	NA	825	Arlidge Street	13281	House	c.1920	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	good	
241	NA	820	Arlidge Street	21068	House	c.1965	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
242	NA	814	Arlidge Street	21064	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	good	
243a	NA	806	Arlidge Street	21062	Moore house	c.1910	residential - single family	residential - multi-family	hipped cottage	No Academic Style	low	

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243b	NA	806	Arlidge Street	21062	Apartment	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style	low	
244	NA	800 1/2	Arlidge Street	21061	Warehouse	c.1990	Government - warehouse	Government - warehouse	Warehouse	No Academic Style		
245	NA	706	Milton Barnes Avenue	21067	Apartment	1982	residential - multi-family	residential - multi-family	Apartment Building	No Academic Style		
246	NA	705	Milton Barnes Avenue	15127	House	c.1920	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	good	
247	NA	819 and 823	Edwards Street	12895	Fat Boys Mart	1979	commercial - multiple retail	commercial - multiple retail	Free-Standing Commercial	No Academic Style		
248	NA	822	Edwards Street	12912	W.R. Eure House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	good	
249	NA	820	Edwards Street	12911	Eure House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	good	
250	NA	818	Edwards Street	12910	Wayside Activity Center	c.1960	Commercial - store	religious - activity center	One-Part Commercial Block	No Academic Style	Moderate	
251	NA	807	Edwards Street	12894	House	c.1950	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Colonial Revival	good	

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252	NA	816	Edwards Street	12907	Discount Tobacco & Beer	c.1965	commercial - multiple retail	commercial - multiple retail	Free-Standing Commercial	No Academic Style	good	
253	035-HAT-2954	800	Edwards Street	12904	Conn House	1907	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bayed Cottage	Queen Anne and Free classical	good	
254	NA	804	Short Katie Avenue	12905	Dudley Moore House	c.1915	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bayed Cottage	No Academic Style	Moderate	
255	NA	806	Short Katie Avenue	26845	M.S. Jackson House	c.1915	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bayed Cottage	No Academic Style	Moderate	
256	NA	808	Short Katie Avenue	26846	Korndorffer House	c.1915	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bayed Cottage	No Academic Style	good	
257	NA	810	Short Katie Avenue	26847	Husband House	c.1915	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bayed Cottage	No Academic Style	good	
258	NA	808	Milton Barnes Avenue	12914	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	low	
259	NA	810	Milton Barnes Avenue	26849	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	low	
260	NA	812	Milton Barnes Avenue	26850	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	low	

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261	NA	811	Milton Barnes Avenue	12920	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	good	
262	NA	809	Milton Barnes Avenue	12919	House	c.1920	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	good	
263	NA	807	Milton Barnes Avenue	12916	House	c.1915	residential - single family	residential - single family	L-Front Cottage	No Academic Style	Moderate	
264	NA	900	Edwards Street	12915	House	c.1960	residential - single family	residential - single family	Ranch House	No Academic Style	Moderate	
265	NA	904	Edwards Street	12917	Barksdale House	c.1910	residential - single family	residential - single family	L-Front Cottage	No Academic Style	Moderate	
266	NA	906	Edwards Street	12918	House	c.1930	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
267	NA	908	Edwards Street	12926	Barksdale House	c.1910	residential - single family	residential - single family	L-Front Cottage	No Academic Style	good	
268	NA	914	Edwards Street	12927	Foster House	c.1920	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	good	
269	NA	916	Edwards Street	12928	Williams House	c.1910	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bayed Cottage	No Academic Style	good	

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270	NA	918	Edwards Street	12930	House	c.1960	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
271	NA	1000	Edwards Street	13043	Wayside Temple Church	2005	Religious - church	Religious - church	Front-Gabled Church	No Academic Style		
272	NA	806	Duke Avenue	12931	House	c.1960	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	good	
273	NA	805	Duke Avenue	13041	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	low	
274	NA	923	Roby Street	12933	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
275	NA	914	Duke Avenue	15575	House	2004	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style		
276	NA	916	Roby Street	15573	House	2013	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style		
277	NA	919	Roby Street	12932	W.T. Taylor House	c.1910	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bayed Cottage	Craftsman	Moderate	
278	NA	908	Roby Street	15569	Duplex	c.1930	residential - duplex	residential - single family	Bungalow	Craftsman	Moderate	

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279	NA	904	Roby Street	15563	House	c.1920	residential - single family	residential - single family	hipped cottage	No Academic Style	Moderate	
280	NA	102	Pack Street	15564	house	c.1950	residential - single family	Not in use	Minimal Traditional	No Academic Style	low	
281	NA	813	Roby Street	40052	House	c.1980s	residential - single family	residential - single family	No Defined Form	No Academic Style		
282	NA	909	Roby Street	12922	House	2018	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style		
283	NA	911	Roby Street	12923	House	c.1940	residential - single family	residential - single family	Bungalow	No Academic Style	Moderate	
284	NA	913	Roby Street	12925	House	c.1910	residential - single family	residential - single family	L-Front Cottage	No Academic Style	low	
285	NA	915	Roby Street	12924	House	c.1910	residential - single family	residential - single family	L-Front Cottage	No Academic Style	low	
286	NA	No Address	Railroad Corridor	Not Applicable	Railroad Corridor/Bike Path	1923	Railroad Corridor	Pedestrian Corridor	No Defined Form	No Academic Style	Moderate	