

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: _____

Other names/site number: Southside Neighborhood Historic District

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded to the north by the intersection of N. Pine Street and E. 5th Street; to the east by N. and S. Walters Avenue, S. 4th Avenue, and S. 9th Avenue; to the south by E. Jackson Street, Limbert Street, and Johnson Street; and to the west by N. and S. Maple Street

City or town: Laurel State: Mississippi County: Jones

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A ___ B x C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title: SHPO	Date
<u>Mississippi Department of Archives and History</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Southside Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☒

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☐

District

☒

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Southside Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi

County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>444</u>	<u>94</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>451</u>	<u>109</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: multiple dwelling

Domestic: secondary structure

Domestic: hotel

Commerce: business, professional, specialty store, theater

Commerce: restaurant, night club, warehouse

Social: clubhouse

Government: correctional facility, government office

Education: schools

Religion: religious facility, pastorage

Transportation: road-related

Other

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: multiple dwelling and public housing

Domestic: secondary structure

Domestic: hotel

Commerce: business, professional, specialty store, restaurant, warehouse

Social: clubhouse

Government: government office

Education: school

Religion: religious facility, parsonage

Recreation and Culture: park

Transportation: road-related

Other

Vacant/Not in Use

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Folk Victorian

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY-20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style, Ranch style

OTHER: Bungalow, Bayed Cottage, Four-Square, Minimal Traditional, Shotgun, Double-Shotgun, and duplex housing

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundations: BRICK, CONCRETE; walls:

MASONRY/Brick Veneer, Concrete, WOOD/weatherboard, beveled siding,

METAL/aluminum, ASBESTOS, SYNTHETICS/vinyl, OTHER; roofs: ASHPALT,

ASBESTOS, METAL

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Southside Neighborhood Historic District is a predominantly working- and middle-class African American neighborhood that developed east of the railroad track southeast of downtown Laurel, Jones County, Mississippi (pop. 18,756, 2016 census). The Southside Neighborhood Historic District consists of a total of 560 resources including 500 primary buildings, 58 auxiliary buildings and structures, one park (#23d), and a built drainage network (440). The district occupies approximately 240 acres of land characterized by primarily residential construction with a scattering of commercial and institutional building types that chronicle the establishment and continuity of a vibrant and cohesive, largely middle-class African American community since the late-19th through the mid-20th centuries. Residential architecture predominates within the district, which retains modest house types typical of working-class housing as well as larger middle-class dwellings, many with brick veneer exteriors and restrained stylistic embellishments. Architectural styles occurring in the neighborhood include Folk Victorian, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival. Churches, commercial buildings, and educational facilities reflect the religious, social, and economic life of the community. A large housing project, the Triangle Housing Project (#316), includes 27 intact buildings and retains its historic site plan. The district includes 451 (~81%) contributing resources and 109 (~19%) non-contributing resources. Those identified as non-contributing were either constructed after the period of significance or are older buildings that have

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

undergone extensive alterations and no longer retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the district's historic character.

Narrative Description

The Southside Neighborhood Historic District is comprised of a collection of smaller planned land subdivisions and additions situated between Laurel's downtown business district and large industrial facilities to the east. The earliest of these land subdivisions, the Windham Addition, occurred in 1897, concurrently with the expansion of the city and its prolific timber industry. The most recent known subdivision of land, the Omicron Addition, occurred in 1927 at the southern end of the neighborhood. The Southern Railway corridor (formerly the New Orleans and Northeastern Railway) and Maple Street (formerly E. Front Street) act as the principal dividing line between the downtown business district to the west and the African American community to the east. A small portion of the neighborhood, particularly its northernmost section near Church Street, initially developed as a natural expansion of the downtown and contained commercial businesses and government buildings fronting the railroad corridor. Gradually, as Southside expanded, this section was absorbed into an expanding, predominantly African American community.

Land within the district is relatively flat. The western boundary of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District is Maple Street, which runs parallel to the railroad corridor in a southwest- to northeast direction. West of the corridor is occupied by Laurel's downtown business district. Modern residential development characterizes the land to the north and east of the district. Industrial facilities, including the Masonite Corporation, one of the state's largest employers, and the former Mendel Furniture Company are sited directly south and southeast of the neighborhood. A railroad spur extends in an easterly direction, running along the south side of Johnson Street (on the district's southern boundary) to the Masonite Corporation facility.

The neighborhood is characterized by its overall gridded plan with streets oriented north to south and east to west. North of Central Avenue, N. Pine Street runs parallel to the railroad corridor, with the cross streets running perpendicular, at an approximate 30-degree angle. Constructed in the 1950s through the center of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District, Interstate 59 resulted in the loss of a handful of residences along Jefferson and Madison streets. Its construction ultimately resulted in the separation of the neighborhood into northern and southern sections. Despite this separation, the two sections continue to be associated with the establishment and continuity of Laurel's African American community east of the railroad corridor.

Streets within the district are paved with few sidewalks. In addition to Maple Street (formerly Front Street), primary thoroughfares through the neighborhood include S. 4th Avenue and Masonite Drive (formerly Windham Avenue), and Pine Street. Each follows a generally north to south direction, with Masonite Drive forming a boundary around the southeast section of the neighborhood before merging into Limbert Street. Central Avenue serves as a principal route leading into the city from the east. At its junction with Maple Street is a modern round-about. The majority of the district's commercial buildings occur along these principal transportation routes. Church Street, located near the north end of the neighborhood, reveals a historic brick floor. The

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Triangle Housing Project (#316), the first such development for African Americans in the State of Mississippi, is sited within a triangle created by S. Maple Street, S. 4th Avenue, and Jefferson Street. Built in 1940, the Triangle Housing Project includes a total of 27 buildings sited along S. Maple Street and S. 4th Avenue with a large grassed park fronting Jefferson Street.

The majority of the houses throughout the Southside Neighborhood Historic District share consistency in scale and setback. Most yards are grassed with shade trees and modest masonry paths. Properties within the northern section of the district (north of I-59), which were first to develop, tend to lack driveways. Instead, parking occurs within the yard or along the street. The later residences, particularly those associated with the middle-class development of the neighborhood, feature paved, concrete, or gravel driveways extending from the street. Similarly, the majority of these houses contain roadside mailboxes.

Dates of Construction

Among the 502 primary resources within the Southside Neighborhood Historic District, only eight (8) pre-date the 20th century and thirteen (13) were constructed during the first decade. The majority of these are located within the northern section of the district. The first noticeable surge in construction within the neighborhood began in the 1920s during the peak of the timber industry in southeast Mississippi, with the construction of both working-class and middle-class housing. The neighborhood expanded rapidly towards the south through the 1920s and 1930s, with the peak in development occurring during the 1940s. Development continued at a high rate through the 1950s, gradually slowing through the 1960s. The following table provides a breakdown of construction dates within the district. The breakdown is based on surviving resources within the district. It is likely that a number of the neighborhood's earliest buildings are no longer extant – either vacant lots or replaced with later construction. However, Sanborn maps and City Directories suggest a similar trend in development as demonstrated in the table. Sixty-six (66) of the primary resources are less than 50 years of age. A large number of these include modern residential construction, such as a few groupings of affordable housing residences constructed in 2007.

<u>Apparent Date of Construction</u>	<u>Total No. of Primary Resources (502)</u>	<u>Percentage of Resources</u>
1890-1899	8	1.6%
1900-1909	13	2.6%
1910-1919	16	3.2%
1920-1929	80	16%
1930-1939	86	17%
1940-1949	101	20.1%
1950-1959	90	17.9%
1960-1970	42	8.4%
Less than 50 years of age	66	13%

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Architectural Overview

The Southside Neighborhood Historic District includes a variety of resources indicative of a cohesive, economically diverse community that evolved from the late-19th century through the mid-20th century. The establishment of such a community involves not only the construction of dwellings but of businesses to support its residents, and important institutional facilities such as schools and churches. The Southside Neighborhood is dominated by residential construction, with a total of 445 (~89%) primary resources. These include single-family dwellings, duplexes, apartment buildings, public housing and large apartment garages. The majority of the residences within the district are frame construction with weatherboard siding.

Original Function	Total Resources (560)
Residential	445
Commercial-Related	33
Religious Facilities	13
Government Building	4
Educational	3
Park (Non-Historic)	1
Network of Drainage Features	1
Secondary Buildings and Structures (Garages, Sheds, Carports, Retaining Wall, etc.)	58

Several feature brick veneer exteriors, while others are clad in asbestos shingles, aluminum, or vinyl siding. All other primary buildings are either brick or concrete block construction. The secondary buildings are primarily small frame sheds and garages with gable roofs. Carports are typically open, metal structures. Masonry retaining walls are rare within the district. However, one property features a low masonry retaining walls worth noting (#306).

Residential Types and Styles

Among the 445 residential properties, single-family housing predominates with a total of 360 examples, or approximately 80% of all residences. Remaining residential properties include duplexes (49), apartment buildings (29), garage apartments (6), and one (1) dwelling historically used as a boarding house (#310). The single-family residential construction is primarily one-story with only a few two-story examples including the C.B. Noble House (later the Robinson Funeral Home; # 408) and the McCoy-Thompson House (#409) located at 321 and 327 N. Pine Street, respectively. Both were constructed c.1910 near the north end of the neighborhood and were initially owned and occupied by white residents who were reportedly employed with the railroad. Another two-story dwelling constructed c.1910 is located towards the southern end of the neighborhood at 628 S. 7th Avenue (#117). This house is believed to have originally been owned and occupied by an African American, Allen Eaton, who was employed as a clerk with the railroad mail service.¹

The majority of the residential buildings adhere to a prescribed residential type, or form. Bungalows predominate with 199 examples. These range from modest representations lacking stylistic embellishment to larger, Craftsman-inspired illustrations. Within the Southside

¹ An etching on the sidewalk in front of the house reads "Eaton, 1910." According to the 1912 city directory, Allen Eaton was residing nearby on S. 4th Avenue and was a black clerk with the railway.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Neighborhood Historic District, bungalows range in date from the 1920s to the 1950s, with the greatest number occurring in the 1930s. Following bungalows in frequency is the Ranch house with 59 examples constructed from the 1950s to the 1970s. Ranch houses generally occur toward the southern end of the historic district. This distribution speaks toward the continuous southward expansion of the Southside Neighborhood through the mid-20th century. Similarly, the Minimal Traditional house was popular nationwide in the Post-World War II years. Although only nine (9) examples survive within the Southside Neighborhood, all constructed during the 1940s to 1950s, their distribution reflects the mid-20th century expansion of the neighborhood to the south.

Bayed cottages, or L-front houses, as well as hipped and pyramidal cottages are among the earliest vernacular house types within the Southside Neighborhood Historic District. Twenty-four (24) bayed cottages survive within the district, ranging in date from the 1890s through the 1920s. This vernacular residential form occurs in greatest frequency within the northern half of the district, particularly along N. Pine Street. A small grouping of bayed cottages is located along the 500 block of S. 5th Avenue, east of the former Sandy Gavin School (not extant). Seventeen (17) occurrences of hipped and pyramidal cottages are located within the historic neighborhood, particularly along Masonite Drive, and range in date from c.1900 to c.1930.

The Southside Neighborhood Historic District includes 40 examples of shotgun dwellings scattered throughout the entire district. Shotgun houses are typically small-scale vernacular buildings associated with workers housing. Shotgun dwellings within the neighborhood tend to occur in groups sharing similar design elements. This pattern suggests a single developer constructed multiple dwellings for use as rental properties. Although their construction dates extend from the 1920s through the 1950s, the greatest number were built during the 1930s. Among the 40 shotgun houses, a total of 24 are recognized as double-shotgun houses, all of which are historic duplexes. Additional house types occurring within the Southside Neighborhood Historic District include three (3), two-story American Foursquare houses, two (2) saddlebag dwellings, six (6) garage apartments, and 7 non-historic mobile homes.

Twenty-nine (29) apartment buildings are located within the district. Among those, twenty-six (26) are large 1- and 2-story apartments within the Triangle Housing Project and constructed in 1940. A small, frame apartment building is located to the rear of the main house at 612 Masonite Drive. This apartment building (#360b) is 2-story and appears to have four apartment units. Constructed in 1986, the Hill Williams Sr. Building (#277), is a larger two-story apartment building sited along W. Jackson Street. On a smaller scale is a modest quadplex located at 166 Elm Street (#249).

In addition to the distribution and frequency of various house forms that reveal patterns in development of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District, many of the residences convey stylistic influences popular nationwide during specific periods of American architectural history. The majority of residences within the neighborhood lack exterior adornment, or stylistic elements. Among the 445 residences, a total of 354, approximately 80%, lack a discernible architectural style. This is particularly the case among the modest, working-class dwellings. The district includes only four (4) examples of Folk Victorian houses, three of which date to the 1890s and the

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

other to c.1910. Each of the Folk Victorian houses are bayed cottages exhibiting restrained stylistic embellishment. The Craftsman-style is the most represented architectural style within the Southside Neighborhood. Among the 58 examples, the majority exhibit restrained, or minimal, Craftsman-style elements applied to the bungalow and shotgun house forms. Residential construction reflecting the Colonial Revival style account for 26 examples, all of which are within the Triangle Housing Project.

Commercial-and Transportation-Related Architecture

The Southside Neighborhood Historic District includes a small collection of commercial buildings, including automobile-related facilities. Constructed c.1920, the former Dodd's Grocery Store (#210) is the earliest extant commercial building within the district and occurs along Central Avenue. It is the district's only example of a store with a cornered entrance. An automobile dealership with service center was built c.1930 at 128 Central Avenue (#208). The brick building appears to retain good integrity despite its window and door openings being boarded over. The former Rivers Auto and Repair Company, located at 119 N. Maple Street (#308), was constructed c.1945 and is brick construction. The large facility is adapted for use as the Miami Nightclub. The majority of the automobile-related resources are concrete block or brick repair shops and garages. There are two dealerships along Central Avenue: the building at 128 Central Avenue (#208) and a modern dealership with car lot (#211) that replaced an earlier service center.

Sanborn maps reveal a small collection of rows of commercial blocks throughout the district; however, the majority are no longer extant. The few surviving commercial buildings are one- and two-story, free-standing blocks. Among those include a former movie theater (#235) located at the north end of N. Maple Street. The former Howard Hotel (#6) survives on S. 4th Avenue, just north of I-59, but is no longer operating. Other commercial buildings are modest structures with front-gabled roofs dating from the 1940s to 1960s. Constructed c.1940, the 7th Avenue Laundry (#116) is an excellent extant example of the typical commercial building scattered along the residential corridors of the neighborhood.

Religious Facilities

Religion played an important role in the establishment of a cohesive community in the Southside Neighborhood. Fourteen (14) church facilities survive within the district, including one parsonage adjacent to St. Elmo Baptist Church (#56). The churches are scattered throughout the district and include a number of denominations. Five of the churches are modern construction. The remaining church facilities range in date from c.1945 to c.1965. A number of the churches, including some of the modern construction, replaced earlier church facilities.

Historic church types range from modest, single-nave sanctuaries to larger, T-shaped facilities with prominent porticos. Among the simple variations include the Laurel A.O.H. Church of God at 612 S. 4th Avenue (#17) and the Pine Grove Baptist Church (#243) located at the east end of Elm Street. Among the most impressive historic churches within the Southside Neighborhood Historic District is St. Elmo Baptist Church (#56) fronting S. 6th Avenue. The church was built in 1947, replacing

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

an earlier facility constructed in 1906. The brick church is T-shaped with a large front-gabled sanctuary and flanking rear wings.

Two (2) churches within the Southside Neighborhood exhibit Colonial Revival influences. Constructed c.1965, the Macedonia Seventh Day Adventist Church (#368) on Masonite Drive is a modest church building with restrained stylistic elements. Built in 1962, St. Paul Methodist Church (#292) is indicative of Modern Movement ecclesiastical design.

Educational Buildings

The Southside Neighborhood is noted for its impressive educational history. Among the noted early-20th century school facilities is the Sandy Gavin Elementary School (also known as Southside #2). Unfortunately, the impressive brick administration building was razed c.2000. However, an architect-designed annex to the school was constructed in 1954 and another in c.1960. Both survive and reflect the International style frequently used in public school design.

Integrity

A large percentage of the buildings within the Southside Neighborhood Historic District reflect some degree of exterior modifications; however, the overall integrity of its resources remains intact. Surviving resources within the district, coupled with the historic grid layout, setting, and consistency in streetscapes, continue to convey the continuity of a cohesive working- and middle-class neighborhood. The historic district includes 451 (~81%) contributing resources and 109 (~19%) non-contributing resources. Those identified as non-contributing were either constructed after the period of significance or are older buildings that have undergone extensive alterations and no longer retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the district.

Inventory of Resources

The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name, followed by address number, in ascending order. In some instances, a single parcel includes multiple buildings that are associated with another. For example, a main residence and a large, apartment garage at the rear are both counted as a primary resource, but are assigned the same resource number, followed by a letter (ex. 100a, 100b, 100c, and so on). The Triangle Housing Complex contains 27 buildings, each assigned the same resource number, followed by a letter. The buildings are all associated with a single grouping of apartments constructed by the Housing Authority as a single complex. When secondary buildings or structures are visible from the public right-of-way, they are included on the inventory beneath the principal resource. Pre-fabricated sheds are not included in the inventory as they are not permanent structures and can easily be removed. Only the primary resource number is keyed to the sketch map.

Resources that were not constructed during the period of significance or are within the period of significance but have lost a high degree of integrity, were determined to be non-contributing to the

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

historic character of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District. Each resource is classified in the inventory as contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (NC). Architectural descriptions include building type, style, and overall form. The descriptions note building materials and character-defining design elements. Unless otherwise specified within the description, buildings feature asphalt-shingled roofs. Foundations are described unless concealed by vegetation or modern cladding. When documenting windows in the description, double-hung sash windows are indicated by the sash count, followed by "DH." For example, a two-over-two, double-hung wood sash window is described as 2/2, DH wood sash. In many cases, the number and orientation of panes in the upper or lower sash speak toward the architectural style and/or approximate date of construction, installation, or replacement. For example, a window with three vertical lights-above a single pane might be a Craftsman-inspired building design or date to the 1920s to 1940s. This window would read: 3(vertical)/1, DH sash. "H" is used to refer to a light that is horizontally oriented.

RESOURCE INVENTORY

1st Street, West

1. (C) 137 W. 1st Street c.1900 Pyramidal Cottage
This one-story pyramidal cottage features a high-pitched roof with slight eave overhang. The house is clad in weatherboard siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash. The majority of the windows are boarded or modern replacements. The front façade (southwest) is 4 bays (D, W, D, W) with 2 single-leaf entry doors. A full-width entry porch is no longer extant, having been removed between 2014 and 2019.

2. (C) 218 W. 1st Street c.1920 Bungalow
This one-story bungalow is rectangular in shape with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The roof has wide overhanging eaves. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. Windows are modern replacement 1/1, DH aluminum sash set within wood frames. A full-width, gabled entry porch is along the façade, concealing the fenestration of the front of the house. The porch is enclosed with walls and a ribbon of screens. Its gable end is clad in beveled wood siding with a triangular, wood-louvered vent at its peak. The porch features a vertical board balustrade and a central metal and glass storm door. A wooden handicap ramp leads to the door.

3. (C) 220 W. 1st Street c.1935
Department of Public Welfare/Laurel Chapter of the National Council of Negro Women
The Laurel Chapter of the National Council of Negro Women is located in a former government office building. The building is rectangular in shape with a low-pitched, front-gable roof. The roof features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The building is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on brick piers. Primary windows are 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The front façade (north) is 4 bays (W, W, W, W) where the central 2 bays occupy an enclosed porch. The enclosure appears historic, occurring shortly after the publication of the 1948 Sanborn map. Windows on the

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

enclosed porch are 3(vertical)/1 wood sash. The porch features a gable roof and a brick foundation. Entry into the building is a single-leaf entry door on the east side of the enclosed porch. The door is a modern replacement.

4. (C) 228 W. 1st Street c.1960 Duplex

This one-story former duplex is rectangular in shape with a shed roof. The roof features wide overhanging boxed eaves. It is clad in a brick veneer with a wide course of vertical synthetic paneling beneath the roof eave. The building is setback from the street with a concrete parking lot. The façade (north) is 5 bays (D, 2W, W, W, WD). The single-leaf doors are aluminum. Windows are 6/6, DH aluminum sash with exterior metal security gates. Two of the windows are boarded over.

4th Avenue, South

5. (C) 211 S. 4th Avenue c.1920 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a low-pitched hipped roof covered in corrugated metal. An interior brick chimney straddles the ridgeline. The roof features overhanging eaves. The house is clad in a non-historic vertical flushboard with a brick veneer apron extending from ground-level to the base of the windows. Windows are modern replacement 6/6, DH aluminum sash. A full-width entry porch recessed beneath the principal roof has undergone considerable changes. Its northern half is enclosed with vertical board, a brick apron, and a projecting three-sided cutaway bay window. The southern half of the façade (west) contains an off-centered entry door and paired windows within the recessed porch. A large square brick column is at the south corner of the porch. A gabled carport is located at the southeast corner of the house. It is open with a brick screen wall.

6. (C) 309 S. 4th Avenue 1958 Howard's Hotel

This two-story former hotel has a flat roof and is concrete block construction. Its roof features overhanging eaves. The building was historically occupied by stores on the first floor and a hotel above. The front façade (west) is brick-veneered and appears to include 3 or 4 storefronts and a single entry into a stair hall. All openings on the 1st floor are boarded over. The 2nd floor of the façade contains 7 windows with fixed, wood-louvered shutters. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal) DH aluminum sash. A full-width metal awning is suspended above the 1st floor of the façade.

7. (NC) 508 S. 4th Avenue c.1950 Ranch House

This compact ranch house is rectangular with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof and vinyl siding. The house rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. An integral, open carport is recessed beneath the principal roof at the north end of the façade (east). The façade is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) plus the open carport. The single-leaf entry door is a modern replacement. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. A single-bay entry porch/stoop projects from the door. It has a gabled roof, square wood support posts, and concrete flooring.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Due to extensive exterior alterations, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

**8. (C) 512 S. 4th Avenue
Dr. Leronius J. King House**

c.1920

Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story Craftsman bungalow is rectangular with a front-gabled roof and exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in weatherboard siding and rests on a brick foundation. Primary windows are 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The façade (east) is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with a modern replacement entry door. The northernmost bay window is a replacement picture window. A full-width entry porch is along the façade and extends to the south to form an open carport. The porch features tapered wood posts on brick piers and a brick balustrade wall.

9. (C) 516 S. 4th Avenue

c.1950

Ranch House

This one-story, compact ranch house is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof covered in metal sheeting. The house is clad in weatherboard siding. Its concrete foundation is covered in metal sheeting. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (2W, W, D, 3W) where the tripartite window is comprised of a large, square fixed light flanked on either side by four-light sidelights. The single-leaf entry door is a modern replacement. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash.

10. (C) 520 S. 4th Avenue

c.1935

Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a clipped gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, and a concrete foundation covered in fiberboard panelings. Windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. The front façade is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with an off-centered, single-leaf entry door covered by an exterior screen door. A hipped porch is centered on the façade. It features exposed rafter ends, slim metal posts, and concrete flooring.

11. (C) 521 S. 4th Avenue

c.1970

House

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling is rectangular in form with a low-pitched roof. The roof features overhanging boxed eaves. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and rests on a brick foundation. The front façade features a higher, brick veneer skirt extending from the ground to the bottom of the windows. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (2W, 2W, D) with a recessed, single-leaf entry door and brick stoop.

12. (C) 525 S. 4th Avenue

c.1970

House

This one-story dwelling is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. Its foundation is covered in vertical boards. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard. The front façade (west) is covered in vertical flush board. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging boxed eaves. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The façade is 3 bays (D, W, W) where the single-leaf entry door is recessed within a small entry stoop.

**13. (C) 528 S. 4th Avenue
J.H. Orso House**

c.1925

Craftsman Bungalow

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

This one-story Craftsman bungalow is comprised of a gable-on-hip principal rectangular massing with a clipped gable bay projection on the front façade (east), and a clipped gabled perpendicular wing to the south. The latter includes an inset entry porch that extends beyond the south wall. The house rests on a brick pier foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The projecting bay on the façade features a faux stone veneer skirt. The roof is low-pitched, asphalt-shingled, with overhanging eaves with fascia. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash. The façade is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) with a single-leaf modern replacement entry door. A second entry door is on the south wall of the projecting ay. The inset entry porch features tapered wood posts on brick piers.

14. (C) 601 S. 4th Avenue c.1915 L-Front House

This one-story, L-shaped dwelling is clad in weatherboard siding and rests on a replacement concrete block pier foundation. The very low-pitched, hipped roof features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. Primary windows are 1/1, DH vinyl sash. The front façade (west) is symmetrical and 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a single-leaf, modern replacement entry door. A full-width entry porch is along the façade. It has a hipped roof, square wood posts and wood decking.

15. (C) 603 S. 4th Avenue c.1950 Ranch House

The one-story house is L-shaped and appears to be a hybrid between a bungalow and ranch house. It features a brick veneer exterior and a gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The roof features slightly overhanging boxed eaves with fiberboard paneling in the gable ends. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (3W, D, 3W) with a single-leaf entry door and decorative metal storm door. The front windows are picture windows comprised of sliding, single-light, fixed panes. At the northeast corner is a projecting gabled wing that contains an integral open carport with square brick columns.

16. (C) 608 S. 4th Avenue c.1970 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is L-shaped and brick-veneered. It features a low-pitched, hipped roof. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (3W, D, W, C) where the northern bay is an open carport that projects to the north. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The projecting carport bay has a hipped roof. At its rear (west) is utility room leading into the house. The roof of the carport bay extends past the façade, wrapping around its northeast corner, creating a simple covered patio in front of the house. The carport and patio feature decorative metal posts.

17. (C) 612 S. 4th Avenue c.1945 Laurel A.O.H. Church of God

This one-story, concrete block church is rectangular with a front-gabled roof. The front gable end is clad in board-and-batten siding. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a 2-leaf modern replacement entry door. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash with concrete sills. A single-bay entry porch with gable roof is centered on the façade.

18. (C) 638 S. 4th Avenue c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a front-gabled roof and concrete block pier foundation. Above the foundation is a metal sheet skirting that surrounds the house. The house is clad in asbestos siding. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with a modern replacement

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

entry door. Bay 1 is covered in lattice. Primary windows are 3(vertical)/1, DH wood sash; however, the majority are boarded over. A partial-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof at its northeast corner.

5th Avenue, South

19. (C) 500 Block, S. 5th Avenue (Alley) c.1965 Apartment

This small, one-story dwelling appears to be a single unit. It is rectangular in form and fronts the alley east of 5th Avenue, South. The roof is front-gabled. The dwelling is clad in hardboard and rests on a concrete slab foundation. Windows include 3(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash and 1/1 vinyl sash. The front façade (east) has a shed-roofed entry stoop with concrete steps.

20. (C) 509 S. 5th Avenue c.1910 Bayed Cottage

This one-story, Folk Victorian bayed-cottage is L-shaped with a rear gabled wing and a front-gabled bayed projection on the façade (west). The south-gabled bay and the front-gabled bay are cutaway bays with chamfered corners. Each of the 3 sides feature 1/1, DH wood sash. These bays feature full cornice returns. The south gable contains a spindled frieze. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (3W, D, W) An interior brick chimney is on the north roof slope.

21a. (C) 511 S. 5th Avenue c.1970 House

This two-story dwelling is rectangular with a front-gabled roof and Masonite siding on the upper floor and brick veneer on the first floor. Windows on the 2nd floor are 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The 1st floor windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with brick sills. In front of the 2-story house is a full-width one-story wing. The wing has a front-gabled roof. It is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a single-leaf entry door. At the northwest corner of the projecting wing is a recessed entry porch with metal railing and concrete flooring.

21b. (C) 511 S. 5th Avenue c.1970 Utility Shed

A frame metal utility shed with front gable roof is located to the rear of the house.

22. (C) 515 S. 5th Avenue c.1900 L-Front House

This one-story, L-shaped house features a moderately-pitched gabled roof and weatherboard siding. A projecting gabled bay on the façade features a wide fascia with partial boxed returns. Windows are replacement 1/1 DH with applied 6/6 "pop-in" vinyl grids. The façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) with a single-leaf entry door. An entry porch is inset in the front ell. It is screen-enclosed with an aluminum awning.

**23a. (C) 518 S. 5th Avenue 1954 International Style
Sandy Gavin School Annex #1**

This one-story former school annex is rectangular with a flat roof and brick veneer. The front façade faces north toward Madison Street. It is 5 bays (W, W, D, W, W) with a centered, single-leaf entry door. A flat metal roof supported by round metal posts projects from the door. Windows

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

are modern replacement 1/1, DH aluminum sash. The windows are set within much larger openings that are infilled with metal sheeting. A covered walkway with flat metal roof runs parallel to the west side of the annex, connecting to side entrances. Another walkway connects to Annex #2. The east elevation of the annex includes 8 window bays, all infilled with a double-hung window and metal sheeting. Centered on the rear of the annex is a full-height recessed bay containing a single-leaf entry door.

Sandy Gavin School is the first African American public-school building in Laurel. The original school building, constructed in 1927, is no longer extant. Annex #1 was constructed in 1954 and designed by Chris Risher. Annex #1 is heavily altered. The International-style windows once characterizing the annex have been removed, replaced with the present 1/1 windows, and the majority of the original window opening infilled with metal sheeting. The covered walkway connecting the building to Annex #2 was extended along the west elevation of the building post-1994.

23b. (C) 518 S. 5th Avenue c.1960 International Style
Sandy Gavin School Annex #2

This one-story school annex building is rectangular with a flat roof. The building faces north. A centered, two-leaf entry door is recessed on the north and south elevations. The north door is flanked by sidelights. No other openings are located on these elevations. Side elevations contain 3, horizontally-oriented window bays. The bays are long and set high on the wall, extending to the roof. The original windows occupying each bay have been replaced with two, 1/1, DH metal sash. The remainder of each of the openings is infilled with metal sheeting. The covered walkway connecting the two annexes extends across the north elevation.

23c. (NC) 518 S. 5th Avenue 2019
Sandy Gavin School Annex – Trailer Classroom/Office

This temporary, one-story trailer classroom is rectangular with a low-pitched front-gabled roof. The building is clad in vertical, standing seam metal. The building is oriented west toward 6th Avenue. Its front façade includes a single, entry door with entry stoop. The stoop has a flat metal roof and wood flooring with steps. Side elevation windows are set high on the wall and are 1/1, DH metal sash.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

23d. (NC) 518 S. 5th Avenue c.1990 Sandy Gavin Park

The Sandy Gavin Park occupies the south half of the property associated with the former Sandy Gavin School. The park includes a concrete basketball court, a concrete parking area, an open gabled pavilion, and a small, side-gabled bathroom. The bathroom is concrete block construction with a metal roof and 2 bathroom doors. The pavilion also has a metal roof supported by round metal posts. Picnic tables and a concrete slab patio are beneath the pavilion. A paved path meanders through the park, and a small modern playground is sited at the northeast corner of the park, directly behind Annex #1.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Due to its age, the park is a non-contributing element to the historic district; however, it is a good use of the land on which the former school was sited.

24a. (C) 519 S. 5th Avenue c.1950 Ranch House
This one-story compact ranch house is rectangular in form with a very low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a pierced concrete foundation. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. A slight projection with lower roof is on the south elevation, flush with the façade (west). The façade is 4 bays (2W, D, 2W, 2W). The 4th bay contains paired, 3(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The entry door is single-leaf with an exterior decorative metal and glass storm door. A partial-width entry porch with shed roof is on the façade. It has decorative metal posts and concrete steps.

24b. (C) 519 S. 5th Avenue c.1950 Utility Shed
A front-gabled shed with asbestos shingles is located to the rear of the house.

24c. (C) 519 S. 5th Avenue c.1950 Carport
A frame carport with gable roof is located northeast of the house at the end of a concrete driveway.

25. (NC) 523 S. 5th Avenue c.1900 Craftsman Bungalow
This one-story, Craftsman-inspired bungalow is rectangular with a side-gabled roof. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a brick foundation. The low-pitched roof is covered in standing seam metal. Primary windows are 3(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. However, there are several modern replacement windows throughout the house. The original front-gabled entry porch features beveled wood siding in the gable, as well as gable end brackets and a square wood post on a brick pier. The porch has been enclosed with walls, 2 doors, and paired windows. The doors are covered by aluminum-and-glass storm doors. The enclosed porch rests on a brick foundation.

Due to extensive, insensitive modern alterations to the exterior of the house, it is a non-contributing element to the district.

26. (C) 527 S. 5th Avenue c.1900 L-Front House
This one-story, L-shaped dwelling features a brick veneer exterior and a side-gabled roof with projecting gabled bay on the front façade (west). The façade is 3 bays (W, D, 3W) with a single-leaf entry door and decorative metal storm door. Primary windows are 6/6, DH wood sash with brick sills. Most of the windows feature metal security gates. The triple window on the façade is comprised of a rectangular fixed light flanked by 2/2, DH sash. A shed-roofed entry porch is inset in the front ell. It has square brick columns with decorative metal corner brackets. A gabled carport with rear utility room projects from the north elevation.

27a. (C) 604 S. 5th Avenue c.1945 L-Front House
This one-story, L-shaped house features a low-pitched, side-gabled roof, asbestos siding, and a pierced brick foundation. Primary windows are 6/6, DH wood sash set within wood surrounds.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Apparent breaks in the siding surrounding some windows suggest that the bays were altered, likely larger with paired windows. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, w) with a modern replacement door. A single-bay porch projects from the door. It features a gable roof supported by square wood posts. The north elevation is 5 bays (W, W, D, W, W) where bays 2 and 5 are 1/1 DH aluminum sash.

27b. (C) 604 S. 5th Avenue c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (2W, D, 3W) with an off-centered, modern replacement door. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The 3-part window is comprised of a single fixed light flanked by vertically oriented fixed lights. A partial-width entry porch with gable roof is off-centered on the façade. It has decorative metal posts on stuccoed piers and concrete flooring.

28. (C) 607 S. 5th Avenue c.1925 Hipped Cottage

This one-story hipped cottage is rectangular with a moderately-pitched, hipped roof. The house is clad in weatherboard siding. Its foundation is concealed by a privacy fence. An interior brick chimney straddles the ridgeline. Windows are modern replacement 1/1, DH vinyl sash with exterior storm windows. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with an off-centered, single-leaf entry door flanked by sidelights. The door features a modest molded surround with corner blocks. A full-width porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It features square wood posts on brick piers.

29. (C) 615 S. 5th Avenue c.1935 L-Front House

This one-story, L-shaped dwelling has a low-pitched gabled roof, asbestos weatheboard siding, and a brick-veneered foundation. A front-facing gable with wood-louvered vent is flush with the facade (west). Inset in the rear ell is a post-1948, shed-roofed addition that shares the same cladding as the main house. Windows are 4/4 and 4/1, DH wood sash. The front façade is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a single-leaf, modern replacement door with a decorative metal security gate. A full-width entry porch with shed roof is on the façade. It contains square wood posts, concrete flooring, and brick foundation.

30. (C) 616 S. 5th Avenue c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door containing a wooden screen door. Windows are 3(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. A nearly full-width entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a hipped roof and is enclosed with an asbestos-sided balustrade wall topped by screening.

31. (C) 617 S. 5th Avenue c.1925 Shotgun

This house began as a shotgun dwelling, rectangular in form with a later addition on its north end, flush with the façade. The one-story dwelling is L-shaped at present. Its front-gabled roof is high-

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

pitched with minimal eave overhang. The house is clad in fiber-cement clapboard. The façade is 3 bays (2W, D, 3W) where the 1st (north) bay occupies the gabled addition. Here, the windows are 3(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The tripartite window is comprised of a large fixed picture window flanked on either side by a 3-light awning window. The entry door is a modern replacement. A gabled entry porch extends from the facade. It is partially enclosed with weatherboard and screening.

32a. (C) 620 S. 5th Avenue c.1940 Double-Shotgun

This one-story, double-shotgun duplex is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in faux brick asphalt sheeting. It rests on brick piers and concrete block piers. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (D, 2W, D) with modern replacement entry doors. Windows appear to be original 6/6 DH wood sash. A gabled entry porch projects from each of the duplex entry doors. They feature a wide plain frieze, square wood posts, and wood flooring.

32b. (NC) 622 S. 5th Avenue c.1940 Double-Shotgun

This one-story double-shotgun duplex is rectangular in form with a front-gabled roof. The house is clad in faux brick asphalt shingles over weatherboard. The roof features exposed rafter ends. Primary windows are 3(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (D, W, W, D). The 2nd window is boarded over and the other is a modern 1/1 aluminum replacement. The entry door is glazed and paneled. A partial-width entry porch extends from the doors. It has a gable roof with square wood posts and wood flooring.

Due to insensitive exterior modifications, particularly the application of asphalt siding, this dwelling is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

33. (C) 623 S. 5th Avenue c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a front-gabled roof and weatherboard cladding. The house rests on a concrete block foundation. The front gable end features gable end brackets and a square, 4-light wood window. It appears that the front façade (west) initially featured a full-width entry porch recessed beneath the principal roof. Its south end is enclosed. The façade is 2 bays (2W, D) with a single-leaf entry. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The recessed porch contains decorative metal posts and concrete flooring.

34. (C) 628 S. 5th Avenue c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in Masonite siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (3W, D, 2W) with a modern replacement entry door. The 1st two bays are slightly recessed. The picture window is comprised of a large, fixed light, flanked on either side by 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal) DH aluminum sash. The remainder of the windows are 2-light, aluminum sliding windows set high on the wall. A partial-width entry porch with gable roof is off-centered on the façade. It features round columns.

35a. (C) 709 S. 5th Avenue c.1920 Craftsman Bungalow

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

This one-story Craftsman-inspired bungalow is rectangular with a front-gabled roof. The house is clad in weatherboard siding. Its foundation is concealed by fiberboard paneling. All window and door openings are boarded over. The low-pitched roof features minimal eave overhanging. A nearly full-width entry porch with gable roof projects from the façade (west). The porch features a wood-louvered vent in its gable end, square wood posts on stuccoed brick piers, and is screen-enclosed.

35b. (C) 709 1/2 S. 5th Avenue c.1965 Garage Apartment

This two-story garage apartment duplex is concrete block construction and rectangular in form. It has a low-pitched, front-gabled roof covered in corrugated metal. The front façade (west) includes a single garage bay at ground level that has been enclosed with windows and walls. Above the garage is a full-width porch, recessed beneath the principal roof, and screen-enclosed. The porch features shed roof awnings suspended by wood braces. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash.

36. (C) 712 S. 5th Avenue c.1920 Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is rectangular with a brick veneer exterior. The low-pitched roof is covered in standing seam metal and has overhanging eaves. Windows are replacement 6/6, DH aluminum sash with brick sills. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (2W, D, D, 2W) with modern replacement doors. A full-width entry porch with gable roof projects from the façade. Its gable end is clad in asbestos shingles and the roof is supported by brick columns on a brick foundation. A c.1960s shed addition is located at the rear of the north elevation. The addition features a large, exterior brick chimney on its rear (west).

37. (C) 715 S. 5th Avenue c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a side-gabled roof and a full-width hipped wing along the rear. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The roof features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Triangular vents are located in the gable end peaks. Primary windows are original 6/6, DH wood sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with a single-leaf entry door. The window bay to the right of the door is a large, single-light fixed picture window. A partial-width entry porch with gabled roof is centered on the façade. The porch features square wood posts on brick piers and a concrete foundation.

38. (C) 723 S. 5th Avenue 1969 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is rectangular with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The house is brick-veneered. Side gable ends are clad in vertical board cladding and feature triangular wood-louvered vents in the peaks. The front façade (west) is 5 bays (2W, 2W, D, 3W, G) where the southern 3 bays are recessed slightly beneath the principal roof. The garage bay is open, supported by square brick columns, and faces southward. The triple window on the façade is comprised of a large fixed light flanked on either side by DH sash. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with brick sills. A concrete patio runs along the recessed portion of the façade.

39. (C) 807 S. 5th Avenue c.1940 Bungalow

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The roof is covered in standing seam metal and features wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and contains a brick veneer skirting. Windows are 1/1, DH aluminum sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door with metal security gate. A partial-width entry porch with gabled roof is centered on the façade. The porch features a square brick column. An open gabled carport projects from the north elevation.

40. (C) 811 S. 5th Avenue c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story, rectangular bungalow is brick-veneered with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (west) is 4 bays (W, D, W, W) with an off-centered entry door. The windows and doors on the façade feature decorative metal security gates. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. The porch features square brick columns and a brick foundation.

41. (NC) 815 S. 5th Avenue 1977 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is rectangular with a very low-pitched, side-gabled roof and brick veneer exterior. Windows are 9/6 DH aluminum sash. The front façade (west) is 6 bays (W, W, D, W, W, G) with a single-leaf entry door. The integral garage is recessed beneath the principal at the southwest corner of the façade. The garage is open with square brick columns. A partial-width porch is recessed beneath the roof eave and has square brick columns.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing resource within the historic district.

42. (C) 816 S. 5th Avenue c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is brick-veneered with a low-pitched roof. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door with exterior aluminum storm door. Windows on the façade are 9/6, DH wood sash. Remaining windows are 6/6. A nearly full-width entry porch is centered on the façade with a hipped roof supported by square brick columns.

43. (C) 823 S. 5th Avenue c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a front-gabled roof and vinyl-sided exterior. The roof features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door. The first bay is a large, square fixed picture window. A partial-width entry porch with gabled roof is off-centered on the façade. It has gable end brackets and square wood support posts.

44. (C) 824 S. 5th Avenue c.1925 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a front-gabled roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. A partial-width entry porch is recessed at the southeast corner of the façade (east). The porch projects slightly from the façade beneath a gabled roof. The porch features tapered square wood posts on brick piers and is screen-

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

enclosed. A large carport addition with shed roof and concrete block is attached to the north elevation.

45. (C) 827 S. 5th Avenue c.1930 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and rests on a brick pier foundation. A clipped gabled bay projects from the front façade (west). It features gable end brackets and a wood-louvered vent. The front façade is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) with a wood-paneled entry door. Windows are 1/1, DH wood sash with exterior metal storm windows. A partial-width entry porch is inset in the front ell. It contains a side-oriented, clipped gable roof, plain wood frieze, and square wood columns.

46. (C) 831 S. 5th Avenue c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is rectangular and clad in fiber-cement weatherboard. The roof is low-pitched with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Windows are 9/6, DH wood sash. The front façade (west) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W). A partial-width entry porch is off-centered on the side. It has a gable roof and tapered square wood columns, and a concrete slab floor.

47. (C) 832 S. 5th Avenue c.1925 Bungalow

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is clad in vinyl siding. The low-pitched roof is covered in standing seam metal and has overhanging boxed eaves. Gable ends once contained gable end brackets that have since been removed. A former exterior chimney was located on the south elevation. The top half of the chimney is removed and the remainder is clad in vinyl siding. Primary windows are 4/4, DH wood sash. The front façade (east) is clad in a brick veneer. It is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with a modern replacement door. The windows occupying the first bay are 9/6. A nearly full-width entry porch projects from the façade. It has a shed roof and round columns and a turned post balustrade.

48. (NC) 836 S. 5th Avenue 2009 House

This one-story dwelling is rectangular with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The house is clad in beveled siding. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal) aluminum sash. The façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W). A partial-width entry porch with shed roof and square wood posts is centered on the façade.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

49. (C) 837 S. 5th Avenue c.1950 Double-Shotgun

This one-story former duplex is rectangular with a front-gabled roof. The house is clad in vertical, fiberboard paneling. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (west) is 4 bays (2W, D, D, 2W) with modern replacement entry doors. A partial-width gabled entry porch is centered on the façade. The porch contains an arched, louvered vent and is enclosed with vertical fiberboard balustrade and screened walls.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

50. (NC) 837 (alley) S. 5th Avenue 2015 House

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a low-pitched hipped roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete block pier foundation covered by wooden lattice. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (D, W, W) with 1-over-1, double-hung vinyl sash. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It has square wood columns and wood flooring.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

51. (C) 844 S. 5th Avenue c.1950 Double-Shotgun

This one-story double-shotgun former duplex is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in plywood and rests on a concrete block pier foundation. The roof is covered in standing seam metal. The façade (east) is 4 bays (W, D, D, 2W) with modern replacement doors containing exterior aluminum storm doors. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. A partial-width entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a gabled roof supported by square wood posts.

52. (C) 908 S. 5th Avenue c.1940 L-Front House

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling is clad in weatherboard siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. It features a prominent front-facing gable roof and a gabled ell wing along the rear. The roof is low-pitched and covered in standing seam metal. Windows include 4/4, DH vinyl sash, 3(vertical)/1 wood sash, and 1/1 vinyl sash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) with a modern replacement entry door. An entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof and extends to the north beneath a gabled roof. The porch has square wood posts on brick piers.

53. (NC) 912 S. 5th Avenue 2015 Bungalow

This one-story modern bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (D, W, W) with a single-leaf door covered by an aluminum storm door. Windows are 1/1, DH vinyl sash. A full-width porch is recessed beneath the principal roof on the façade.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

54. (C) 920 S. 5th Avenue c.1970 Ranch House

This one-story, brick-veneered ranch house is L-shaped with a rear courtyard. The low-pitched hipped roof features overhanging boxed eaves. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (2W, D, W, G) with an open carport recessed at the north end. The carport has square brick columns. The entry door is wood-paneled. Windows are 1/1, DH wood sash with exterior storm windows.

55. (C) 924 S. 5th Avenue c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is clad in vinyl siding with a low-pitched roof. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door containing an exterior aluminum storm door. Windows on the façade are 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. Side elevation windows are

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

2(horizontal)/2(horizontal) aluminum sash. A partial-width entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a shed roof supported by decorative metal posts on a concrete foundation.

6th Avenue, South

56a. (C) 512 S. 6th Avenue 1947 St. Elmo Baptist Church
This front-gabled church is T-shaped, where the sanctuary occupies the front block and offices and Sunday school rooms occupy rear flanking wings. The sanctuary is brick with a low-pitched roof covered in metal. A bell tower with steeple and arched stained glass windows straddles the roof ridgeline. The front façade is stuccoed. A rectangular stained glass window is in the front gable end. The façade (east) is symmetrical and 3 bays (W, D, W). The entry door is 2-leaf with an arched, stained glass transom. Façade windows are narrow, stained glass set within modest wood surrounds. A single bay entry porch with hipped roof is centered on the façade. It features heavy stuccoed columns and brick foundation. The side elevations of the sanctuary massing are 6 bays, where each bay is separated by a stuccoed, shouldered pilaster, or buttress. The wide elevation windows are tall, round-arched stained glass. The flanking wings are 2-story with round-arched entries and 6/6, DH wood sash. A modern addition to the southern wing is also 2 stories with a contrasting brick exterior.

According to an engraved corner stone on the church, St. Elmo Baptist Church was organized in 1895 and its first church erected in 1906. The church was rebuilt in 1947 under the pastorage of E.D. Barnes. D.T. Norman was the builder. The corner stone was laid by M.W. Stringer, Grand Lodge F.E.A.M

56b. (C) 512 S. 6th Avenue 1947 St. Elmo Baptist Church – Parsonage
This one-story brick ranch house is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. Windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (W, D, 2W, W) with a single-leaf, wood-paneled entry door with exterior metal-and-glass storm door. A nearly full-width entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a shed roof supported by faux vine metal posts. The porch features concrete flooring on a brick foundation. A small open carport is attached to the south elevation. It has a shed roof, exposed rafter ends, and round metal posts on brick piers.

57. (NC) 520 S. 6th Avenue 2015 Bungalow
This one-story dwelling is rectangular in form, clad in vinyl siding, with a low-pitched hipped roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has boxed eaves. The house rests on a concrete block pier foundation. The façade (east) is 3 bays (D, W, W) with a single-leaf entry door with metal storm door and 1/1, DH vinyl sash windows. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It has square wood posts and flooring.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

58a. (NC) 524 S. 6th Avenue 1988 House

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

This one-story dwelling is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding. Its foundation is concealed by metal sheeting. The roof is asphalt-shingled with overhanging boxed eaves. A side gable is on the north elevation. Windows are set high on the wall and are 1/1 DH aluminum sash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (D, W, 2W) with a single-leaf entry door. A secondary entry door is recessed on the north elevation.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

58b. (NC) 524 S. 6th Avenue c.1990 Utility Shed

A gabled frame shed is located at the rear of the property. It is less than 50 years of age.

59. (C) 528 S. 6th Avenue c.1935 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with an historic, L-wing addition at the rear of the south elevation. The house features a front-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles and has exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in Masonite siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. Windows are 2(horizontal)/ (horizontal), DH vinyl sash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a single-leaf, wood-paneled entry door. A gabled entry porch is centered on the façade. It features faux vine metal posts and concrete flooring.

60. (C) 603 S. 6th Avenue c.1950 Bungalow

This modest, one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in weatherboard siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. The roof features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered, single-leaf entry door. The door is a modern replacement with an exterior aluminum storm door. Windows are 1/1, DH aluminum sash replacements. The current windows are shorter than the originals, and the remainder of the opening infilled with clapboard siding. A partial-width entry porch with front gable roof is off-centered on the façade. The porch features square wood posts.

61. (NC) 604 S. 6th Avenue 2007 House

This 1 1/2-story affordable housing dwelling is rectangular with a moderately-pitched side gable roof. The house is brick-veneered, with vinyl siding in the gable ends. A set of paired windows is located in the north gable end. Windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash with brick sills. A large, front-gabled garage projects from the façade (east). Inset in the front ell is a set of paired windows and small porch.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

62. (C) 607 S. 6th Avenue c.1950 Minimal Traditional

This one-story Minimal Traditional dwelling is rectangular with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and rests on a brick foundation. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with a modern replacement entry door. The paired windows are 1/1, DH replacement sash that are smaller than the original openings. Bay 3 is a large fixed picture

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

window. A partial-width entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a front gable roof with slim square wood support posts, wood decking, and a brick foundation.

63. (C) 608 S. 6th Avenue c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in brick veneer and rests on a brick foundation. Primary windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered, single-leaf entry door. A nearly full-width entry porch projects from the façade. It has a gabled roof with boxed eaves. The brick veneer extends into the gable end of the porch. The porch features square brick columns and metal railing. An attached carport, or porte-cochere, extends from the north elevation. It contains a shed roof and square brick columns.

64. (C) 611 S. 6th Avenue c.1925 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story bungalow features a low-pitched front-gabled roof. It is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. A lower gabled bay projects from the façade. A single window with aluminum awning is on the front of the projecting bay. The façade is concealed by an enclosed porch that is inset in the front ell. The porch has a hipped roof and aluminum awning and features square wood posts on stuccoed brick piers. It is enclosed with asbestos siding and a ribbon of multi-light wood casement windows. Primary windows on the side elevations appear to be 1/1, DH wood sash.

65a. (C) 612 S. 6th Avenue c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof and brick veneer exterior. An interior brick chimney is on the south roof slope. The front façade (east) is symmetrical and 5 bays (W, W, D, W, W) with a modern replacement entry door flanked by sidelights. Windows on the façade are 9/6, DH aluminum sash with brick sills. A nearly full-width, gabled entry porch is centered on the façade. The porch roof is supported by heavy square brick columns. A carport with hipped roof is attached to the south elevation. It features decorative metal posts on brick piers.

65b. (C) 612 S. 6th Avenue c.1940 Utility Shed

A small frame utility shed is located at the rear of the property. It has a front-gabled roof and vertical board siding.

66. (C) 618 S. 6th Avenue c.1950 Ranch House

This one-story, compact ranch house is rectangular with a side-gabled roof and brick veneer exterior. The house includes a full-width rear wing. A portion of the rear wing has a non-historic 1 ½-story "pop-up" addition. The east wall of the pop-up is clad in vinyl siding. The front façade (east) includes 2, small front-facing gables. The façade is 5 bays (W, W, D, W, W) where the first 2 bays are large, multi-light picture windows. Primary windows are 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The entry door is single-leaf. A gabled entry stoop projects from the door. It contains faux vine metal support posts.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

67. (C) 619 S. 6th Avenue c.1945 Minimal Traditional

This 1 1/2-story, side-gabled dwelling resembles a Minimal Traditional house. The roof has minimal eave overhang. The house is clad in replacement Masonite siding and rests on a concrete block foundation covered with lattice. The side gable ends include a set of paired windows. Primary windows are 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a centered, modern replacement entry door. The front windows are replacement 1/1, DH vinyl sash. A partial-width entry porch is off-centered on the façade and contains square wood posts on brick piers.

68a. (C) 624 S. 6th Avenue c.1955 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is rectangular with a front-gabled roof and brick veneer exterior. An integral carport is recessed beneath the principal roof at the southeast corner of the front façade (east). The carport features decorative metal posts on a low brick wall. A prominent exterior brick chimney is on the front façade and pierces the eave of the roof. The front façade is 4 bays (C, D, W, W) where the 1st bay is in the carport. The single-leaf entry door occupies a projecting bay containing a flat roof. The front windows are 3, horizontally oriented awning windows. The north elevation includes a large picture window comprised of multiple awnings. All windows contain decorative metal security gates.

68b. (C) 624 S. 6th Avenue c.1955 House

This one-story dwelling appears to be prefabricated. It is rectangular with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a concrete block pier foundation. Windows are 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The façade (east) is 5 bays (W, D, W, D, W). The doors are glazed. A gabled roof extends above the 2nd door.

69a. (NC) 628 S. 6th Avenue 2018 House

This one-story dwelling is rectangular with a hipped roof and brick veneer exterior. The house rests on a stuccoed foundation. A hipped bay projects on the south elevation towards the rear of the house. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) with a single-leaf entry door. Windows are 4/4, DH vinyl sash. The northern half of the façade is clad in weatherboard siding. A partial-width entry porch with gable roof is off-centered on the façade. It has round columns and a concrete slab floor.

69b. (NC) 628 S. 6th Avenue 2018 Carport

A detached open metal carport is located to the rear of the house.

70. (C) 704 S. 6th Avenue c.1965 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is rectangular with a brick veneer exterior. The low-pitched roof is front-gabled with boxed eaves. The primary windows are 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The façade (east) is 3 bays (3W, WD, 2W) with an off-centered, modern replacement door. A brick handicap ramp with metal railing leads to the door. The north elevation is 6 bays (2W, W, W, W, 2W, 2W) where the central 3 bays are set high on the wall. At the rear of the house is an integral, two-car garage recessed beneath the principal roof.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

71. (C) 708 S. 6th Avenue c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingles. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a single-leaf entry door covered by a wooden screen door. Windows are 3(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. A partial-width entry porch with front gable roof projects from the façade with decorative metal support posts.

72. (C) 711 S. 6th Avenue c.1930 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular and clad in vinyl siding. It rests on a brick pier foundation. The front-gabled roof is low-pitched with overhanging boxed eaves. An interior brick chimney straddles the ridgeline. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a single-leaf entry door with decorative metal storm door. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. The porch is screened and features paneled, square wood posts on brick piers.

73. (C) 712 S. 6th Avenue c.1920 Hipped Cottage

This one-story, hipped cottage is rectangular with a low-pitched roof. It is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a continuous brick foundation. Windows are original 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The roof features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. A partial-width entry porch occupies the southern half of the front façade (east). The porch is recessed beneath the principal roof and features brick piers and a wood framing system for a screen enclosure. The screening has been removed. The façade is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) with a glazed entry door. A brick veneer skirt is along the façade.

74. (C) 716 S. 6th Avenue c.1920 Hipped Cottage

This one-story hipped cottage is rectangular with a moderately-pitched roof. The roof is covered in standing seam metal and has slightly overhanging eaves. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, P, 2W) where the central bay is a projecting, enclosed gabled porch. The front of the porch contains an aluminum storm door flanked on either side by paired, fixed lights. The porch features square wood corner posts on brick piers. A non-historic garage with flat roof projects from the façade. The garage is removable and is clad in vertical paneling.

75a. (C) 719 S. 6th Avenue c.1955 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a front-gabled roof. It is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The low-pitched roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. A wood-louvered vent is in the front gable end. The façade (west) is 2 bays (2WD, 2W) where the 1st bay occupies an enclosed porch that is recessed beneath the principal roof. This bay has paired 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash adjacent to a single-leaf entry door. Bay 3 is a 6/6 aluminum sash with shutters.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

75b. (NC) 719 S. 6th Avenue c.1980s-2000s Carport

A detached, open metal carport with ogee-arch-shaped metal roof is north of the house.

76. (C) 720 S. 6th Avenue c.1940 L-Front House

This one-story dwelling is historically L-shaped with an addition in its rear ell resulting in its present rectangular form. The front massing features a side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves. The house is clad in beveled wood siding. The front façade (east) contains a brick veneer skirting. Windows are original 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The façade is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) with an off-centered modern replacement entry door. A partial-width entry porch with gable roof is centered on the façade. Its roof is supported by metal posts. The porch flooring is concrete slab.

77. (C) 723 S. 6th Avenue c.1930 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a front-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingles. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a wood-paneled entry door. The 3rd bay (south) is a large, diamond-shaped fixed window that replaced earlier DH sash. The façade is clad in vertical synthetic paneling and a brick veneer skirt. A nearly full-width entry porch with gable roof is centered on the façade. The porch features square brick columns, concrete flooring, and a brick foundation. A gabled addition projects from the rear and has a secondary entry door and porch on its south elevation. Attached to its rear is a gabled carport with utility room.

78a. (C) 724 S. 6th Avenue c.1920 Bungalow

This large, one-story hipped cottage is rectangular and clad in beveled wood siding. It rests on a brick foundation. Its low-pitched roof features wide overhanging eaves. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) with a modern replacement entry door. The 1st bay is a large, octagonal fixed window that replaced earlier DH sash. Primary windows are original 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It features wood-paneled posts on brick piers, concrete flooring, and a brick foundation.

78b. (NC) 724 S. 6th Avenue c.1990s Carport

An open metal carport with metal roof and support posts is located south of the house.

78c. (C) 724 S. 6th Avenue c.1940s Utility Shed

A small frame utility shed is located to the rear of the house.

79. (C) 804 S. 6th Avenue c.1920 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. Primary windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. The front façade (east) is concealed by an enclosed porch. The former full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. Its southern half is enclosed with a window and walls. Its northern half is screen-enclosed. A wooden screen door leads onto the screen-enclosed portion of the porch.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

80. (C) 807 S. 6th Avenue c.1925 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story, Craftsman-inspired bungalow is rectangular with a front-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. Windows are concealed by exterior screens. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (WD, W, W) with a single-leaf entry door containing an exterior wooden screen door. A nearly full-width entry porch with gabled roof projects from the façade. Its gable end is clad in asbestos shingles and is supported by square wood-paneled posts on brick piers. The porch is screen-enclosed.

81. (C) 808 S. 6th Avenue c.1930 Craftsman, Hipped Cottage

This one-story hipped cottage is rectangular with a low-pitched, hipped roof. A front-facing bay with clipped gable roof projects from the façade (east). The house is clad in weatherboard siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. The projecting bay features gable end brackets. Windows are replacement 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with a single-leaf entry door with aluminum storm door. A partial-width entry porch is inset in the front ell and recessed beneath the principal roof. The porch has a square wood post and a concrete foundation.

82a. (NC) 811 S. 6th Avenue c.1920 Hipped Cottage

This one-story hipped cottage is rectangular with a very low-pitched roof. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard. The front façade (west) historically included a full-width, recessed entry porch. The porch has since been enclosed with windows, walls, and an entry door. It is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with an off-centered door. Windows are 6/6, DH wood sash.

Due to the substantial, insensitive exterior alterations, this house is considered a non-contributing element to the historic district.

82b. (C) 811 S. 6th Avenue c.1920s Utility Shed

A small frame utility shed is located at the rear of the property. It has a gable roof and weatherboard siding.

83. (C) 812 S. 6th Avenue c.1930 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a gable-on-hip roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The front façade (east) contains a brick veneer skirting. The roof is low-pitched with overhanging, boxed eaves. An exterior brick chimney is on the north elevation. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The façade is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with a single-leaf entry door. A partial-width entry porch with front-gabled roof is off-centered on the façade. The porch features gable end brackets, faux vine metal posts, and concrete flooring.

84a. (NC) 815 S. 6th Avenue c.1930 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard. A full-width entry porch recessed beneath the principal roof on the façade (west) is partially enclosed with cladding and a large, oval-shaped fixed window. The northern end of the porch is screen-enclosed with an aluminum storm door. A brick veneer skirting runs

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

along the porch. The original entry door is visible through the porch screening. It is glazed and paneled. The side elevation reveals 6/6 DH vinyl sash. A carport addition with gabled roof extends from the south elevation. Its roof is supported by round metal posts. A secondary entry door is accessed from the carport.

The substantial exterior modifications are insensitive to the historic integrity of the house. Therefore, it is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

84b. (C) 815 S. 6th Avenue c.1940s Utility Shed
To the rear of the house is a large frame utility shed with hipped roof and fiber-cement cladding. A gabled addition clad in plywood is on its west end.

85a. (C) 816 S. 6th Avenue c.1940 Bungalow
This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. The front façade (east) features a faux stone veneer. Several windows on the side elevations are boarded over. Primary windows 6/6, DH wood sash. The façade is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) with an off-centered, single-leaf entry door.. A partial-width entry porch with front gable roof is centered on the façade. The porch features faux vine metal posts.

85b. (C) 816 S. 6th Avenue c.1940 Caport
An open carport with hipped roof is located south of the house. It has square wood posts and a concrete slab foundation.

86. (C) 819 S. 6th Avenue c.1920 Bungalow
This one-story brick bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door. The façade windows are large, single-light fixed sash with fixed, pierced wooden shutters. Side elevation windows are 1/1 DH sash with decorative metal security gates. A nearly full-width entry porch with gabled roof is along the façade. It has round fluted columns, concrete flooring, and a brick foundation.

87. (C) 820 S. 6th Avenue c.1950 Ranch House
This one-story, compact ranch house is rectangular with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard siding. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (2W, 2W, D, 2W) with a single-leaf entry door containing a decorative metal security gate. A gabled roof is above the door and small concrete entry stoop with metal railing. The 1st set of windows is 6/6, DH wood sash. Remaining windows are 1/1 wood sash. An open carport with gabled roof projects from the south elevation.

88. (C) 823 S. 6th Avenue c.1945 Bungalow
This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house exterior is brick veneer with fiber-cement weatherboard in the gable ends. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered replacement door. The façade windows are 8/8/8, triple-hung wood

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

sash with aluminum storm windows. Side elevation windows are indiscernible. A partial-width entry porch with gabled roof supported by decorative metal posts projects from the façade.

89. (C) 824 1/2 S. 6th Avenue c.1950 House

This one-story dwelling is located at the rear of a once larger property. The main house is no longer extant. This small apartment fronts the rear alley. It is rectangular in form with a front-gabled roof. The house is clad in beveled wood siding. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash.

90. (C) 826 S. 6th Avenue c.1950 Double-Shotgun

This one-story, double-shotgun duplex is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a concrete block foundation. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (2W, D, D, 2W) with modern replacement entry doors. The paired windows are large, 2-light sliding sash. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It features decorative metal posts.

91. (C) 830 S. 6th Avenue c.1930 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is brick-veneered and rectangular in form. It features a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (2W, D, 3W) with a modern replacement entry door. The 1st window bay appears to be a 2-light sliding window. The 3rd bay is comprised of a larger, single light flanked by vertically-oriented fixed lights. A full-width entry porch with gabled roof projects from the façade. Its gable end is clad in board-and-batten siding. The porch has round wood columns, a decorative metal railing, and wraps around the northeast corner beneath a side-gabled roof.

92a. (C) 832 S. 6th Avenue c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story, brick veneer bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered, modern replacement entry door. A partial-width entry porch with gabled roof is on the façade. It contains round metal support posts.

92b. (C) 832 S. 6th Avenue c.1950 Carport

An open carport is located in front of the house above a dirt driveway. It has a flat metal roof supported by round metal posts.

93. (NC) 835 S. 6th Avenue c.1930s Bungalow

This building is comprised of two former bungalows that have been connected via a 1- and 2-story gabled hyphen with integral garage. The southern dwelling is rectangular with a brick veneer exterior and low-pitched, front-gabled roof. Here, the windows are replacement 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The façade (west) of this massing is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a centered, two-leaf glazed entry door. A full-width porch is recessed beneath its principal roof and features 3 round-arched openings with brick columns. The northern dwelling is also brick-veneered with a front-gabled roof. This massing appears more Contemporary than the former. Its roof is very low-pitched with

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

overhanging boxed eaves. Windows match those on the southern dwelling. Its front façade is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a centered modern entry door. A full-width porch is recessed beneath the principal roof with full-height square brick columns. A modern ell wing projects from the rear of the north elevation of this former dwelling. Between the two dwellings is a modern, 2-story front-gabled wing, as well as a 1-story gabled wing. Both are parallel to the two dwellings. At the west end of the additions is the open garage with high-pitched gable roof and interior brick columns.

Due to the extensive modifications to the individual houses, as well as the large-scale additions, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

94. (C) 839 S. 6th Avenue c.1925 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow features a brick veneer exterior and a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The roof is covered in standing seam metal and contains wide overhanging boxed eaves. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with an off-centered, glazed and paneled entry door. Windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. A nearly full-width entry porch with hipped roof projects from the façade. It features round fluted columns. The south elevation includes a secondary entry door with sidelight. A full-width addition extends from the rear, followed by a garage addition. The open garage faces south.

95. (C) 840 S. 6th Avenue c.1920 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. Primary windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with an off-centered, single-leaf entry door. The façade windows are 4/4. A nearly full-width entry porch with gable roof projects from the façade. Its roof is supported by round, fluted metal columns. A brick veneer skirting extends slightly above the base of the windows.

96. (NC) 903 S. 6th Avenue c.1975 Judah Missionary Baptist Church

This one-story, brick veneer church is side-gabled and rectangular in form. A single-bay, gabled porch projects from both the front façade (north) and south elevations. The sides of the porches are enclosed with brick walls. Windows are a combination of 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal) and 1/1, DH aluminum sash. The front façade (north) is 9 bays (D, W, W, D, D,W, W, W, W) The main entry door is recessed within the front porch.

Due to its age, the church is considered a non-contributing element to the historic district.

97a. (C) 904 S. 6th Avenue c.1950 Ranch House

This one-story, hipped ranch house is rectangular with a low-pitched roof. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard with a brick veneer skirt. The roof features exposed rafter ends. Primary windows are 9/6, DH wood sash with brick sills. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with a large, single-light fixed picture window. The entry door is wood-paneled. A partial-width entry porch with hipped roof projects from the façade. It has square brick columns and

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

concrete slab flooring. An open carport is recessed beneath the principal roof at the northwest corner of the house.

97b. (C) 904 S. 6th Avenue c.1950 Utility Shed
A small frame, gabled utility shed with entry door is located west of the house.

98. (NC) 912 S. 6th Avenue c.1960 Bungalow
This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete foundation. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH vinyl sash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a single-leaf, modern replacement entry door. A full-width entry porch with gabled roof projects from the façade. It has square wood columns and a turned, wood post balustrade.

Due to extensive exterior alterations, including the application of vinyl siding and replacement windows and doors, this resource is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

99. (C) 914 S. 6th Avenue c.1955 Bungalow
This one-story, brick-veneered ranch house has a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. A front facing, gabled bay projects from the front façade (east), and a large, ell wing is along the rear. The latter contains an integral garage. The roof is covered in standing seam metal. Primary windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash. The façade is 4 bays (W, D, 2W, 2W) with an off-centered, single-leaf entry door. A partial-width porch is inset in the front ell. It has a shed roof supported by round wooden columns and brick flooring.

100. (C) 920 S. 6th Avenue c.1950 Bungalow
This one-story, brick veneer bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. Primary windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a wood-paneled entry door. A full-width entry porch with gabled roof projects from the façade. It has small gable end brackets and a wood-louvered vent. The porch contains square brick columns and a brick foundation. A large, shed-roofed carport projects from the south elevation. It has decorative metal support posts on a brick balustrade wall.

101. (C) 921 S. 6th Avenue c.1950 Ranch House
This one-story ranch house is comprised of a square, hipped block with hipped wings projecting from the rear and front elevations. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and rests on a concrete block pier foundation. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, W, WD) with a modern replacement entry door. The window occupying bay 3 is a modern replacement. It is multi-light vinyl sash and topped at the center by a fanlight.

102. (C) 924 S. 6th Avenue c.1950 Ranch House
This one-story, brick veneer ranch house. The house is rectangular with a low-pitched front-gabled roof. A gabled bay projects from the south elevation. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with 2(horizontal)/(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with pierced wooden shutters. The entry door

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

contains a decorative metal storm door. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof's wide overhanging eaves. The porch features round wooden posts on brick piers, and a concrete foundation.

103. (NC) 925 S. 6th Avenue 2005 Sweet Hope Baptist Church

This church is T-shaped with a front facing, gabled sanctuary with rear flanking wings. The church is brick-veneered with a low-pitched roof. A two-tiered cupola with steeple and cross straddle the ridgeline toward the front of the church. The front façade (west) is symmetrical and 3 bays (W, D, W) with a two-leaf entry door and arched windows. A partial-width portico with gable roof is centered on the façade. Its roof is supported by square wood columns.

Due to its age, this resource is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

7th Avenue, South

104. (C) 523 S. 7th Avenue 1949 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story bungalow features modest Craftsman-style elements. The house is rectangular in form with a low-pitched front gable roof with overhanging eaves. The house is clad in weatherboard siding and rests on a brick foundation. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a modern replacement entry door. Windows are 3(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. A partial-width entry porch is off-centered on the façade. It has a gable roof supported by square wood posts. The porch has concrete flooring on a brick foundation. A concrete handicap ramp leads to the porch. An original port cochere with side-gable roof extends from the north elevation. It has tapered square wood posts on brick piers.

105. (C) 525 S. 7th Avenue 1948 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story Craftsman bungalow is rectangular in form with a low-pitched hipped roof. The roof features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a brick foundation. Primary windows are 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash set within plain wood surrounds. A single-bay wing with clipped gable roof projects from the façade (west). The façade is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) where the 3rd bay occupies the projecting wing. The entry door is wood-paneled with an exterior metal screen door. A partial-width entry porch is inset in the front ell. The porch features a flat roof supported by a faux vine metal post on brick pier. A hipped wing projects from the rear of the north elevation, and another from the rear of the south. The latter features an open carport recessed beneath the roof with round metal support posts.

106. (C) 531 S. 7th Avenue c.1935 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story Craftsman bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. The roof features exposed rafter ends. Original windows are 1/1 and 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a single-leaf modern replacement entry door. The 3rd bay (south) occupies a portion of an enclosed porch. The entry porch was historically full-width with a gable roof featuring gable end brackets and a four-light window. The southern 1/4 of the

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

porch is enclosed and features a single light picture window. The porch features tapered square wood posts on brick piers. A small shed enclosed porch is on the rear, as well as a single gabled projection. Both are historic additions.

107. (C) 604 S. 7th Avenue 1948 Ranch House

This one-story house is rectangular with a very low-pitched, hipped roof with overhanging boxed eaves. The house is clad in weatherboard siding and rests on a brick pier foundation with infill concrete block. The front façade (east) is 2 bays (D, W) with a modern replacement, single-leaf entry door with. Primary windows are 4/1, DH wood sash. A lower hipped wing projects from the rear. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. Its southern half is enclosed with walls. The porch has decorative metal posts on a brick pier.

108. (C) 609 S. 7th Avenue 1957 Bungalow

This one-story dwelling is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is stuccoed and the windows are replacement DH sash with 6/6, "pop-in" vinyl grids. The front gable end is clad in weatherboard siding and has a wood-louvered vent. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) where bays 2 and 3 are within a corner porch recessed beneath the principal roof. The porch features 3 arched openings. The entry door is a modern replacement.

109. (C) 611 S. 7th Avenue c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingles. Original windows are 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. A former entry porch on the façade is enclosed with windows, walls, and an entry door. The gabled, enclosed porch is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with modern vinyl sash windows. The stuccoed brick piers of the former entry porch survive.

110. (C) 612 S. 7th Avenue c.1950 L-Front House

This one-story, L-shaped dwelling features a gabled roof and a brick veneer exterior. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W). The façade windows are boarded over. A partial-width entry porch is inset in the front ell. It has a shed roof with a square wood post. Side elevation windows are small fixed lights - all are boarded over.

111a. (C) 616 S. 7th Avenue c.1925 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story Craftsman-style bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick pier foundation with infill concrete block. The asphalt-shingled roof features wide overhanging boxed eaves. Windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. The façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered, single-leaf entry door. A nearly full-width entry porch with gabled roof is centered on the façade. Its gable end is vinyl-sided. The porch features tapered square wood posts on brick piers and is screen-enclosed.

111b. (C) 616 S. 7th Avenue c.1955 Garage Apartment

This one-story garage apartment rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. The rectangular building has a low-pitched, gabled roof. The building is clad in asbestos shingle siding. Windows

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

are set high on the wall and are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. There is a full-width entry porch with shed roof and square wood posts and balustrade along the façade.

112. (C) 620 S. 7th Avenue c.1945 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding. The front gable end has brackets and a wood-louvered vent. The front façade is concealed by a full-width screened entry porch. The porch has a shed roof and lattice screening. Side elevation windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash.

113. (C) 623 S. 7th Avenue c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is brick-veneered with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. Its gable end has a wood-louvered vent in the gable peak and is clad in vinyl siding. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W). Bays 2 and 3 are within a recessed entry porch with brick columns. The door is a modern replacement.

114. (C) 624 S. 7th Avenue 1970 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is rectangular in form. It has a brick veneer exterior and a very low-pitched, hipped roof with wide overhanging boxed eaves. The front façade (east) is symmetrical and 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a centered, single-leaf entry door with metal security gate. The façade windows are 12/6, DH wood sash with brick sills. A single-bay entry porch with hipped roof is centered on the façade. The porch features square brick columns. Side elevation windows are set high on the wall and are 6/6, DH sash.

115. (C) 625 S. 7th Avenue c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form and clad in asbestos shingle siding. The house has a low-pitched, front-gabled roof and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. The front façade (west) is 2 bays (W, D, W). The first window bay (north) is 2/2, DH aluminum sash. The south window bay is 8/1, DH wood sash. The entry door is concealed by a wooden screen door. The front gable end contains a 4-light fixed window. A partial-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It is located at the south end of the façade and features concrete flooring and steps.

116. (C) 627 S. 7th Avenue c.1940 7th Street Laundry

This one-story, free-standing commercial building is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, front gable roof. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The building is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard. The front façade (west) is 2 bays (W, D) with an original, two-leaf entry door. Each leaf contains 3 vertical lights and 3 horizontal wood panels. The façade window is 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The façade includes a brick veneer skirt extending from the ground to the base of the window. A flat-roof awning with asphalt shingles is centered on the façade above a concrete sidewalk.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

- 117. (C) 628 S. 7th Avenue c.1910 American Foursquare**
This two-story house is a rare example of a foursquare dwelling in the Southside neighborhood of Laurel. The house is nearly square with a very low-pitched hipped roof. The roof features wide overhanging boxed eaves. An exterior brick chimney is on the south elevation. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. Primary windows are 1/1, DH wood sash. The front façade (east) is 2 bays (3W, D). The tripartite window is comprised of modern replacement fixed lights that are tinted. The entry door is single-leaf with flanking six-light sidelights. A partial-width, one-story entry porch is off-centered on the façade. It has a gable roof supported by tapered square wood posts on brick piers.
- 118. (C) 707 S. 7th Avenue c.1930 Bungalow**
This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a very low-pitched hipped roof. The house is clad in weatherboard siding. Primary windows are 1/1, DH wood sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered, single-leaf entry door. The façade windows are 1/1, DH wood sash. A partial-width entry porch with gable roof is centered on the façade. The porch is screen-enclosed.
- 119. (C) 711 S. 7th Avenue c.1930 Bungalow**
This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a front-gabled roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. Primary windows are original 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. Side elevation windows feature decorative metal security gates. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered, single-leaf door that appears to date to the 1950s or 1960s. A partial-width entry porch with gable roof is off-centered on the façade. The porch is screen-enclosed.
- 120. (C) 714 S. 7th Avenue c.1950 Ranch House**
This one-story ranch house is rectangular with a very low-pitched, side-gabled roof. A front-facing gabled bay projects slightly from the façade (east). The house is clad in asbestos shingles with brick veneer skirting along the façade. The façade is 3 bays (2W, D, 3W). The entry door is accessed from a recessed entry stoop at the corner of the projecting bay. The porch has a decorative metal post on a brick pier. The door is a modern replacement. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash. Bay 3 (north) is a floating cutaway bay with chamfered corners, each side occupied by a 1/1 DH window.
- 121a. (C) 715 S. 7th Avenue c.1930 Bungalow**
This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in weatherboard siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal) DH, aluminum sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a single-leaf entry door. A partial-width entry porch with gable roof is centered on the façade. The porch contains slim square wood support posts and concrete flooring.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

121b. (NC) 715 (alley) S. 7th Avenue c.1975 Apartment

This two-story, concrete block apartment building is rectangular in form with a front-gabled roof. A one-story hipped bay projects from the façade (east). Windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. Multiple modern aluminum entry doors are located on the 1st floor of the south elevation.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

122. (C) 717 S. 7th Avenue c.1930 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a front-gabled roof and an exterior clad in vinyl siding. The house rests on a brick foundation. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (2W, D, 3W) with a single-leaf entry door covered by a wooden screen door. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash. The triple window on the façade is comprised of a large, fixed light flanked on either side by narrow, 2/2 wood sash. A partial-width entry porch with gable roof is centered on the façade. It features decorative metal posts and a concrete foundation.

123. (C) 717 1/2 S. 7th Avenue 1962 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is rectangular with a very, low-pitched hipped roof. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a continuous brick foundation. A hipped bay projects from the rear. Primary windows are paired, vertically oriented, fixed aluminum sash. They are sliding windows. The front façade (east) faces a rear alley. It is 3 bays (2W, D, 3W) with a single-leaf entry door covered by a wooden screen door. A full-width entry porch projects from the façade. It has a flat roof with a central gable and wide overhanging eaves. The porch roof is supported by faux vine metal posts on a concrete slab floor. The façade features a brick skirting.

124. (NC) 803 S. 7th Avenue 2015 House

This one-story dwelling is rectangular and clad in vinyl siding. The house features a low-pitched hipped roof. The house rests on a concrete block pier foundation. Windows are 1/1 vinyl sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (D, W, W) with a single-leaf entry door with aluminum storm door. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

125. (NC) 806 S. 7th Avenue 2017 House

This one-story dwelling is rectangular with moderately-pitched hipped roof. The house is brick-veneered. The roof features overhanging boxed eaves. An open carport is recessed beneath the principal roof at the north end of the house. It features square brick columns. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (W, W, D, W), plus the open carport. Windows are 1/1, DH vinyl sash with 4/4, "pop-in" grids. A hipped roof with brick columns projects from the façade above a concrete slab floor.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

126. (C) 807 S. 7th Avenue c.1930 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled. The house is clad in vertical flush board siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. All window openings are boarded over. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered, single-leaf entry door containing an exterior aluminum storm door. A nearly full-width entry porch with shed roof is centered on the façade. It features square wood posts, wood flooring, and a tapered concrete block pier foundation.

127. (C) 811 S. 7th Avenue c.1930 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (west) is concealed by a porch with wooden lattice walls. The porch is gabled with square wood posts and a metal security gate.

128. (NC) 812 S. 7th Avenue 2005 House

This one-story dwelling is rectangular and clad in weatherboard siding. The house rests on a concrete block foundation. The front-gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles with slightly overhanging boxed eaves. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a single-leaf entry door. Windows are DH vinyl sash with 6/6 "pop-in" grids. A partial-width entry porch with gabled roof is off-centered on the façade.

Due to its age, this house is non-contributing to the historic district.

129. (C) 815 S. 7th Avenue c.1920 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story bungalow features modest Craftsman-style influences. The house is rectangular with a low-pitched, front gable roof. The roof is covered in metal. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. Windows are 1/1, DH wood sash with fixed shutters. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered modern replacement door. A nearly full-width entry porch with gabled roof is centered on the façade. It has square wood posts on brick piers.

130. (C) 816 S. 7th Avenue c.1935 House

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling is clad in beveled wood siding. The house is rectangular in form. Its roof is asphalt-shingled with minimal eave overhang. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (W, W, D, W) with 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The single-leaf entry door features an aluminum storm door. A partial-width entry porch with gabled roof features faux vine metal posts and concrete flooring.

131. (C) 819 S. 7th Avenue c.1920 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a front-gabled roof and exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in replacement fiber-cement weatherboard and rests on a brick pier foundation. Windows are modern replacement, 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) with a modern replacement entry door. The 3rd bay occupies a partial porch enclosure.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

The original porch is nearly full-width with a gable roof. It contains square wood posts and a wood post balustrade.

132a. (C) 820 S. 7th Avenue c.1920 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow features a front-gabled roof and rectangular form. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. The roof is low-pitched with overhanging eaves. Primary windows are 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash with exterior screens. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered, single-leaf entry door. A nearly full-width entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a gabled roof with gable end brackets, decorative metal posts, and a concrete foundation. A concrete handicap ramp with wooden railing leads to the porch.

132b. (C) 820 S. 7th Avenue c.1950 Utility Shed

A small frame utility shed with front gable roof and metal siding is located to the rear of the house.

133. (C) 823 S. 7th Avenue c.1920 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story Craftsman bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, gable-on-hip roof. A clipped gable bay projects from the façade (west). The projection features gable end brackets. The house has overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in original weatherboard siding with a brick veneer skirt that extends to the base of the window bays. Primary windows are 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The façade is 3 bays (W, D, W) where the windows are large, fixed lights within wooden frames. The entry door is wood-paneled. A partial-width entry porch is inset in the front ell and is recessed beneath the principal roof. It features square brick columns, a concrete floor, and brick foundation.

134. (C) 824 S. 7th Avenue c.1920 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story Craftsman bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in weatherboard siding. A gabled bay projects slightly from the north elevation. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, 3W) where the triple window occupies a floating cutaway bay. The bay window projects from a partial porch enclosure. The remainder of the porch is screened with an aluminum door leading into the porch. Primary windows are replacement 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The porch features tapered wood posts on brick piers. A shed-roofed carport addition projects from the north elevation. It is supported by square wood posts.

135. (C) 827 S. 7th Avenue c.1945

Robert's Grocery, Howard's Grocery

This one-story former grocery store is rectangular with a very low-pitched, front-gabled roof. A tall metal parapet is along the front façade (west). The building is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard with a brick veneer skirt surrounding all elevations but the rear. The façade is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered, single-leaf entry door. The display windows are boarded over. A full-width, shed-roofed awning is suspended above the storefront and concrete slab sidewalk. The awning is covered in metal sheeting and supported by square wood posts with corner braces.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

- 136. (C) 828 S. 7th Avenue c.1920 Bungalow**
This one-story bungalow is side-gabled with a hipped wing projecting from the rear. The roof is low-pitched and covered in standing seam metal. The house is clad in beveled wood siding. Windows are a combination of 4/4 and 6/6, DH wood sash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door. Bay 1 is an 8/8, DH wood sash and bay #3 is a large, single-light fixed picture window. The off-centered entry door is single-leaf and wood paneled with an aluminum storm door. A brick-veneered skirt runs along the façade. A partial-width, gabled entry porch is off-centered on the façade. It features decorative metal posts and concrete flooring.
- 137a. (C) 832 S. 7th Avenue c.1925 Bungalow**
This one-story bungalow is comprised of a side-gabled principal massing with a nearly full-width, front facing gabled wing on the façade (east). The house is clad in beveled wood siding. The façade is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with an off-centered, single-leaf entry door with aluminum storm door. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash with exterior storm windows. A partial-width gabled entry porch is off-centered on the façade. It has boxed eaves and square brick columns. An aluminum awning is suspended above the porch. Some windows on the side elevations feature aluminum awnings.
- 137b. (C) 832 S. 7th Avenue c.1950 Carport**
An open carport is sited northwest of the house. It has a gabled roof supported by square wood posts with corner braces. Wood lattice screens the interior of the carport.
- 137c. (C) 832 (Alley) S. 7th Avenue c.1955 Garage Apartment**
This two-story garage apartment is rectangular with a low-pitched, front gabled roof. A one-story, concrete block addition is on the rear, fronting the alley. The apartment building faces east toward 6th Avenue, South. It is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and its façade (east) is brick-veneered. The 1st floor of the façade contains a single-car garage opening that is covered in chain-link fencing. The 2nd floor contains a single entry door. A full-width balcony is on the 2nd floor of the façade, recessed beneath the principal roof. It has round metal posts. Side elevation windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. A flat metal roof extends along the 1st floor of the south elevation. It is supported by round metal posts.
- 138. (C) 836 S. 7th Avenue c.1925 Craftsman Bungalow**
This one-story Craftsman bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The roof is covered in standing seam metal and features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in replacement beveled siding. Windows are 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The front façade (east) contains a brick veneer skirt reaching slightly above the base of the windows. The façade is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) with an off-centered entry door concealed by an exterior aluminum storm door. A partial-width entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a clipped gable roof and tapered square wood posts.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

139. (C) 837 S. 7th Avenue c.1920 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. A post-1948 gabled addition projects from the rear end of the north elevation. It includes a recessed carport. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and features a brick veneer skirting. A rectangular vent is in the gable end. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with an off-centered, single-leaf entry door. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It features square brick columns and a concrete floor.

140. (C) 839 S. 7th Avenue c.1925 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story Craftsman-inspired bungalow is rectangular in form and clad in asbestos shingles. The house rests on a brick pier foundation. Its low-pitched, front-gabled features slightly overhanging boxed eaves. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with an off-centered, single-entry door. Windows appear to be 6/1, DH wood sash. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof along the façade. It is screen-enclosed with a metal awning and square wood posts on brick piers.

141. (C) 840 S. 7th Avenue c.1925 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a very low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a concrete block foundation. Primary windows are replacement 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered, modern replacement door. A full-width porch features a side-gabled roof that wraps around the southeast corner. The porch contains square brick columns and a concrete foundation.

142. (C) 903 S. 7th Avenue c.1960 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The exterior is a buff-colored brick veneer. A hipped bay projects slightly from the façade (north). A carport with rear utility room projects from the east elevation. This projection features a hipped roof. The east side of the carport is enclosed with a pierced brick screen wall. Its north end remains open. Primary windows are paired sliding aluminum panes with single lights. The façade includes 4 window bays. The projecting bay is comprised of 3 large fixed windows. The principal entry door is located on west side of the projecting bay. A secondary entry door is accessed from carport.

143. (C) 904 S. 7th Avenue c.1960 Ranch House

This one-story, brick-veneered ranch house is rectangular with a front-gabled roof. The roof is low-pitched and features slightly overhanging boxed eaves. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash set high on the wall. A gabled bay projects slightly from the front end of the north elevation. Another is sited at the rear of the north elevation. This bay once houses an integral, single-car garage that has since been infilled with weatherboard cladding and a modern entry door. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (2W, WDW, W). The entry door is off-centered and covered by a decorative metal storm door. Windows flanking the door are 3(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. An off-centered gabled entry porch is on the façade. It has faux vine metal posts, concrete flooring, and a brick foundation.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

144. (C) 907 S. 7th Avenue c.1955 Ranch House
This one-story ranch house is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. A secondary hipped roof massing is along the façade (east) and includes a single-bay entry porch recessed beneath its roof. The porch has a faux vine metal post with corner brace. An open carport is recessed at the southeast corner of the façade. It contains round metal posts on a brick balustrade wall. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash. The façade is 4 bays (W, 3W, W) with fixed metal panels flanking the window bays. A brick veneer skirting is along the façade. The entry door is accessed from the recessed porch.

145a. (C) 908 S. 7th Avenue c.1950 Bungalow
This one-story bungalow is front-gabled and rectangular in form. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard. The roof is low-pitched with overhanging boxed eaves. Primary windows are 6/6, DH wood sash with fixed, wood-louvered shutters. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door. A partial-width entry porch occupies the northern half of the façade and is recessed beneath the principal roof. It has decorative metal posts, a metal railing, and concrete foundation.

145b. (C) 908 S. 7th Avenue c.1950 Utility Shed
A frame utility shed with attached carport is located to the rear of the house. It faces west toward a rear alley.

146. (C) 911 S. 7th Avenue c.1930 Bungalow
This one-story, brick-veneered bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched roof. A clipped gable is located on the north elevation and a clipped gable bay projects from the front façade (west). The façade is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a wood-paneled entry door. Primary windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. The 3rd bay on the façade is a large, multi-light picture window. A partial-width entry porch is inset in the front ell. The porch features square wood columns, a wood post balustrade, and brick foundation.

147. (C) 912 S. 7th Avenue c.1930 Craftsman Bungalow
This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a hipped roof and brick foundation. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding. A front facing gable is on the façade (east). The façade is 2 bays (W,W) with a partial-width entry porch recessed beneath the principal roof. The porch contains wood posts on brick piers with concrete steps featuring curved brick wing walls. The entry door is accessed from the south end of the porch. The front window is a 6/6, DH vinyl sash. Remaining window openings are covered in plywood with small replacement vinyl sash.

148. (C) 915 S. 7th Avenue c.1935 Craftsman Bungalow
This one-story, Craftsman-style bungalow is side-gabled and clad in fiber-cement weatherboard. Gable ends are clad in decorative flush board siding. The house rests on a concrete block foundation. A gabled dormer with wood-louvered vent is centered on the front roof slope. The front façade (west) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with modern replacement doors. Windows are 1/1, DH

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

vinyl sash with 4/4 "pop-in" grids. A nearly full-width entry porch with shed roof projects from the façade. It contains wood posts on brick piers and a weatherboard clad balustrade wall. The porch is screen enclosed.

149. (C) 916 S. 7th Avenue c.1950 Ranch House
This one-story, brick veneer ranch house has a low-pitched hipped roof and a front-facing gable on the façade (east). A projecting gabled bay is located towards the rear of the south elevation. Primary windows are 6/6, DH wood sash with brick sills. An enclosed sunroom beneath a side-gabled roof is located at the northeast corner of the house. The front façade is 2 bays (2W, 4W). The entry door is located at the north wall of the sunroom.

150. (C) 919 S. 7th Avenue c.1935 Bungalow
This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is rectangular and clad in asbestos shingle siding. The house rests on a brick pier foundation. The roof is standing seam metal with wide overhanging eaves. Primary windows are 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. A gabled dormer with wood-louvered vent is centered on the front roof slope. The front façade (west) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with wood-paneled entry door. A full-width porch and shed roof projects from the façade. It features a brick veneer skirting and faux vine metal posts. The porch is screen-enclosed.

151a. (C) 920 S. 7th Avenue c.1945 Bungalow
This one-story, brick-veneered bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with a centered entry door containing a decorative security gate. Windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. A gabled entry porch projects from the façade. Its gable end is clad in vinyl siding. The porch has square brick columns and concrete flooring.

151b. (C) 920 S. 7th Avenue c.1950 Carport
A small detached carport with gable roof and utility room is located northwest of the house at the end of a concrete driveway. It has square wood posts.

152. (C) 924 S. 7th Avenue c.1950 Bungalow
This one-story bungalow features a low-pitched hipped roof and fiber-cement weatherboard siding. The house is rectangular in form and rests on a concrete block pier foundation. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door. The façade includes a brick veneer skirt. A partial-width entry porch with gabled roof is centered on the façade. It contains decorative metal posts.

153. (C) 928 S. 7th Avenue c.1950 Bungalow
This one-story, brick-veneered bungalow has a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features overhanging boxed eaves. Windows on the side elevation are set high on the wall and are comprised of 3 horizontal metal awnings. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door. The 1st bay is a large, picture window. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. The porch contains decorative metal posts with corner braces.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

154. (C) 931 S. 7th Avenue c.1950 Bungalow
This one-story, hipped bungalow is rectangular and clad in asbestos shingle siding. Brick veneer skirting surrounds the bottom half of the house. The roof features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (west) is 4 bays (2W, D, D, W). The entry doors are wood-paneled with decorative metal security gates. A partial-width entry porch with gabled roof is centered on the façade. Its roof is supported by faux vine metal posts. The porch contains a metal railing and concrete slab flooring. An open carport is full-length, projecting from the north elevation. The carport has a shed roof supported by metal posts on brick piers.

8th Avenue, South

155. (NC) 807 S. 8th Avenue c.1920 Bungalow
This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, clipped gable roof covered in standing seam metal. The roof features overhanging boxed eaves. The house is clad in vinyl siding. Windows are two-light sliding windows. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It is enclosed with plate glass window walls. A centered entry door leads into the porch. A gabled roof projects from the south elevation, connecting to the adjacent house.

This house is non-contributing due to extensive exterior alterations that are insensitive to the historic integrity of the neighborhood.

156a. (NC) 808 S. 8th Avenue 2009 House
This one-story dwelling is rectangular with a front-gabled roof and brick veneer exterior. Windows are 1/1, DH vinyl sash with 6/6 "pop-in" grids. The front façade (east) contains a 3-sided cutaway bay with hip roof and three windows. A single-leaf entry door is centered on the façade with an aluminum storm door. A partial-width porch is recessed beneath the principal roof on the façade. It is enclosed with vinyl siding and a ribbon of fixed windows (post-2014 alteration). Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

156b. (NC) 808 S. 8th Avenue c.2010 Utility Shed
A frame utility shed with gable roof is located to the rear of the property.

157. (C) 811 S. 8th Avenue c.1950 Ranch House
This one-story compact ranch house is rectangular with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and rests on a brick pier foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with slightly overhanging eaves. The front façade (west) is 4 bays (W,W, D, W) with an off-centered modern replacement door with exterior aluminum storm door. Windows are 1/1, DH aluminum sash. The southern window bay is comprised of 3 by 3 single-lights where the bottom lights appear to be hoppers or awnings. A gabled roof connects this house to its neighbor to the north.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

158. (C) 812 S. 8th Avenue c.1930 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story bungalow features restrained Craftsman-style influences. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and features a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. A partial-width entry porch is off-centered on the façade (east). It has a gabled roof with end brackets and a paired wood-louvered vent. The porch is enclosed with vertical fiberboard and contains 4 bays (W, D, W, W). The windows on the porch enclosure are 1/1, DH aluminum sash. Side elevation windows are replacement DH vinyl sash with 6/6 "pop-in" grids. A gabled bay projects slightly from the north elevation.

159. (NC) 814 S. 8th Avenue c.1930 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular and clad in vinyl siding. The house rests on a brick pier foundation and features a low-pitched, front-gabled roof with boxed eaves. Windows are 1/1, DH aluminum sash. The front façade (east) is concealed by a full-width, enclosed entry porch. The porch has a gabled roof and is enclosed in a combination of vinyl siding and Masonite siding. The porch is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a modern entry door. The porch windows are DH vinyl sash. The porch features brick piers and concrete steps with brick wing walls.

This house contains extensive exterior alterations that significantly compromise its integrity. As such, it is considered a non-contributing element to the historic district.

160. (C) 815 S. 8th Avenue c.1965 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof covered in standing seam metal. The house is clad in a brick veneer. The roof has overhanging eaves with fascia. The house includes an open carport inset at the northwest corner and is recessed beneath the principal roof. It has square brick columns and concrete flooring. South of the carport is a projecting hipped massing with 3 bays (W, D, W). The entry door is slightly recessed and wood-paneled. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash.

161. (NC) 820 S. 8th Avenue c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick pier foundation with infill concrete block. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum ash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, 3W). The entry door is a modern replacement. The triple window is a small, 3-sided bay window with hip roof and brick apron. Historically, the house featured a partial-width gabled entry porch. The porch is since enclosed with vinyl siding and the projecting bay window. At the south end of the enclosed porch is a small recessed porch with a decorative metal post on a brick pier. A post-1948 gabled carport projects from the south elevation. It has decorative metal posts on brick piers.

This house contains extensive exterior alterations that significantly compromise its integrity. As such, it is considered a non-contributing element to the historic district.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

162. (C) 824 S. 8th Avenue c.1945 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is rectangular with a side-gabled roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding with a brick veneer skirt. An integral carport is recessed beneath the principal roof at the north end of the front façade (east). The carport has faux vine metal posts on brick piers. A recessed entry porch extends south from the carport and contains a concrete slab floor. The front façade is 2 bays (3W, 2W) where the tripartite window is comprised of a large, single-light fixed window flanked on either side by double-hung sash. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The entry door is located at the south end of the recessed porch.

163. (NC) 827 S. 8th Avenue 2001 St. Johns Baptist Church

This one-story church is comprised of a large, rectangular sanctuary with a front gable roof with a connecting A-frame massing to the south, followed by a low gabled wing. The church is brick-veneered with brick quoins at the corners. The roof is high-pitched and covered in asphalt shingles with boxed eaves. A two-leaf, metal-and-glass door is centered on the façade (west) of the sanctuary.

Due to its age, this resource is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

164a. (C) 828 S. 8th Avenue c.1945 Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a brick foundation. The roof features slightly overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. A hipped carport with exposed rafter ends projects from the north elevation. It has decorative metal posts. The front façade (east) features a full-width porch recessed beneath the principal roof that is enclosed. Its façade contains a large picture window comprised of a single fixed light flanked by 3-light fixed windows. The northern half of the porch includes a ribbon of louvered windows that wrap around the north corner of the porch. The single-leaf entry door also features glass louvers. The door and windows on the porch enclosure feature elaborate, decorative metal security gates.

164b. (C) 828 8th Avenue c.1950s Utility Shed

A mid-20th century frame shed with gable roof and fiber-cement weatherboard cladding is located at the rear of the property.

165. (C) 832 S. 8th Avenue c.1925 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, front gable roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingles. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with exposed rafter ends. The front façade (east) is hidden behind mature vegetation. Side elevation windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash set high on the wall. A partial-width entry porch is off-centered on the façade. It has a gable roof and is fully enclosed.

166. (C) 836 S. 8th Avenue c.1925 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front gable roof. The house is clad in weatherboard siding and rest on a brick foundation. The roof features exposed rafter ends. Side elevation windows are replacement 1/1 aluminum sash. A side entry door is located on the north

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

elevation. It has a gabled stoop with square wood support posts. The front façade (east) reveals a window that is 3(vertical)/1. The remainder of the façade is concealed by a partial-width enclosed porch with a gable roof. The porch features a centered, aluminum door. On either side of the door are screened windows.

167. (C) 839 S. 8th Avenue c.1930 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a front-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a brick pier foundation. The roof is low-pitched with overhanging eaves with fascia. A gabled bay projects from the north elevation. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) with an off-centered entry door. A nearly full-width gabled entry porch projects from the façade. It features square wood posts on brick piers, and is screen-enclosed.

168. (C) 907 S. 8th Avenue c.1930 Bungalow

This one-story hipped bungalow is rectangular in form with a low-pitched roof. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and rests on a brick pier foundation. A clipped gable bay projects from the façade (west) and an entry porch with side-oriented clipped gable roof is inset in the front ell. The porch is screen-enclosed with a weatherboard clad balustrade wall and aluminum storm door. The front façade is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) with a wood-paneled entry door.

169. (NC) 910 S. 8th Avenue c.1980 Mobile Home

This one-story mobile home is rectangular with a nearly flat roof. It is clad in metal siding and its foundation is concealed by corrugated metal sheeting. Windows appear to be 3-light metal awnings. The house fronts south and is 7 bays (W, W, W, 2W, D, W, W).

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

170. (C) 911 S. 8th Avenue c.1930 Bungalow

This one-story, hipped bungalow is rectangular in form and brick-veneered. A clipped gable bay projects from the façade. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with exterior storm windows. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a modern replacement entry door. An entry porch is inset in the front ell and is recessed beneath the principal roof. It has a square brick column and a slender wood post.

171. (NC) 915 S. 8th Avenue 1993 House

This one-story dwelling is rectangular in form with a low-pitched front-gabled roof. It is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete foundation. A full-length shed roof extends along the south elevation above an open carport with rear utility roof. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with 6/6 DH vinyl sash. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the gable and shed roofs. It connects to the open carport and features square wood posts with decorative corner braces.

Due to its age, this resource is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

172. (C) 916 S. 8th Avenue c.1955 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, hipped roof. The house is clad in Masonite weatherboard siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. Primary windows are 1/1, DH vinyl sash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered, modern replacement door. The façade windows are 6/6 vinyl sash. A full-width entry porch with hipped roof projects from the façade. It has simple square wood posts, concrete flooring, and a concrete block foundation.

173. (C) 920 S. 8th Avenue c.1930 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story, hipped bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, hipped roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingle and rests on a brick pier foundation. A clipped gable bay projects from the façade. Windows are original 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash with exterior aluminum storm windows. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with an off-centered glazed and paneled entry door. An entry porch is inset in the front ell, recessed beneath the principal roof. It features a tapered square wood post on a brick pier, a decorative metal post, and concrete flooring.

174. (C) 923 S. 8th Avenue c.1935 Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is rectangular in form and clad in beveled wood siding. The house rests on a brick pier foundation with infill concrete block piers. The low-pitched roof features exposed rafter ends. The front façade (west) 3 bays (2W, D, W) with an off-centered, modern replacement door with aluminum storm door. The majority of the windows are 1/1, DH aluminum sash. Others are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash. A nearly full-width entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a gabled roof supported by decorative metal posts.

175. (C) 924 S. 8th Avenue c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The house is vinyl-sided. The front façade contains a brick veneer skirt that reaches to the base of the windows. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with single-leaf doors containing aluminum and glass storm doors. A partial-width entry porch with gabled roof is centered on the façade. It contains heavy square brick columns and concrete slab flooring. An open metal carport projects from the north elevation. It has a flat metal roof supported by round metal posts. A concrete handicap ramp with metal railing leads from the driveway to the entry porch.

176. (C) p926 S. 8th Avenue c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is rectangular and clad in asbestos shingle siding. The house rests on a concrete block pier foundation. Side elevation windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal) DH aluminum sash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door. The front windows are 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. A front-gabled entry porch projects from the façade. It features gable end brackets and a wood-louvered vent. Its southern half is enclosed. The surviving porch contains a square wood post and concrete flooring.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

177. (C) 927 S. 8th Avenue c.1935 Bungalow
This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is rectangular and clad in fiber-cement drop siding. The house rests on a stucco pier foundation. Windows are replacement 6/6, DH synthetic sash. The front gable end features 3 wood-louvered vents. The front façade (West) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered, modern replacement door. An entry porch with shed roof is centered on the façade. It has decorative metal support posts, a wood post balustrade, and brick piers.

178. (C) 933 S. 8th Avenue c.1955 Ranch House
This one-story, brick veneer ranch house features a low-pitched, gable-on-hip roof. Primary windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a modern replacement aluminum entry door. A single-bay entry porch with hipped roof projects from the façade. The porch has faux vine metal posts. A hipped bay projects from the north elevation. A concrete handicap ramp leads to a side entry on the south elevation. A nearly fullwidth, hipped roof wing projects from the rear.

9th Avenue, South

179a. (C) 803 S. 9th Avenue c.1920 Hipped Cottage
This one-story hipped cottage is rectangular with a projecting bay on the front façade (west). The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a brick foundation. The low-pitched roof features wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The projecting bay on the façade contains a clipped gable roof with gable end brackets. Windows appear to be mid-century replacement 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The façade is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a single-leaf, glazed and paneled entry door. An entry porch is inset in the front ell and recessed beneath the principal roof. It has paired wood posts on a brick pier. The porch is enclosed with screening and a weatherboard clad balustrade wall.

179b. (C) 803 S. 9th Avenue c.1940s Garage
A frame garage is located southeast of the house. It features a front gable metal roof and fiberboard paneled exterior. The garage bay is open with no door.

180. (C) 807 S. 9th Avenue c.1920 Hipped Cottage
This one-story hipped cottage is rectangular with a gabled bay projecting on the front façade (west). The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and rests on an indeterminate foundation. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The façade is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a modern replacement glazed and paneled entry door. An entry porch is inset in the front ell. It has a shed roof, decorative metal posts, and concrete flooring.

181. (C) 904 S. 9th Avenue c.1920 Bungalow
This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is rectangular in form and clad in weatherboard siding. The front façade (east) features a brick veneer skirting. The front façade is 3 bays (2W, D, 3W) with a single-leaf entry door with decorative metal security door. The triple window is comprised of a large fixed light flanked on either side by narrow, single-lights. Primary windows are

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash. A full-width entry porch with gabled roof projects from the façade and contains decorative metal support posts.

182. (C) 907 S. 9th Avenue c.1945 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a gable-on-hip roof. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a brick foundation. The roof is low-pitched with exposed rafter ends. An open carport with hipped roof supported by round metal posts projects from the north elevation. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, W, 2W) with a small entry porch inset at its north end. The porch has a faux vine metal support post. Windows are replacement 6/6, DH vinyl sash. The modern replacement entry door is accessed from the south end of the inset front porch.

183. (C) 908 S. 9th Avenue c.1945 Workshop

This one-story building is sited at the rear of the property and appears to be a small frame workshop. It is frame with a front-gabled roof and enclosed shed-roofed lean-to along its north elevation. The east elevation contains a wood-paneled door and an infilled window with air condition unit. The building is clad in vertical flush board.

184. (C) 911 S. 9th Avenue c.1945 Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is rectangular in form and clad in brick veneer. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) with an off-centered entry door. Windows are replacement 6/6, DH vinyl sash. A nearly full-width entry porch with gabled roof is centered on the façade. Its roof is supported by square brick columns on concrete flooring and a brick foundation.

185. (C) 912 S. 9th Avenue c.1945 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow features a low-pitched hipped roof and aluminum siding. The building is rectangular with a concrete block foundation. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door with metal screen door. The first window bay is boarded over. The other is a 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. Side elevation windows are boarded over and/or covered by metal sheeting. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof and contains square brick columns and concrete flooring.

186. (C) 915 S. 9th Avenue c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. The roof has minimal eave overhang and exposed rafter ends. An interior brick chimney straddles the ridgeline. Windows are replacement 9/6, DH vinyl sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door containing and aluminum storm door. At either end of the façade are small openings set high on the. A partial-width entry porch with hipped roof is centered on the façade. It has decorative metal posts.

187. (C) 919 S. 9th Avenue c.1955 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a brick-veneered exterior. The roof is moderately-pitched and front-gabled. The roof eave projects significantly from the front façade (west) creating

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

a full-width porch beneath the roof with square brick columns. The front façade is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a wood-paneled door. Windows on the façade are 6/4, DH aluminum sash.

188. (NC) 920 S. 9th Avenue 1983 Ranch House

This one-story compact ranch house is rectangular with a low-pitched side-gabled roof and brick veneer exterior. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (2W, D, W, W) with an off-centered entry door. Windows are 6/6, DH aluminum sash. A partial-width entry porch with gabled roof is off-centered on the façade. It has board-and-batten cladding in the gable end and square brick columns.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

189. (C) 923 S. 9th Avenue c.1955 Ranch House

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow ranch house is long and narrow, rectangular in form, with a low-pitched roof. The house is brick-veneered with vinyl siding in gable ends. The roof is features minimal eave overhanging and exposed rafter ends. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (2W, D, 3W) with an off-centered entry door. The 3-part picture window is comprised of a large, fixed light flanked on either side by 4-light fixed sidelights. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. A partial-width entry porch with gabled roof is off-centered on the façade. Its roof is supported by square brick columns. An integral, two-car garage occupies the rear elevation.

190. (C) 928 S. 9th Avenue c.1920 Hipped Cottage

This one-story, hipped cottage is rectangular with a low-pitched roof. The house is clad in Masonite weatherboard siding. Windows are modern replacement 6/6 and 9/6, DH aluminum sash. A hipped porch projects from the façade (east) and is fully enclosed. The front façade (including the porch enclosure) is 3 bays (W, WD, 3W) with a modern replacement entry door.

191a. (C) 1016 S. 9th Avenue c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story, brick-veneered bungalow is rectangular with a very low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with a centered entry door concealed by a metal screen door. Windows are replacements, 6/6, DH aluminum tinted lights. A full-width entry porch with hipped roof is along the façade. It has square brick columns and concrete flooring. A screened porch addition is located on the north elevation. It has a metal shed roof.

191b. (NC) 1016 S. 9th Avenue c.1980-c2000s Carport

An open metal carport is located north of the house.

192. (C) 1028 S. 9th Avenue c.1920 Hipped Cottage

This one-story, hipped cottage is rectangular in form with a low-pitched roof. The house is clad in vertical Masonite siding. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door. Windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. A nearly full-width entry porch with hipped roof is centered on the façade. It has exposed rafter ends, round metal posts, and concrete foundation. A shed-roofed bay projects from the north elevation.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

193. (C) 1040 S. 9th Avenue c.1920 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story, former duplex bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The roof has slightly overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door containing. A full-width entry porch with hipped roof is along the façade. It features square wood posts on brick piers.

Ash Street

194. (C) 101 Ash Street c.1930 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof covered in corrugated metal. The house is clad in beveled wood siding. Windows are 4/4, DH wood sash with exterior storm windows. The front gable end is clad in vertical flush boards. The façade is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door. A full-width shed roof porch projects from the façade. It has square wood posts and the balustrade wall is covered in plywood. A metal shed addition is along the rear.

195. (NC) 107 Ash Street c.1930 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow, former duplex, is heavily modified. It has a front gable roof covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging boxed eaves and modern vertical panel cladding. A former full-width entry porch on the front façade (south) is enclosed and 3 bays (W, D, W) with a modern single-leaf entry door and large, horizontally oriented rectangular display windows. A lower gabled addition is along the rear, followed by a large, flat-roofed addition.

Due to extensive exterior alterations, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

196. (NC) 111 Ash Street c.1930 House

This small, one-story dwelling features a low-pitched, side-gabled roof with exposed rafter ends. It is clad in vertical fiberboard paneling and rests on a brick pier foundation. The windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (south) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a modern replacement door and metal-and-glass storm door. A partial--width entry porch is on the façade. It has a shed roof supported by square wood posts.

Due to extensive exterior alterations, this resource is a non-contributing element within the historic district.

197. (NC) 113 Ash Street 2007 House

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling features a high-pitched roof with overhanging boxed eaves. The exterior of the house is a combination of vinyl siding and brick veneer. It rests on a concrete slab foundation. A front-facing, gabled bay is on the façade (south). The façade is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with 6/6, DH vinyl sash. The single-leaf entry door is wood paneled. A shed roof porch is

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

inset in the front ell and features a square wood post with attached gutter and concrete slab foundation. A two-garage with brick veneer and side-gable roof extends from the east elevation. It is accessed by a concrete driveway.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

198. (NC) 115 Ash Street 2007 L-Front House
This one-and-one-half-story, L-shaped house features a high-pitched, side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles and a brick veneer exterior. The house rests on a concrete slab foundation. Windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash. A large, gabled garage projects from the façade creating the L-shape of the house. It has a large, two-car garage door. A small porch is recessed beneath the principal roof in the front ell.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

199. (NC) 116 Ash Street 1998 Mobile Home
This mobile home features a low-pitched, side-gabled roof covered in corrugated metal with overhanging boxed eaves. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding with a brick veneer skirt. Windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash. Its front façade (north) is 6 bays (W, W, 2W, D, 2W, 2W). A 3-bay entry porch with front gable roof is centered on the façade. Its roof is supported by square brick columns.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

200. (NC) 119 Ash Street 2007 House
This one-story dwelling is rectangular in form with a gable-on-hip roof. The house is clad in brick veneer. Its roof has overhanging boxed eaves. Windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash with brick sills. A large, two-car garage projects from the façade. It also has a gable-on-hip roof and brick veneer. Inset in the front ell, south of the garage, is a small entry stoop recessed beneath the principal roof.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

Bay Street

201a. (NC) 209 Bay Street 1999 Ranch House
This one-story modern ranch house is rectangular in form with a low-pitched hipped roof featuring asphalt shingles and overhanging boxed eaves. The house is clad in a combination of vinyl siding and brick veneer. Windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash. The front façade (south) is 5 bays (W, W, W, D, W) with a single-leaf entry door. A partial-width entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a hipped roof supported by square brick columns and a concrete slab floor.

Due to its age, this house is non-contributing to the historic district.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

201b. (NC) 209 Bay Street c.2000 Carport

The detached, open carport features a corrugated metal roof supported by round metal posts.

202. (C) 212 Bay Street c.1930 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow duplex is rectangular in shape with a moderately-pitched front gable roof. The roof features asphalt shingles and overhanging boxed eaves. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on an indiscernible foundation covered in metal sheeting. The front façade (north) is 4 bays (W, D, D, ,W) with single-leaf, modern replacement entry doors. Front façade windows are 1/1 and 4/4 DH wood sash with fixed wood-louvered shutters. Side elevation windows are 4(vertical)/, DH wood sash. A full-width entry porch with gable roof projects from the façade.

203. (C) 216 Bay Street c.1930 Double Shotgun Duplex

This one-story duplex is rectangular in shape with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The roof features wide overhanging boxed eaves. The house is clad in vinyl siding, and rests on a continuous concrete foundation. Primary windows are 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The front façade (north) is 4 bays (D, W, W, D) with single-leaf, modern replacement entry doors. Doors feature exterior aluminum and glass storm doors. A gabled porch projects from each entry door. The porches feature front gable roofs clad in vinyl siding and paired square wood posts on stuccoed concrete block piers.

204. (C) 219 Bay Street c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow with brick veneer is rectangular in shape with a low-pitched, front-gable roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features overhanging boxed eaves. An interior brick chimney straddles the ridge line. The front façade (south) is symmetrical and 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a modern replacement entry door. Primary windows are 6/6, aluminum sash with brick sills. A full-width entry porch is on the façade. It has a gabled roof supported by square brick columns.

Central Avenue

205. (NC) 100 Central Avenue 1955 Purdum Electric Co. Contractors

This one-story brick commercial building historically featured a flat roof. The roof became a shed roof when the large metal garage addition was constructed along the west elevation. When the roof was altered, it was raised and sided with corrugated metal. The front façade of the building faces north. There are 3 bays (W, D, W) on the façade of the brick building. The single-leaf entry door is metal and glass. Windows are triple-hung metal sash. The east elevation has wide overhanging metal eaves and two entry doors. The west elevation of the metal garage addition includes 4 garage bays with roll-up metal doors.

This building is non-contributing due to extensive exterior alterations.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

206. (C) 115 Central Avenue c.1950 Freestanding Commercial

This two-story brick commercial building features a flat metal roof. The front façade (southwest) is symmetrical with 3 bays (W, D, W) on the first floor and 3 window bays on the 2nd floor. The single-leaf metal entry door is centered on the façade and is slightly recessed. The door has an exterior metal security gate and a metal awning. The display windows are large, multi-light fixed metal sash with brick sills. Windows on the 2nd floor are boarded over with framed wood panels. The east elevation contains a set of wooden exterior stairs leading to a covered wood deck at the second floor.

207a. (NC) 126 Central Avenue c.1910, c.2000 addition Old City Jail

This former brick jailhouse is one-story with a high-pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. All windows are infilled with brick. A c.2000 large brick office and garage is attached to the front (northeast) of the original jail. This addition features a brick exterior and round-arched roof covered in metal. Its façade includes a large, horizontal display window that is boarded over, a metal-and-glass door, and a two-light fixed metal window. A garage occupies the rear of this massing with its entry door on the east elevation. The facility is presently occupied by the Jones County Board of Supervisors District 5.

The large-scale modern addition nearly fully conceals the original jailhouse. As such, it is considered a non-contributing element to the historic district.

207b. (NC) 126 Central Avenue 2012 Garage

This one-story garage building is metal with a shed roof. The building faces northeast. Its eastern 2/3 is open on the front and acts as a garage for county vehicles. At the west end of the façade is an office space, enclosed with metal siding.

Due to its age, this resource is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

208. (C) 128 Central Avenue c.1930 Auto Dealership/Service Center

This former auto dealership and service center is a large brick building comprised of 2, front-gabled rectangular blocks running parallel to one another. Each block features a low-pitched front gable roof and brick exteriors. All window and door openings on both blocks are boarded over. The north elevation is 4 bays (G, W, D, W). The eastern bay is a garage door. The 2nd is a rectangular display window, followed by a single-leaf entry door with transom, and then followed by a long, horizontal row of display windows. The west elevation contains another row of display windows. This elevation of the southern block includes a single-leaf modern replacement entry door and a large aluminum garage door.

209. (NC) 143 Central Avenue 1998 Calvary Baptist Church

This one-story brick church features a T-plan with a front-gabled sanctuary and flanking gabled wings at the rear. A lower gabled narthex is in front of the sanctuary. A square lantern topped by a spire straddles the ridge line. The front façade (south) is symmetrical and 3 bays (W, D, W) with round-arched windows and a two-leaf entry door. A full-width portico with gable roof supported

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

by brick columns is along the façade. Its gable end is weatherboard-sided with an octagonal louvered vent. A prominent porte-cochere with gable roof and brick columns projects from the west elevation of the sanctuary. The sanctuary features round-arched windows, whereas windows of the projecting wings are 6/6, DH vinyl sash. The church is enhanced by brick quoins at its corners.

Due to its age, this building is non-contributing to the historic district.

210. (NC) 201 Central Avenue c.1920 Dodd's Grocery Store

This one-and-one-half-story commercial building is brick and wood frame construction. Its rear (west) wall is brick, with the remaining walls frame. The building has a flat roof with parapet that steps down along the east elevation. With the exception of the brick wall, the building is clad in vinyl siding. It has a cornered entry with two modern, metal and glass doors and exterior metal gate security doors. The west elevation contains a single garage bay door. The south elevation contains 3 distinct bays. The first (west) is comprised of a modern two-part fixed display window and a recessed entry door. A recessed square window is above this entry. The middle bay is a single garage bay door with pull-up metal door. At the east end of this elevation is a row of vertically-oriented display windows.

This building is a non-contributing element to the historic district due to extensive exterior modifications that compromise its historic design and materials.

211. (NC) 212 Central Avenue 2002 Central Avenue Auto Sales

This one-story, side-gabled prefabricated building is corrugated metal with a low-pitched metal roof. It serves as a sales office for an auto dealership. The front façade (north) appears to be stuccoed. It has a large storefront with plate glass windows and a metal-and-glass door. A metal shed awning extends above the storefront.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

Chestnut Street

212. (C) 108 Chestnut Street c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a brick pier foundation. The roof is low-pitched and covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. Windows are a combination of 4/4 DH wood sash and 1/1 aluminum sash. The façade (north) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with an off-centered entry door that is boarded over. A partial-width gabled entry porch is off-centered on the façade. It has a wood-louvered gable vent, one round metal support post, a wood post, and wood decking.

213. (C) 115 Chestnut Street c.1960 Ranch

This one-story ranch house is L-shaped with a low-pitched hipped roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging boxed eaves. The house is brick-veneered with a projecting

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

front ell. The front façade (south) is 5 bays (2W, D, 3W, 2W, G). The entry door is accessed via a recessed entry porch with metal posts and concrete flooring. Windows are 2/2, DH wood sash with brick sills. The three-part window is comprised of a large square fixed light flanked on either side by DH sash. The garage is recessed beneath the principal roof. It is open with a metal post on brick pier support.

214a. (C) 118-120 Chestnut Street c.1935 Double-Shotgun Duplex
This one-story, double-shotgun duplex features a low-pitched, front gable roof and beveled wood siding. The house rests on a brick pier foundation. Windows are modern replacement, 1/1, DH metal sash. The front façade (north) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with modern replacement aluminum doors. Each unit features a projecting gabled porch supported by square wood posts.

214b. (C) 122-124 Chestnut Street c.1935 Double-Shotgun Duplex
This one-story, double-shotgun duplex features a low-pitched front gable roof and beveled wood siding. The roof is covered in metal and has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The house rests on a brick pier foundation. Windows are 4(vertical)/1 and 4/4, DH wood sash, and modern replacement, 1/1, DH metal sash. The front façade (north) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with wood-paneled entry doors. A partial-width gabled porch is along the façade.

214c. (C) 126-128 Chestnut Street c.1935 Double Shotgun Duplex
This one-story, front-gabled, double-shotgun duplex is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on brick piers. The low-pitched roof is covered in metal with overhanging eaves. The front façade (north) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W). The entry doors are modern aluminum replacements. Façade windows are 4(vertical)/one, DH wood sash. Side elevation windows are modern aluminum replacements that are much smaller than the original opening. Each unit on the façade features a gabled porch with square wood posts, brick pier foundation, and wood decking.

215. (C) 125 Chestnut Street 1949
Triumph the Church and Kingdom of God in Christ Church

This front-gabled, brick church is rectangular in shape with a moderately-pitched roof covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging boxed eaves. Centered on the façade (south) is a projecting entry vestibule with gabled roof. A square belfry with louvered lantern and pyramidal spire straddles the ridgeline of the vestibule. Primary windows are flat-headed, 6/6, DH wood sash with brick sills. The front façade is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a two-leaf, wood-paneled entry door and 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal) aluminum sash windows. A single bay entry porch extends from the door. It has a gable roof with square wood posts on brick piers. The east elevation of the church has a full basement. The upper level is 7 bays (all windows).

216. (C) 129 Chestnut Street c.1935 Craftsman Bungalow
This one-story Craftsman bungalow is rectangular in shape with a low-pitched, front gable roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in aluminum siding and its foundation is concealed by metal sheeting. The front façade

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

(south) is clad in faux stone veneer. It is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with one modern replacement door. Facade windows are 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It features square wood posts on brick piers.

217. (C) 134 Chestnut Street c.1925 Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is rectangular in form with a brick pier foundation and beveled wood siding. The low-pitched roof is covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. The front façade (north) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with modern replacement aluminum door and vinyl, DH windows. All windows contain exterior metal and glass storm windows. A full-width entry porch with gable roof is on the façade. The porch gable end is clad in beveled wood siding and has a plain wood frieze supported by square wood posts. A wood post balustrade surrounds the porch.

218. (C) 138 Chestnut Street c.1910 Pyramidal Cottage

This is a one-story pyramidal cottage with a high-pitched roof with exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a replacement concrete block pier foundation. Windows are modern replacement 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The façade (north) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W). Bays 1, 2, and 4 are covered in plywood. The surviving entry door features an exterior wooden screen door. A nearly full-width entry porch with shed roof supported by chamfered wood posts is along the façade.

219. (C) 141 Chestnut Street 1960 L-Front House

This small, one-story cottage features a low-pitched side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding. All window openings are boarded over. The front façade (south) is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with an off-centered, modern replacement door. A partial-width entry porch with gable roof is centered on the façade. Its roof is supported by decorative metal posts. The house rests on concrete piers.

220. (C) 142 Chestnut Street c.1910 Pyramidal Cottage

This one-story pyramidal cottage is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. The house features a high-pitched pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The front façade (north) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) where the 2nd bay has been infilled with weatherboard siding. The windows are replacement 1/1 DH aluminum sash. A nearly full-width entry porch is along the façade. It has a shed roof supported by square wood posts.

221. (C) 143 Chestnut Street c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is clad in asbestos shingles siding and rests on a concrete pier foundation. A nearly flat-roofed ell addition projects from the northeast corner of the house. The front façade (south) is three bays (2W, D, 2W) with a single-leaf, wood-paneled entry door. Primary windows are 1/1, DH aluminum sash. A partial-width entry porch with gabled roof is off-centered on the façade. The porch features a plain wood frieze and square wood posts on brick piers.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

222. (C) 146 Chestnut Street c.1925 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is clad in weatherboard siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. The roof is low-pitched with overhanging eaves. The front gable end is enhanced by wood brackets and a triangular, four-light fixed attic window. The front façade (north) is three bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door covered by an aluminum and glass storm door. Windows are modern replacement 1/1, DH metal sash set within historic wood surrounds. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It features a plain wood frieze and tapered square wood posts on brick piers.

223. (C) 149 Chestnut Street c.1900 Saddlebag

This one-story dwelling adopts a saddlebag house form with a moderately-pitched, side-gabled roof. An interior brick chimney is centered on the ridgeline. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with slight eave overhang. The house is clad in beveled wood siding on the front façade (south) and replacement fiber-cement weatherboard on the remainder of the house. A brick veneer skirting is along the façade. The façade is symmetrical and 4 bays (W, D, D, W). The single-leaf entry doors are wood-paneled with wooden screen doors. Primary windows are original 2(vertical)/2(vertical), DH wood sash set within wood frames. A full-width entry porch with hipped roof is along the façade. It features a plain wood frieze and square wood columns on brick piers.

224. (C) 150 Chestnut Street c.1955 Ranch House

This one-story, L-shaped Ranch house features a low-pitched gabled roof covered in standing seam metal. The house is clad in weatherboard siding. A gabled bay projects from the façade. An open carport with flat roof supported by round posts on brick piers is at the northeast corner of the façade (north). At its rear is an entry door leading into the house. The house (excluding the garage bay) is 3 bays (2W, WDW, 3W). The 1st bay occupies the projecting wing and has modern replacement, DH vinyl sash. The windows flanking the door are also replacements.

225. (C) 153 Chestnut Street c.1900 Shotgun

This one-story shotgun dwelling is rectangular with a moderately-pitched front gable roof with boxed eaves. The house is clad in a combination of weatherboard siding on the sides and fiber-cement weatherboard on the front façade (south). The gable end is clad in weatherboard. A shed-roof, enclosed porch is located at the rear of the west elevation. Windows are all boarded over. The façade is 2 bays (D, W) with a single-leaf, modern replacement entry door. The house rests on a brick pier foundation. A concrete patio with metal railing flanking concrete steps is along the façade.

226. (C) 154 Chestnut Street c.1910 Pyramidal Cottage

This one-story pyramidal cottage is rectangular in form with a high-pitched pyramidal roof and overhanging eaves. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and fiber-cement weatherboard. Windows are a combination of 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal) and 1/1, DH aluminum sash replacements. The front façade (north) is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with a modern replacement entry

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

door. A nearly full-width entry porch with shed roof is along the façade. It features square wood posts on brick piers.

227. (C) 155 Chestnut Street c.1900 Shotgun

This one-story shotgun dwelling is rectangular in form with a moderately-pitched front gable roof. The eaves overhang slightly, and the front gable end is clad in asbestos siding. The roof is covered in corrugated metal and the house rests on a combination of brick piers and concrete blocks. It is clad in

weatherboard siding. All windows appear to be DH wood sash. The front façade (south) is 2 bays (D, W) with a single-leaf door featuring 6 horizontal wooden panels. A full-width entry porch with metal shed roof is along the façade. The porch roof is supported by metal posts.

228. (C) 158 Chestnut Street c.1910 Pyramidal Cottage

This one-story pyramidal cottage features a high-pitched roof with slight eave overhang. The house is rectangular in shape and clad in asbestos shingle siding. The front façade (north) is symmetrical and 4 bays (W, D, D, W). The doors are glazed and paneled. Windows appear to be modern replacement 1/1, DH aluminum sash. A nearly full-width entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a shed roof supported by square posts.

229. (C) 162 Chestnut Street c.1950 Minimal Traditional

This one-story Minimal Traditional house is rectangular in form with a side-gabled roof and asbestos shingle siding. It rests on a brick foundation. The roof is asphalt-shingled with minimal eave overhang. The front façade (north) is 3 bays (W, D, W). Windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. A partial-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof at the northeast corner of the façade. The entry door is glazed and paneled. A shed-roofed addition is along the rear.

230. (C) 166 Chestnut Street c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof and asbestos shingle siding. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with slightly overhanging eaves with fascia. A front-facing gable is on the north elevation and contains a wood-louvered vent. The front façade (north) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a missing entry door. The front windows are multi-light fixed windows with triangular panes. A brick veneer skirting is beneath the windows. A partial-width entry porch with concrete slab foundation features an aluminum awning supported by metal posts.

231. (C) 202 Chestnut Street 1964 Ranch House

This one-story brick ranch house is rectangular in form with a low-pitched hipped roof. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles with boxed eaves. An open garage with brick balustrade wall and decorative metal posts is at the east end of the façade and is recessed beneath the principal roof. West of the garage, the façade (north elevation) includes 3 bays (2W, 3W, 2W). The windows are set high on the wall and are 6/6 DH wood sash with brick sills. The first window bay is slightly recessed and contains an entry stoop with decorative metal post.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

232. (C) 204 Chestnut Street c.1920 Double Shotgun

This one-story, double-shotgun duplex is rectangular in plan with a front-gabled roof and exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard siding. Windows are replacement 6/6 DH aluminum sash. The front façade (north) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with single-leaf, glazed and paneled entry doors. Both doors feature exterior wooden screen doors. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It features square wood posts and wood flooring on a concrete foundation.

233a. (C) 211 Chestnut Street c.1920 L-Front House

This L-shaped dwelling features a front facing projecting gabled bay, as well as a small bay projection at the rear. The roof is low-pitched with boxed eaves. The house is clad in brick veneer. Primary windows are replacement 9/9 aluminum sash, which are likely contemporaneous with the brick veneer. The façade (south) is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) where the first bay occupies the projecting wing. The entry door is a modern replacement with inset fanlight. An entry porch with shed roof is inset in the front ell. It features boxed eaves and a brick column.

233b. (NC) 211 Chestnut Street Late-19th Century Metal Carport

An open metal carport with utility room is located east of the house.

233c. (C) 211 Chestnut Street c.1950 Garage

A front-gabled framed garage is located northwest of the house. The building is clad in vertical fiberboard and features a modern, two-car garage bay door.

Church Street

234. (C) 204 Church Street c.1890 Folk Victorian/Bayed Cottage

This one-story Folk Victorian bayed cottage is rectangular in form with a gabled roof with boxed eaves. A front-gabled projecting bay is centered on the façade (north elevation). This gable end, along with the east side gable end, feature decorative wood shingling. The centered gable end is adorned with a spindle bargeboard and full return. Beneath the gable return, at the corners of each cutaway, is a decorative spindle railing with drops. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a brick pier foundation. The front façade is 5 bays (W, D, 4W, D, W) where the centered 4 windows occupy the projecting cutaway bay. These windows are 4/4 DH wood sash with aluminum awnings. The first bay (east) is a 1/1 wood sash, followed by a modern replacement entry door. The west window is 2(vertical)/2(vertical), DH wood sash. Remaining windows are 4/4 wood sash. A wooden deck is inset in the northeast corner of the façade, having replaced an earlier wrap-around porch. The east elevation is 3 bays (2W, 2W, D) with a glazed and paneled door. A slight projecting gable bay is on the rear.

**235. (C) 301 Church Street c.1940
Lincoln Movie Theater/Sid's Trading Post**

This one-story former movie theater is rectangular in form with a flat roof. The building exterior is common bond brick, with the front (south) façade featuring a narrow brick veneer. A brick parapet extends above the roof on the façade. A full-length, concrete block wing is along the east

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

elevation and is lower than the principal block. It shares a matching brick veneer on its façade. A prominent shed roof project from the façade above a recessed entrance flanked by linear display windows that are boarded over. The façade of the east addition is two bays (w, d), also boarded over. A sign reading "Wallace Drugs in Laurel Since 1898" is above the two bays. It is currently used as storage for Wallace Drugs.

Custom Avenue

236. (NC) 108 Custom Avenue c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is L-shaped with a front-gabled roof and hipped ell wing. The house is clad in vertical flush board panels. Surrounding the house beneath the windows is a brick veneer skirt. Several windows are boarded over. The roof is asphalt-shingled with overhanging eaves with fascia. The foundation is obscured by the brick skirting. The front façade (east) includes a lower gabled bay projection. The façade is 3 bays (2W, 2W, DW). The first 2 windows feature aluminum awnings. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The 3rd bay (north end of the façade) occupies an enclosed recessed porch. The door is modern with paired windows adjacent to the north.

Due to extensive exterior alterations, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

237. (C) 110 Custom Avenue c.1960 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is U-shaped with a low-pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles with boxed eaves. The house rests on a brick foundation partially covered in metal sheeting. The house is clad in weatherboard siding. Windows are concealed by thick exterior screens. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (2W, 3W, D, 2W) where the 3-part window is comprised of a large fixed square light flanked by narrow fixed lights. The entry door is multilight with an aluminum and glass storm door.

238. (C) 116 Custom Avenue 1957 Eclectic
Friendship Baptist Church

Friendship Baptist Church is a T-shaped church comprised of a front-facing gabled sanctuary flanked on either side by perpendicular wings at the rear. The building is brick veneer with a low-pitched roof. The building reflects elements of Gothic Revival and Colonial Revival. A square steeple with cross straddles the ridgeline near the front end of the gable. The façade (east) is symmetrical and 3 bays (W, D, W). The entry door is a modern, two-leaf replacement. Windows on the sanctuary are pointed arch with small keystones. Each has 4-light metal casements with 2-light fixed above, and a 2-light fixed window in the arch. Each window pane is textured glass. A lower entry enclave with gable roof is centered on the façade, with a central lower gable entry porch. The porch features round columns, metal railing, and concrete ramp. A secondary entry door is on the south side of the projecting entrance enclave. The side elevation of the sanctuary includes seven arched windows, with a brick buttress separating every 2 windows. The rear projecting wings contain weatherboard siding in the gable ends. Windows are sets of 4-light metal

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

casements. A large hipped roof addition extends from the south wing. It continues the brick veneer and includes a 2-leaf entry door and a hipped canopy supported by round columns.

239. (C) 123 Custom Avenue c.1955 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is rectangular with a side-gabled roof. A gabled wing projects from the northeast corner in a diagonal direction. The house is clad in a buff-colored brick veneer. The roof is low-pitched and covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging boxed eaves. At the north end of the façade (west) is a gabled roof projection supported by decorative metal posts and frieze. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash. The entry door is located at the south end of the façade. It is a single-leaf, wood-paneled door. Surrounding the door are three sets of four, fixed lights that are vertically-oriented with decorative metal railings. A gabled projection extends from the south end and includes a garage door.

240. (C) 135 Custom Avenue c.1935 Bungalow

This one-story, hip-roofed bungalow features a low-pitched roof covered in asphalt shingles with wide overhanging eaves. An interior brick chimney is on the front roof slope. Side elevations feature lower front gables. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a continuous brick foundation. Windows are 3(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. A former full-width entry porch beneath a shed roof is enclosed with vertical paneling and vinyl sash windows. A single-bay porch addition is located on the façade. It has a shed roof and is screen-enclosed.

Elm Street

241. (C) 108 Elm Street 1948 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a front gable roof and asbestos shingle siding. It features a wing on its east elevation, flush with the façade. The wing contains a slight split-level with integral garage at the basement level and paired windows above. The roof is low-pitched, asphalt-shingled, with overhanging eaves. The front façade (north) is 4 bays (W, D, D, 2W) plus the split-level garage. Bay one is a large, fixed picture window. The entry doors are single-leaf, glazed, and paneled with exterior storm doors. Primary windows are 1/1 DH aluminum sash replacements. The house rests on a brick pier foundation with infill concrete blocks. A partial-width entry porch is off-centered on the façade and attaches to the garage wing. It has faux vine metal support posts on brick piers, and a concrete slab foundation. A small shed addition is on the rear of the east elevation.

242a. (C) 116 Elm Street c.1920 Double-Shotgun

This one-story double-shotgun house was initially constructed as a duplex. It is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The roof is covered in standing seam metal and features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and rests on a concrete block foundation covered in metal sheeting. Some original windows survive and are 1/1, DH wood sash. Others are modern replacement DH sash. The front façade (north) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with modern replacement entry doors with metal storm doors. A full-width

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof along the façade. It has a rectangular, wood-louvered vent, decorative metal support posts, wood flooring and a concrete block foundation.

242b. (C) 116 Elm Street c.1930 Utility Shed

A small, single-unit frame shed is located at the rear of the house. It has a shed roof, vertical board siding, and a single-leaf entry door.

242c. (C) 118 Elm Street c.1930 Shotgun

This one-story shotgun dwelling is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof covered in metal. The roof features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and rests on brick pier foundation with infill concrete block. Side elevations feature original 2(vertical)/2 2(vertical), DH wood sash windows set within wood frames. The front façade (north) is 2 bays (D, W) with an off-centered, modern replacement door. The façade window is a 6/6 replacement aluminum sash. A full-width entry porch with shed roof is on the façade. Its roof is metal. The porch features decorative metal posts, wood decking, and a concrete block foundation with steps.

243. (C) 120 Elm Street 1962 Pine Grove Baptist Church

This one-story, front-gabled church is rectangular in form with a low-pitched roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with slightly overhanging eaves. Side elevations are clad in vinyl siding, whereas the front façade (north) is brick-veneered. The façade includes a single entry bay. The door is two-leaf, each with two fixed lights and six decorative wood panels. A single-bay gabled roof extends from the door above a concrete sidewalk with ramp.

244. (NC) 124 Elm Street c.1980 Mobile Home

One-story metal mobile home with a low-pitched nearly flat roof. The house is covered in metal with corrugated metal covering the foundation. Windows are 1/1 DH aluminum sash. A wood deck is located on the east elevation in front of a single-leaf entry door.

Due to its age, this is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

245. (C) 145 Elm Street c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The roof features wide, overhanging boxed eaves. The front façade (south) is 3 bays (3W, D, 2W) with a modern replacement entry door. Windows are 2(horizontal)-/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The house is clad in replacement beveled wood siding. The west elevation features a large gabled extension, sharing similar materials as the principal massing. It is likely original to the house. A nearly full-width entry porch with gable is along the façade. Its eastern half is enclosed with lattice and screening. The porch features decorative metal posts and concrete foundation. A metal handicap ramp leads to the porch.

246a. (NC) 150 Elm Street c.2000 Voice of Truth Church

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

This one-story, T-shaped church facility features a brick veneer exterior and a low-pitched gabled roof. The roof features slightly overhanging boxed eaves and vertical flush board siding in the gable ends. The façade faces east toward a concrete parking lot. The façade of the projecting "T" is 5 bays (W, W, D, W, W) with a 2-leaf entry door. Windows are nearly full-height, narrow fixed lights. The side "wings" are also 5 bays each. A full-width gabled roof extends from the façade of the "T". It has square posts.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

246b. (NC) 150 Elm Street c.2000 Utility Shed

A large, gabled utility shed and garage is located east of the church and parking lot. It faces west and has a single-leaf aluminum door. The former garage door is boarded over.

247a. (C) 154 Elm Street c.1930 Double-Shotgun

This former double-shotgun duplex is rectangular with a front-gabled roof and beveled wood siding. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging and exposed rafter ends. The foundation is covered by metal sheeting. Windows are replacement, one-over-one, double-hung aluminum sash. The front façade (north) is three bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door. The door has six lights and vertical panels. A small gabled porch is off-centered on the façade. It features square wood support posts, wood decking and a brick pier foundation.

247b. (C) 158 Elm Street c.1930 Double-Shotgun

This one-story, double-shotgun dwelling was recently converted to a single-family dwelling. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. Its roof is asphalt-shingled with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The front façade (north) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) where the 2nd bay was a former door that is enclosed with wood cladding. Windows are modern replacement 1/1, DH vinyl sash. The entry door is a modern aluminum replacement with 9 lights. A projecting gabled porch extends from each of the two duplex units on the façade. The porch roof is supported by square wood posts. The porch features wood decking, brick pier foundation, and curved brick wing walls flanking the brick steps.

248a. (C) 165 Elm Street c.1950 Minimal Traditional

This one-story, Minimal Traditional house is rectangular in form and includes a full-width rear wing (original). The side-gable roof is low-pitched, covered in asphalt shingles with exposed rafter ends. Primary windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard siding. Side gable ends feature wood-louvered vents in their peaks. The front façade (south) is symmetrical and 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a single-leaf entry door concealed by an aluminum storm door. A single-bay entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a front gable roof supported by decorative metal posts, brick flooring, and a brick foundation.

248b. (C) 165 Elm Street c.1925 Utility Shed

A frame utility shed is located to the rear of the house. It has a gable and shed roof and is clad in weatherboard siding. It appears to rest on a brick pier foundation.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

249. (NC) 166 Elm Street c.1940 Apartment

This one-story concrete block dwelling was initially built as a small apartment building but has recently been converted into a single-family dwelling. The roof is side-gabled with asphalt shingles and exposed rafter ends. The front façade (north) is 4 bays (W, W, D, W) with a modern replacement entry door with large oval light, and 4/4, DH aluminum sash windows. Windows feature modern exterior storm windows. Side gable ends feature a central paneled wood door flanked by boarded over windows. The gable ends are beveled wood cladding. A concrete path leading from the sidewalk suggests that a second door was once located on the façade.

Due to extensive exterior alterations, this building is considered non-contributing to the historic district.

250. (C) 207 Elm Street c.1965 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is rectangular in form with a brick veneer exterior. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered in corrugated metal and features wide, overhanging eaves with fascia. The front façade (south) is 5 bays (W, W, D, 2W, 3W) where bay 5 is a tripartite window occupying an enclosed garage. It appears that the latter were installed to enclose an integral garage that was original to the house. Windows are 6/6, DH aluminum sash with brick sills. The entry door is single-leaf with a metal screen door. The roof eave extends further above bays 3, 4, and 5, along which a raised concrete patio is sited.

251a. (C) 213 Elm Street c.1960 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house features a brick veneer and a low-pitched, side-gabled roof covered in metal. The house is L-shaped. The roof features wide overhanging eaves and an interior brick chimney. The façade(south) is 7 bays (2W, D, 2W, W, W, G, G). Bays 1 and 3 occupy the front facing gabled wing. The remaining bays, including a 2-car garage, occupies the projecting wing on the east. Windows are 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The entry door is single-leaf with an arched light and wood-paneling. It features an exterior metal-and-glass storm door. A gabled entry porch occupies the façade of the front-facing block. It has rectangular square brick columns and a concrete slab foundation.

251b. (C) 213 Elm Street c.1960 Utility Shed

A large, gabled utility shed is located to the rear of the house. It has a metal roof and indiscernible siding.

Garfield Street

252. (NC) 804 Garfield Street c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a side-gabled roof. The house is clad fiber-cement weatherboard siding and rests on a brick foundation. The current front façade (north) is clad in synthetic board-and-batten siding. A former full-width entry porch occupies the east elevation. It has a gabled roof and brick foundation and has been enclosed with windows, door, and walls. The

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

front façade of the house is 4 bays (WDW, 2W, D, 2W) with an off-centered entry door. The 1st bay occupies the enclosed porch. Windows are all modern replacements 1/1 and 6/6, DH aluminum sash. A single bay entry porch projects from the primary door. It has a gabled roof supported by faux vine metal posts. A shed-roofed carport with round metal posts projects from the west elevation.

Due to the extensive exterior modifications, this house is non-contributing to the historic district.

253. (C) 807 Garfield Street c.1950 Shotgun

This one-story shotgun dwelling is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and includes a small shed-roofed bay projecting from the west elevation. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It is enclosed with wooden lattice and screens. A door leading to the porch is covered in lattice. The façade is not visible through the porch enclosure. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH metal sash.

254. (C) 816 Garfield Street c.1940 Shotgun

This one-story hipped bungalow is rectangular in form with a low-pitched roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. A clipped gable bay projects from the façade (north). An enclosed entry porch is inset in the front ell with a clipped-gabled roof. The front façade is 2 bays (D, W) with a modern replacement entry door occupying the enclosed porch. Windows are 4/4, DH wood sash. The east elevation is 3 bays (W, D, 3) with a secondary entry door and a wooden deck with shed roof supported by square wood posts. A full-width shed addition is along the rear.

255. (C) 821 Garfield Street c.1930 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is rectangular in form and clad in beveled wood siding. The roof is moderately-pitched with exposed rafter ends. Primary windows appear to be 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front gable end contains a square wood-louvered vent. The front façade (south) is concealed by a screen-enclosed porch. The porch is full-width and recessed beneath the principal roof. It contains square wood posts on brick piers, a beveled wood balustrade wall, and concrete steps enhanced by curving brick wing walls.

256. (NC) 908 Garfield Street 1987 House

This one-story dwelling is rectangular with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard. A front-facing gable is flush with the façade (east). Windows are 1/1, DH aluminum sash. The house rests on a concrete block pier foundation. The façade is 3 bays (D, W, W).

Due to its age, this resource is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Harvest Quarters

257a. (C) 503A Harvest Quarters c.1940 House
This one-story dwelling is rectangular in form with a low-pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging boxed eaves. The west end of the roof is gabled. The house is clad in vinyl siding. Primary windows are 3(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The foundation is concealed by the vinyl siding. The façade (south) is 3 bays (D, 2W, 2W). The single-leaf entry door is recessed within a corner entry porch featuring a round metal post and concrete slab flooring.

257b. (C) 503B Harvest Quarters c.1940 House
This one-story dwelling is rectangular in form with a low-pitched side-gabled roof covered in metal sheeting. The house is clad in flush board siding. Its roof has slight eave overhang with fascia and exposed rafter ends. A wood-louvered vent is in the south gable end. Primary windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. The façade (west) is 4 bays (W, W, W, D) with a single-leaf entry door with metal screen door. The 1st bay is a modern replacement window. A single-bay entry porch with shed roof projects from the door.

258. (C) 520 Harvest Quarters c.1960 House
This one-story dwelling is rectangular with a low-pitched front gable roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features overhanging boxed eaves. The house is clad in fiber-cement clapboard and rests on a brick foundation. The front façade (east) features a brick veneer skirt and vertical flushboard siding. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with wood-louvered shutters. The single-leaf entry door is a modern replacement.

259. (C) 524 Harvest Quarters 1959 House
This one-story dwelling is rectangular in form with a low-pitched front gable roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features wide overhanging boxed eaves. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The front façade (east) features a high brick veneer skirt and vertical synthetic cladding. Windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash. The façade is 3 bays (D, 2W, 2W) with a single-leaf entry door that is recessed and accessed by concrete steps and a small entry stoop.

260. (C) 528 Harvest Quarters c.1970 House
This one-story dwelling is rectangular in form with a low-pitched front gable roof. The roof features overhanging boxed eaves and asphalt shingles. The house is clad in vinyl siding with a brick veneer skirt along the façade. The house appears to rest on a brick foundation. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (south) is 3 bays (2W, 2W, D) with a single-leaf entry door. The door is recessed and accessed by concrete steps and small entry stoop.

261. (NC) 612 Harvest Quarters 2007 House
This one-story dwelling features a brick veneer exterior with a moderately-pitched, gable-on-hip roof. The house is rectangular in form, plus a large gabled garage projecting from the front façade

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

(north). The partially open garage has a brick-veneer utility room and square wood support posts. Windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash. A single window and entry door are on the front façade of the principal massing.

This resource is a non-contributing element to the district due to its age.

262a. (NC) 613a Harvest Quarters 2007 House
This one-story dwelling features a brick veneer exterior with a moderately-pitched, gable-on-hip roof. Gabled ends feature vinyl siding and round vent. The house is rectangular in form, plus a large gabled garage projecting from the front façade (north). Windows are 6/6 vinyl sash.

This resource is a non-contributing element to the district due to its age.

262b. (NC) 613b Harvest Quarters 2007 House
This one-story dwelling features a brick veneer exterior with a moderately-pitched, gable-on-hip roof. Gable ends feature vinyl siding and round vents. The house is rectangular with a large gabled garage projecting from the front façade (north). The partially open garage has a brick-veneer utility room and square wood support posts. Windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash. A single window and entry door are on the front façade of the principal massing.

This resource is a non-contributing element to the district due to its age.

262c. (NC) 613c Harvest Quarters 2007 House
This one-story dwelling features a brick veneer exterior with a moderately-pitched, gable-on-hip roof. Gabled ends feature vinyl siding and round vent. The house is rectangular in form, plus a large gabled garage projecting from the front façade (north). Windows are 6/6 vinyl sash.

This resource is a non-contributing element to the district due to its age.

262d. (NC) 613d Harvest Quarters 2007 House
This one-story dwelling features a brick veneer exterior with a moderately-pitched, gable-on-hip roof. The house is rectangular in form, plus a large gabled garage projecting from the front façade (north). The partially-open garage has a brick-veneer utility room and square wood support posts. Windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash. A single window and entry door are on the front façade of the principal massing. The principal hip roof extends above the two bays to create a covered patio.

This resource is a non-contributing element to the district due to its age.

262e. (NC) 613e Harvest Quarters 2007 House
This one-story dwelling features a brick veneer exterior with a moderately-pitched, gable-on-hip roof. The house is rectangular in form, plus a large gabled garage projecting from the front façade (north). The partially-open garage has a brick-veneer utility room and square wood support posts. Windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

This resource is a non-contributing element to the district due to its age.

Heidelberg Avenue

263. (C) 1022 Heidelberg Avenue c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is side-gabled with a full-width gabled wing along the rear. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a concrete block foundation. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door containing an aluminum storm door. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. A nearly full-width entry porch with gabled roof is centered on the façade. It has square wood posts and concrete flooring.

264. (NC) 1026 Heidelberg Avenue 1984 House

This one-story linear ranch house is brick veneered with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. Overhanging eaves along the majority of the front façade (east) extend further to create a covered patio/porch with square brick column supports. The façade is 9 bays (W, W, D, W, W, 3W, W, G, G) where the triple window is a cutaway bay. Primary windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash. The garage bays are open with a utility room at the rear.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

265. (NC) 1038 Heidelberg Avenue 1999 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The house is brick-veneered. A 2-bay hipped projection is on the front façade (east). The façade, including the projecting bay, is 5 bays (W, D, W, W, W). Windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

Hickory Street

266. (C) 125 Hickory Street c.1950 Minimal Traditional

This modest, one-story house slightly resembles a Minimal Traditional form. It is rectangular with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with boxed eaves. A low, front facing gable is flush with the facade. Windows are 2/2, DH wood sash. The house is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a concrete block pier foundation. The façade (south) is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with a modern replacement entry door. A partial-width entry porch has a shed roof and is screen-enclosed. A small shed addition is at the northwest corner of the house.

267. (C) 142 Hickory Street c.1935 Craftsman, Double-Shotgun

This one-story, double shotgun dwelling was originally constructed as a duplex. It features a low-pitched, front-gabled roof with boxed eaves. The house is clad in beveled wood siding. Windows are original 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash. The front façade (north) is symmetrical and 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with modern replacement, single-leaf entry doors. A nearly full-width

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a front-gabled roof supported by square wood posts on brick piers.

268. (C) 155 Hickory Street c.1935 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features overhanging eaves. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a brick pier foundation. The majority of the windows are original 3(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The front façade (south) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) where the first 2 bays are within an inset porch recessed beneath the principal roof. The porch is screen-enclosed and conceals the entry bay.

269. (C) 210 Hickory Street c.1930 Double-Shotgun

This one-story double-shotgun dwelling is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The roof features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (north) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with modern replacement entry doors containing exterior metal security gates. A gabled entry porch projects from each of the duplex units. The porches feature square wood posts.

270. (NC) 213 Hickory Street c.1990 Utility Shed

This small, single-bay storage shed has a gable roof covered in metal and is clad in beveled wood siding on a wood pier foundation. It contains a single window and door on the south elevation. The window is 1/1, DH vinyl sash. A small wood deck is along this elevation.

Due to its age, this building is non-contributing to the historic district.

271. (C) 508 Hickory Street c.1955 Bungalow

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow is rectangular and clad in beveled wood siding. The roof is low-pitched, asphalt-shingled with overhanging eaves. Windows are 2(horizontal)/(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with fixed, wood-paneled shutters. The foundation is covered in metal sheeting. A partial-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof at the northeast corner of the house. It has metal posts, concrete flooring, and a concrete block foundation. The façade is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) with a modern replacement entry door.

Jackson Street, West

272. (NC) 410 W. Jackson Street c.2000 Hair World

This one-story office building is rectangular in form and clad in vinyl siding, with brick veneer on its front façade (east). The moderately-pitched hipped roof has wide overhanging eaves. Windows 9/6, DH vinyl sash. The façade is 4 bays (WDW, 3W, WDW, 3W).

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

273. (C) 419 W. Jackson Street c.1930 Saddlebag

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

This one-story duplex resembles a saddlebag dwelling. It is rectangular with a side-gabled roof. The house is clad in fiber-cement clapboard and rests on brick piers. Windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. The front façade (south) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W). The 1st two bays are boarded over. The 2nd entry door is a modern replacement. A nearly full-width porch with shed roof is along the façade.

274a. (C) 611 (1 & 2) W. Jackson Street c.1945 Double-Shotgun

This one-story, double-shotgun, duplex is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a concrete block pier foundation. The façade (south) is 4 bays (D, W, W, D) with modern replacement doors. The replacement windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash. A gabled porch projects from each of the doors. The porches feature square wood posts.

274b. (C) 611 (3 & 4) W. Jackson Street c.1945 Double-Shotgun

This one-story, double-shotgun duplex is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in what appears to be vertically oriented Masonite siding. It rests on a concrete block pier foundation. The façade (south) is 4 bays (D, W, W, D) with modern replacement doors. The replacement windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash. A gabled porch projects from each of the doors. The porches feature square wood posts and wood flooring.

275a. (C) 627 W. Jackson Street c.1935 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. The roof is low-pitched with overhanging boxed eaves. A tapered, stuccoed chimney is on the south elevation and pierces the roof eave. A gabled port-cochere (original) projects from the south elevation and features round posts on brick piers with a brick balustrade wall. Windows are a combination of 9/6 and 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The front façade (west) is 4 bays (W, W, W, D) with a single-leaf entry door. A full-width, gabled entry porch is along the façade. It has fluted columns on brick piers and a decorative stuccoed brick balustrade wall. An aluminum awning extends from the porch. A large gabled addition, likely dating to the 1950s, projects from the north and is flush with the façade. Its west elevation includes a set of 4, 3(horizontal)/ 2(horizontal) aluminum sash windows. A rear wing projects from the addition.

275b. (C) 627 W. Jackson Street c.1955 Garage

A two-car garage is located at the southeast corner of the property. The garage features a front gable roof covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. It is clad in vertical fiberboard and rests on a concrete block foundation.

276a. (C) 713 W. Jackson Street c.1945 Blue Light Café

This one-story, free-standing commercial building is rectangular in form with a front-gabled roof. The building is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete block pier foundation. The front façade (south) is 3 bays (W, D, W). The single-leaf entry door features horizontal wood panels. The front windows are large, fixed display windows. A flat roof awning is suspended above the storefront.

276b. (C) 713 W. Jackson Street c.1970 Apartment

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

This one-story, rear detached apartment sits atop a raised basement of concrete blocks. The building is oriented parallel to the alley. Above the basement, the apartment features a low-pitched gabled roof with overhanging boxed eaves. Windows along the alley are set high on the wall and are 2/2, DH aluminum sash. The front façade (south) contains a small porch inset in the southeast corner with a flat roof. The apartment is clad in vinyl siding.

277. (NC) 714 W. Jackson Street 1986 Hill Williams, Sr. Building

This two-story apartment building is rectangular in form and constructed of concrete block. The front façade (north) is brick veneered. The building features a low-pitched, hipped with boxed eaves. The front façade is symmetrical and 4 bays (W, D, D, W). The single-leaf entry doors are wood-paneled. Windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash. A full-width, single-story porch is along the façade. Its shed roof is supported by square brick columns and its flooring is concrete slab. A signboard with the name of the building is above the entry doors

A plaque on the wall reads: "The Hill Williams Sr. Building. . . This property was purchased by Mr. Hill Williams, Sr. in 1936 for \$100,000. Dedicated to Mr. Hill Williams, Sr: 1914-1965, a businessman - Hills Café, Hill's Barber & Shine Parlor, Southside Taxi, and Hill's Community Curb, Williams Enterprise founded 1990"

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

278. (C) 715 W. Jackson Street c.1960 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is rectangular with a front-gabled roof and brick veneer exterior. The low-pitched roof and features wide overhanging boxed eaves. An exterior brick chimney is on the rear (east) elevation. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash, set high on the wall. The façade (west) is 2 bays (D, W) with a single-leaf entry door. An off-centered, gabled porch is on the façade. It features decorative metal posts on a concrete slab foundation.

279. (C) 718 W. Jackson Street c.1930 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story Craftsman-inspired bungalow is rectangular in form with a gable-on-hip roof. The roof is very low-pitched with exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in weatherboard siding. The front façade (north) is 2 bays (D, W) with a modern replacement entry door. The window is 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. A hipped porch projects from the east elevation, flush with the façade. The porch features tapered square wood posts on brick piers. It is enclosed with paired, 9/6 aluminum sash.

280. (C) 724 W. Jackson Street c.1940s Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched front-gabled roof and asbestos shingle cladding. The roof features exposed rafter ends. The front façade (north) is concealed by an enclosed porch. The porch is nearly full-width and gabled. The porch is enclosed with fiberboard panel walls and screening. A single-leaf entry door is centered on the porch. At the southwest corner of the house is a projecting gabled bay with a secondary entry door.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

281a. (NC) 726 W. Jackson Street c.1975 Mobile Home
One-story mobile home with flat roof and metal siding. A convex ribbon window projects from the north wall of the trailer and is set high on the wall. A projecting porch with flat roof and metal posts is on its east elevation.

This building is non-contributing due to its age.

281b. (NC) 726 W. Jackson Street c.1980 Carport
An open metal carport is northeast of the house above a concrete driveway.

Jefferson Street

282. (NC) 104 Jefferson Street c.2015 House
This one-story modern bungalow is nearly square with a low-pitched hipped roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete block pier foundation. The front façade (north) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door. Windows are 1/1, DH aluminum sash. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It has square support posts and wood flooring.

Due to its age, this building is non-contributing to the historic district.

283. (C) 316 Jefferson Street c.1930 Shotgun
This one-story shotgun dwelling is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The roof features slightly overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and weatherboard. The façade (north) is 2 bays (W, D) with a single-leaf, modern replacement entry door. Primary windows appear to be 4/4, DH wood sash covered by exterior metal security gates. A full-width entry porch is on the façade. It has a shed roof with exposed rafter ends. The porch is enclosed with screening and a faux brick asphalt-cladded balustrade wall.

284. (C) 318 Jefferson Street c.1950 Utility Shed
This small utility shed is setback towards the rear of a property that once contained a dwelling. The surviving building features a shed roof with fiber-cement weatherboard siding. It faces north and has a single, fixed window and a former entry door that is enclosed with weatherboard siding. A gabled metal addition is on its west elevation.

285. (C) 320 Jefferson Street c.1950 House
This one-story, irregularly massed house appears to be a cross between a bungalow and ranch house. It features a gable-on-hip roof and a brick veneer exterior. The roof is low-pitched with boxed eaves. Primary windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. The front façade (north) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a single-leaf entry door. The façade windows feature decorative louvered shutters. A single-bay porch with gable roof projects from the door. It has vinyl siding in the gable end and decorative metal posts. An open carport with decorative metal posts is inset in a front ell and

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

features a flat roof. At the northeast corner is a second carport addition with enclosed rear utility room.

286. (C) 321 Jefferson Street c.1950 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is rectangular with a front facing gabled bay on the façade (south). Primary windows are 1/1, DH aluminum sash. The house features a brick veneer exterior with a low-pitched hipped roof. The façade is 4 bays (2W, D, 3W, Garage). The garage is recessed beneath the principal roof and contains decorative metal posts. The large picture window appears to be 3, four-light awnings. The single-leaf entry door is flanked on the west by a glass block sidelight. An entry stoop is recessed beneath the principal roof and features a decorative metal post and railing. A raised brick plant bed is along the projecting gabled bay.

287. (C) 322 Jefferson Street c.1930 House

This one-story shotgun dwelling is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The roof features exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a brick pier foundation covered with lattice. The front façade (north) is 2 bays (D, W) with a single-leaf, glazed and paneled entry door. The windows are 6/6, DH aluminum sash. A nearly full-width porch features a shed roof with metal posts and concrete flooring.

288. (C) 323 Jefferson Street c.1940 Ranch House

This one-story dwelling is rectangular with a low-pitched, gable-on-hip roof. The front façade (south) is 3 bays (W, D, 2W). Bay 1 is comprised of a vertically-oriented fixed light flanked on either side by 4-light sidelights. The single-leaf entry door is off-centered with a metal-and-glass storm door. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash. The house is clad in asbestos siding. The front façade includes a brick veneer skirting. A partial-width entry porch has a hipped roof with decorative metal posts, a metal railing, and brick foundation.

289a. (C) 324 Jefferson Street c.1940 House

This one-story dwelling is L-shaped with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (north) is 2 bays (2W, D) with a single-leaf, glazed and paneled entry door flanked by sidelights. A shed-roofed porch is inset in the front ell. It has a fluted column and concrete slab flooring. A gabled bay projects from the southwest corner of the house.

289b. (C) 324 Jefferson Street c.1950 Utility Shed

A small frame shed is located at the rear of the house.

290a. (C) 325 Jefferson Street c.1925 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front gable roof and overhanging boxed eaves. The house is clad in vinyl siding. Windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. The house rests on a brick pier foundation. The house features a full-width gabled entry porch that is partially enclosed. It contains a wood-louvered vent in the gable end and one tall square brick pier.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

290b. (C) 325 Jefferson Street c.1950 Utility Shed
A small frame utility shed is located at the rear of the property. It has a gable roof and vertical board siding, and a modern aluminum entry door.

291. (C) 328 Jefferson Street c.1920 L-Front House
This one-story, gable-front-and-wing house features a low-pitched roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a concrete block foundation. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (north) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) where the 1st bay is on the projecting gabled bay. A shed-roofed porch is inset in the front ell. It is enclosed with screening and a wood-paneled balustrade wall.

292. (C) 517 Jefferson Street 1962 St. Paul's Methodist Church
This one-story church is a rectangular A-frame Contemporary building with a brick veneer. The high-pitched roof is asphalt-shingled with boxed eaves that have a wider overhang the nearer to the peak of the front gable. Centered on the front (south) of the A-frame massing is a two-sided, angled massing that protrudes from the wall and extends into the peak of the gable, recessed beneath the eaves. This protrusion features decorative protruding brick crosses and two narrow wooden crosses. Side elevation windows are contemporary, featuring multiple rectangular panes of various sizes with textured glass. A small gabled bay projects from the east elevation near the front and another towards the rear. A classroom or office annex projects from the rear of the west elevation. It has a low-pitched gabled roof and wide overhanging eaves. At the intersection of the A-frame massing and this wing is a tall, narrow exterior brick chimney with a crossed fixed at its top.

St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1896. The church was rebuilt in 1911. The present church replaces the 1911 church building. Legendary opera singer and church member, Leontyne Price, sang at the dedication of the new church in 1962. In 1967, the church survived a Ku Klux Klan bombing. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke here as part of his Poor People's Campaign just weeks before his assassination in 1968. The church congregation has declined considerably in recent years. Its pews were removed and given away, as well as the organ. The pews are now inside the Decell United Methodist Church in Greenwood.

Johnson Quarters

293. (C) 107 Johnson Quarters c.1940 Double-Shotgun
This one-story, double-shotgun duplex is rectangular with a moderately-pitched front gable roof. The house is clad in weatherboard siding. The front façade (south) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with modern replacement entry doors. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash set within plain wood surrounds. A partial-width entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a gable roof supported by slim wood posts on a concrete foundation.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

294. (C) 115 Johnson Quarters c.1940 Double-Shotgun

This one-story, double-shotgun duplex is rectangular with a low-pitched, front gable roof. The house is concrete block construction. The front façade (south) is partially concealed by a screen-enclosed porch. The porch has a gable roof and is centered on the façade. Visible windows are 1/1 DH aluminum sash. A shed-roofed addition is on the east elevation.

Johnson Street

295a. (C) 901 Johnson Street c.1920 Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled former duplex bungalow is rectangular in form and clad in asbestos shingle siding. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (south) is concealed by an enclosed porch. The full-width porch has a hipped roof and features a fiber-cement clad balustrade wall and a centered aluminum storm door. The walls of the porch on either side of the door are occupied by a ribbon of windows.

295b. (C) 903 Johnson Street c.1920 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story bungalow features a low-pitched hipped roof and beveled wood siding. The house rests on a brick foundation. The front façade (south) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door containing an exterior metal and glass storm door. Windows are 6/6, DH aluminum sash. A partial-width entry porch with gabled roof is centered on the façade. It has square wood posts on brick piers.

296. (NC) 911 Johnson Street 2015 House

This one-story dwelling is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete block pier foundation. The front façade (south) is 2 bays (D, W). Windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash. A partial-width porch with gabled roof is off-centered on the façade.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

297. (C) 919 Johnson Street c.1930 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a brick pier foundation. An exterior brick chimney is on the west elevation. A portion of the front façade (south) is clad in board-and-batten siding. The front façade is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) with an off-centered entry door. The 1st bay (west) is a very large, multi-light picture window. Primary windows are 3(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. A full-width entry porch with gabled roof is on the façade. It has decorative metal posts with corner braces and a concrete foundation.

Kay Street

298a. (C) 804 Kay Street c.1925 Double-Shotgun

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

This one-story double shotgun former duplex features a low-pitched hipped roof and fiber-cement weatherboard siding. The front façade (east) features a rusticated faux stone veneer. It is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with glazed entry doors featuring metal screen doors. Primary windows are 6/1, DH vinyl sash. The window occupying bay 4 is a large, fixed picture window. A partial-width entry porch with clipped gable roof is centered on the façade. The porch has faux vine metal posts.

298b. (C) 804 Kay Street c.1950 Garage
A frame garage with gable roof, fiber-cement weatherboard cladding, and concrete block foundation is located to the rear of the house.

299. (C) 808 Kay Street 1949 Ranch House
This one-story ranch house is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The roof has overhanging boxed eaves. The house is clad in vertical wood paneling and brick veneer skirting. The majority of the windows are boarded over. A small entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof at the northeast corner of the house. The porch features a faux vine metal post, concrete flooring, and a brick foundation. The single-leaf, wood-paneled entry door is accessed from the porch. Adjacent to the south of the door are paired, 4-light awning windows. To the north is a set of paired replacement, 4/4, DH vinyl sash. A hipped garage wing extends to the north. The garage is open with a utility room and secondary door at its west end. The garage features square wood support posts.

300. (NC) 811 Kay Street c.1975 Mobile Home
This one-story trailer has a very low-pitched gabled roof. It is clad in vertical metal sheeting. Windows are 1/1, DH aluminum sash. A partial-width entry porch is attached to the north elevation. It has a flat roof, square wood posts, wood decking, and railing. The entry door is boarded over.

Due to its age, this building is non-contributing to the historic district.

Limbert Street

301. (C) 627 Limbert Street c.1950 Ranch House
This one-story, brick veneer ranch house features a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. A gabled bay projects from the east end of the front façade (south). Windows are a combination of 6/6, DH wood sash and 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade is 4 bays (W, D, W, D). A partial-width covered patio is inset in the front ell. It has a flat roof supported by faux vine metal posts.

302. (C) 631 Limbert Street c.1920 Bungalow
This one-story, hipped bungalow is rectangular with a large gabled wing along the rear. The wing post-dates 1948. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard siding. The roof is low-pitched hipped with overhanging eaves with fascia. Windows are 66/6, DH aluminum sash. A partial-

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof at the west end of the façade (south). The façade is 3 bays (2W, D, W). The porch has a decorative metal post.

303. (NC) 700 Block Limbert Street c.1980 Mobile Home

This one-story mobile home has a very low-pitched gabled roof. The building is clad in standing seam metal. Windows are 1(horizontal)-over-1(horizontal) aluminum sash. It is oriented perpendicular to the road. Its façade (east) is 5 bays (W, D, W, W, D) with aluminum doors.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

304. (C) 733 Limbert Street c.1965 Thomas Pharmacy

This one-story, concrete block commercial building is rectangular in shape with a flat metal roof. A wide, metal frieze surrounds the building and is cantilevered above a portion of the front façade (south). The façade features a decorative brick veneer. It is 4 bays (D, WDW, 3W, D). The triple window is a display window comprised of 3, vertically oriented fixed metal sash. There appears to have once been a second display to its east that has since been infilled with brick. The primary entry door is flanked by wide fixed sidelights. A shed-roof lean-to is along the east elevation.

305. (C) 803 Limbert Street c.1935 Free-Standing Commercial

This former store is concrete block construction, rectangular in form, with a flat roof. The roof features wide overhanging boxed eaves. The eave along the front façade (south) projects farther to create an awning. The front façade contains a single, modern replacement entry door. West of the store is a c.1960s, two-story garage/workshop. It has a very slight front gable roof and is covered in metal cladding. A single garage bay door is centered on its façade.

Maple Street, North

306a. (NC) 103 N. Maple Street c.1975 Auto Service Garage

This one-story auto service garage has a flat roof and is clad in vertical metal siding. Along the front façade (west) and wrapping slightly around the sides, is a wide metal awning/parapet. The façade includes 2 full-height, metal garage bay doors.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

306b. (NC) 103 N. Maple Street c.1975 Garage

Northeast of the garage is a metal and concrete block storage facility with slight gable roof.

307. (NC) 111 N. Maple Street c.1975 Auto Service Garage

This is a one-story, concrete block auto service garage. It is rectangular in shape with a flat roof. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (G, D, G) with a centered, single-leaf metal entry door. The garage bays feature roll-up metal garage doors, each with 4 horizontal lights. The north elevation features 2 windows: 2(horizontal)/ 2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

308. (C) 119 N. Maple Street c.1945 Rivers Auto and Repair Co.

This one-story former auto repair shop exhibits multiple building phases. The 1948 Sanborn map confirms the presence of a concrete block shop at the north end and a service garage at the south end of the front façade (west). This original massing is horizontally oriented, parallel with N. Maple Street. This massing is 3 bays wide, where the 1st and 3rd bays are infilled with concrete block. The central bay includes a 2-leaf door with 2 boarded over display windows to the north, and one to the south, followed by a single-leaf door. A shed-roofed awning with asphalt shingles extends above each of the 3 bays. A large, c.1970s concrete block addition extends from the rear. It is taller in height than the original massing. A lower, concrete block addition extends from the rear of the former. The rear of this addition includes 2, single-leaf aluminum doors and two multi-light fixed windows.

309a. (C) 121 N. Maple Street c.1930 Craftsman Bungalow

This front-gabled Craftsman bungalow is rectangular with beveled wood siding and a pierced brick foundation. The low-pitched roof is asphalt-shingled with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends and gable end brackets. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/ 2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash replacements. The front façade (West) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door. A partial-width entry porch with gable roof is off-centered on the façade. It features gable end brackets, beveled wood siding in the gable, and is screen-enclosed. The porch rests on a pierced brick foundation. Steps leading to the porch have curved brick wing walls.

309b. (C) 121 N. Maple Street c.1930 Retaining Wall

A retaining wall in front of the property is stone construction and is rare within the neighborhood.

310. (C) 135 N. Maple Street c.1890 Lawrence Boarding House

This two-story, front-gabled residence is rectangular in shape and clad in fiber-cement weatherboard. The front façade (west) of the original dwelling is two bays wide, where the 1st floor bays are obscured by additions and vegetation. The upper floor has two, 1/1, DH wood sash windows. The majority of the windows and openings throughout the house are boarded over. A full-width, 2-story portico is along the façade. It features a flat roof supported by 4 square wood columns. Sometime between 1926 and 1948, a 1-story addition was added to the façade and served as a store. The rectangular addition is concrete block construction with a brick veneer on its front (west) and synthetic paneling on its side elevations. Its roof is gabled with a prominent half-hipped parapet on the façade. The front of the addition is 3 bays with square display windows on either side of a single-leaf entry door. A second 1-story addition is along the north elevation. It has a shed roof and clad in synthetic panels. Its use is unknown.

311a. (C) 225 N. Maple Street c.1955

Redd Music Co. Vending Machines

This one-story commercial building is brick with a low-pitched front gable roof and slight parapet on the front façade (west). The roof is covered in standing seam metal. The façade is 3 bays (W,

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

D, W) with an off-centered metal entry door and display windows with brick sills. The windows are boarded over. A full-width, flat metal awning is suspended above the storefront. The east elevation features 4 fixed windows with metal security bars.

311b. (C) 225 N. Maple Street c.1955 Shed

A small metal shed with gable metal roof is located east of the commercial building.

312a. (C) 229 N. Maple Street 1962 Auto Garage

This one-story, front-gabled former auto repair garage and shop features standing seam metal siding with a brick veneer apron. A concrete block massing with metal shed roof is along the north elevation. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, w) on the concrete block wing, and 6 bays (W, D, G, W, W, W) on the principal massing. Windows on the latter are 2-light aluminum-framed windows. The garage bay is metal with 2 lights. Windows on the concrete block section appear to be 2-leaf wood casements, each with four lights. Entry doors are metal. The north elevation is 5 bays (W, G, G, W, W) with a sign board above the garage bays.

312b. (C) 229 N. Maple Street 1962 Auto Garage

This one-story, front-gabled, two-vehicle garage has a metal roof. It is concrete block construction. The front gable end is clad in vertical metal siding. The building faces a makeshift alley to the west. The garage is associated with the adjacent auto service center. One of the garage doors is covered in metal sheeting. The other is a pull-up metal door. The north elevation has two fixed windows covered in metal sheeting.

313. (NC) 303 N. Maple Street 1974 Smith Furniture Warehouse

This is a prefabricated, one-story metal warehouse. Its roof is low-pitched. The front façade (west) is two bays (D, G) with a single-leaf entry door and a large garage bay. Metal louvered vents are on the façade at the top of the wall. The south elevation features a single garage bay door that is metal.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing resource within the historic district.

314a. (C) 307 N. Maple Street 1955 Warehouse/Storage

This one-story warehouse is concrete block construction with a shed roof. It is perpendicular to the street with a single entry door on its south elevation.

314b. (C) 307 1/2 N. Maple Street c.1970 Warehouse

This warehouse facility is oriented perpendicular to N. Maple Street. It has a side gable metal roof. The building is clad in metal sheeting that gives the appearance of board-and-batten. It rests on a poured concrete foundation. The south elevation features a single fixed window, followed by a single-leaf entry door with concrete stoops, followed by two-leaf plain wood loading bay door. The loading bay is covered by a metal shed roof.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

314c. (NC) 307 N. Maple Street c.2006 Storage Shed
A large metal heavy equipment storage shed/warehouse is located directly to the rear of the primary building. It is metal construction with a side gable roof. Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing resource to the historic district.

315. (C) 329 N. Maple Street 1955 Hernandez Auto Care
This former auto garage was remodeled into a residential dwelling in 2009. The concrete block building is L-shaped with a flat roof. The front façade (west) is comprised of a brick veneer wall and parapet that extends from the concrete block exterior of the side elevation. A long, rectangular display window is along the façade. It is covered in metal paneling. The south end of the brick wall angles upward until reaching a prominent eave overhanging. The east elevation contains two sets of former display windows and two aluminum entry doors. The display windows are also covered in metal. A concrete block garage projects from the rear of the elevation. This wing includes a single-leaf door and garage bay door.

Maple Street, South

316. 307 S. Maple Street 1940 Triangle Housing Project
The Triangle Housing Project was built as part of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal Recovery Program and is believed to be the first public housing project in the state of Mississippi. According to "Laurel Remembrances," written by local resident, Cleveland Payne, the Triangle Housing Project "was within walking distance of downtown Laurel. It was inhabited by hardworking, working-class families who felt lucky to be selected to live in the new apartments. The development had a basketball court and a large picnic and activity field used for concerts, carnivals and ball games....it was considered a desirable and wonderful place to live." The complex includes a total of 27, one- and two-story apartment buildings and one office building. Each building is identified below as Resource 314A through Resource 314AA.

316a. (C) Apartment Building (A)

This two-story, Colonial Revival apartment building features a low-pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The building has a brick exterior. The front façade faces south, away from the heart of the complex. Its 1st floor is 16 bays (W, D, D, W, W, W, W, D, D, W, W, W, W, D, D, W) and is symmetrical. The entry doors are single-leaf modern aluminum replacements. Windows are original 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The building rests on a continuous concrete foundation. The rear of the building includes secondary entry doors and concrete stoops.

316b. (C) Apartment Building (B)

This two-story, Colonial Revival apartment building features a low-pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The exterior is brick with a concrete foundation. The front façade (south) is symmetrical and 8 bays (W, D, D, 2W, 2W, D, D, W). The entry doors are modern replacements. Windows are two(hroizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with brick sills. The façade windows have fixed wood-louvered shutters. A gabled projecting porch extends from the paired

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

entry doors. The gable end is clad in weatherboard siding. The roof is supported by square wood posts on a concrete foundation.

316c. (C) Apartment Building (C)

This two-story, Colonial Revival apartment building features a low-pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The building has a brick exterior. The front façade faces south, away from the heart of the complex. Its first floor is 16 bays (W, D, D, W, W, W, D, D, W, W, W, W, D, D, W) and is

symmetrical. The entry doors are single-leaf modern aluminum replacements. Windows are original 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. Gabled entry porches (one-story) project from the paired entry doors. They feature square wood posts and concrete flooring. The 2nd floor of the façade is 10 bays (W, 2W, W, W, 2W, 2W, W, W, 2W, W) The building rests on a continuous concrete foundation. The rear of the building includes secondary entry doors and concrete stoops.

316d. (C) Apartment Building (D)

This two-story, Colonial Revival apartment building is rectangular in shape with a poured concrete foundation. The hipped roof is low-pitched and covered in asphalt shingles. The brick exterior features brick patterning at each corner, giving the appearance of brick quoins. The front façade (west) is symmetrical and 8 bays (W, D, D, 2W, 2W, D, D, W) with modern replacement entry doors with exterior metal screen doors. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with brick sills and wood-louvered shutters. One-story gabled porches project from the paired windows on the façade. It features round fluted posts on a concrete foundation. The 2nd floor of the façade features 4 sets of paired windows. The rear features concrete patios and a secondary entry door into each apartment on the 1st floor.

316e. (C) Apartment Building (E)

This two-story, Colonial Revival apartment building is rectangular in shape with a poured concrete foundation. The hipped roof is low-pitched and covered in asphalt shingles. The brick exterior features brick patterning at each corner, giving the appearance of brick quoins. The front façade (west) is symmetrical and 8 bays (W, D, D, 2W, 2W, D, D, W) with modern replacement entry doors with exterior metal screen doors. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with brick sills and wood-louvered shutters. One-story gabled porches project from the paired windows on the façade. It features round fluted posts on a concrete foundation. The 2nd floor of the façade features 4 sets of paired windows. The rear features concrete patios and a secondary entry door into each apartment on the 1st floor.

316f. (C) Apartment Building (F)

This two-story, Colonial Revival apartment building is rectangular in shape with a poured concrete foundation. The hipped roof is low-pitched and covered in asphalt shingles. The brick exterior features brick patterning at each corner, giving the appearance of brick quoins. The front façade (west) is symmetrical and 8 bays (W, D, D, 2W, 2W, D, D, W) with modern replacement entry doors with exterior metal screen doors. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with brick sills and wood-louvered shutters. One-story gabled porches project from the paired

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

windows on the façade. It features round fluted posts on a concrete foundation. The 2nd floor of the façade features 4 sets of paired windows. The rear features concrete patios and a secondary entry door into each apartment on the 1st floor.

316g. (C) Apartment Building (G)

This one-story, Colonial Revival apartment building is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The foundation is poured concrete and the exterior is brick. The front facade is symmetrical and 22 bays (D, W, W W, W, W, D, D, W, W, W, W, W, W, D, D, W, W, W, W, W, D). A hipped roof porch projects from single and paired entry doors. The porches feature triple metal posts and railing and concrete foundation. Entry doors appear to be modern replacements. Windows are original 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with brick sills and fixed shutters. Each apartment contains a rear entry door and concrete stoop.

316h. (C) Apartment Building (H)

This two-story, Colonial Revival brick veneer apartment building is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. Each corner features brick patterning giving the appearance of quoins. The foundation is concrete slab. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with fixed shutters. The front facade is symmetrical and 8 bays on the 1st floor (W, D, D, 2W, 2W, D, D, W) with wood-paneled entry doors with exterior metal and screen doors. The 2nd floor is 4 bays with paired windows. A single-story, front-gabled entry porch projects from the two sets of entry doors. The gable end is vinyl-sided and the porch features round fluted posts, a metal railing, and concrete foundation.

316i. (C) Apartment Building (I)

This one-story, Colonial Revival apartment building is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The foundation is poured concrete and the exterior is brick. The front facade is symmetrical and 22 bays (D, W, W W, W, W, D, D, W, W, W, W, W, W, D, D, W, W, W, W, W, D). A hipped roof porch projects from single and paired entry doors. The porches feature triple metal posts and railing and concrete foundation. Entry doors appear to be modern replacements. Windows are original 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with brick sills and fixed shutters. Each apartment contains a rear entry door and concrete stoop.

316j. (C) Apartment Building (J)

This two-story, Colonial Revival brick veneer apartment building is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. Each corner features brick patterning giving the appearance of quoins. The foundation is concrete slab. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with fixed shutters. The front facade is symmetrical and 8 bays on the 1st floor (W, D, D, 2W, 2W, D, D, W) with wood-paneled entry doors with exterior metal and screen doors. The 2nd floor is 4 bays with paired windows. A single-story, front-gabled entry porch projects from the two sets of entry doors. The gable end is vinyl-sided and the porch features round fluted posts, a metal railing, and concrete foundation.

316k. (C) Apartment Building (K)

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

This one-story, Colonial Revival apartment building is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The foundation is poured concrete and the exterior is brick. The front facade is symmetrical and 22 bays (D, W, W W, W, W, D, D, W, W, W, W, W, W, D, D, W, W, W, W, W, D). A hipped roof porch projects from single and paired entry doors. The porches feature triple metal posts and railing and concrete foundation. Entry doors appear to be modern replacements. Windows are original 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with brick sills and fixed shutters. Each apartment contains a rear entry door and concrete stoop.

316l. (C) Apartment Building (L)

This two-story, Colonial Revival brick veneer apartment building is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. Each corner features brick patterning giving the appearance of quoins. The foundation is concrete slab. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with fixed shutters. The front facade is symmetrical and 8 bays on the 1st floor (W, D, D, 2W, 2W, D, D, W) with wood-paneled entry doors with exterior metal and screen doors. The 2nd floor is 4 bays with paired windows. A single-story, front-gabled entry porch projects from the two sets of entry doors. The gable end is vinyl-sided and the porch features round fluted posts, a metal railing, and concrete foundation.

316m. (C) Apartment Building (M)

This two-story, Colonial Revival brick veneer apartment building is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. Each corner features brick patterning giving the appearance of quoins. The foundation is concrete slab. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with fixed shutters. The front facade is symmetrical and 8 bays on the 1st floor (W, D, D, 2W, 2W, D, D, W) with wood-paneled entry doors with exterior metal and screen doors. The 2nd floor is 4 bays with paired windows. A single-story, front-gabled entry porch projects from the two sets of entry doors. The gable end is vinyl-sided and the porch features round fluted posts, a metal railing, and concrete foundation.

316n. (C) Apartment Building (N)

This two-story, Colonial Revival brick veneer apartment building is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. Each corner features brick patterning giving the appearance of quoins. The foundation is concrete slab. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with fixed shutters. The front facade is symmetrical and 8 bays on the 1st floor (W, D, D, 2W, 2W, D, D, W) with wood-paneled entry doors with exterior metal and screen doors. The 2nd floor is 4 bays with paired windows. A single-story, front-gabled entry porch projects from the two sets of entry doors. The gable end is vinyl-sided and the porch features round fluted posts, a metal railing, and concrete foundation.

316o. (C) Office Building (O)

This one-story, Colonial Revival brick building serves as the office to the housing complex. It has a low-pitched hipped roof with asphalt shingles and no eave overhang. The building is rectangular with a single-bay entry porch recessed beneath the principal roof at each corner of the façade (northeast). Windows are 1/1, DH vinyl sash with fixed shutters and brick sills. An entry door is

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

accessed via the side wall of each porch. The façade contains 4 windows. A concrete handicap ramp leads to the northwest entry porch. A large, prefabricated metal storage facility is attached to the rear of the building via a shed roof.

316p. (C) Apartment Building (P)

This two-story, Colonial Revival apartment building features a low-pitched hipped roof and brick veneer. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with no eave overhang. The foundation is concrete slab. The façade faces east toward 4th Avenue. Its 1st floor is symmetrical and 8 bays (W, D, D, 2W, 2W, D, D, W). The entry doors are single-leaf and paneled with exterior metal screen doors. Windows are original 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The 2nd floor of the façade contains 4 sets of paired windows. Two gabled porches project from the sets of apartment doors. Their gable ends are vinyl-sided and supported by round fluted columns on concrete slab foundations. Secondary entry doors to each apartment are on the rear.

316q. (C) Apartment Building (Q)

This one-story, Colonial Revival rectangular apartment building features a brick veneer and a low-pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The foundation is poured concrete. Brick patterning at the corners creates the appearance of quoins. The front façade (east) is 22 bays (D, W, W, W, W, W, D, D, W, W, W, W, W, D, D, W, W, W, W, W, D). The entry doors are wood-paneled with exterior metal screen doors. Windows are original 2(horizontal)/ 2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with fixed shutters and brick sills. Four projecting porches with flat roofs extend from the doors (one for each of the double doors). The porches feature a plain frieze, triple metal posts, concrete flooring, and metal railings.

316r. (C) Apartment Building (R)

This two-story, Colonial Revival apartment building is rectangular in form with a brick veneer and low-pitched hipped roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Brick patterning at the quoins creates the appearance of quoining. The front façade (east) is 16 bays (W, D, D, W, W, W, W, D, D, W, W, W, W, D, D, W). Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with fixed shutters and brick sills. The foundation is poured concrete. The entry doors are single-leaf and wood paneled with metal and screen doors. Three, front-gabled porches project from each set of doors. The gable ends of the porch are vinyl-sided and supported by round fluted posts on concrete slab foundations.

316s. (C) Apartment Building (S)

This two-story, Colonial Revival brick veneer apartment building is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with no overhang. Each corner features brick patterning giving the appearance of quoins. The foundation is concrete slab. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with fixed shutters. Windows on the rear lack shutters. The front facades face west. They are symmetrical and 8 bays on the 1st floor (W, D, D, 2W, 2W, D, D, W) with wood-paneled entry doors with exterior metal and screen doors. The 2nd floor is 4 bays with paired windows. A single-story, front-gabled entry porch projects from the

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

two sets of entry doors. The gable end is vinyl-sided and the porch features round fluted posts, a metal railing, and concrete foundation.

316t. (C) Apartment Building (T)

This two-story, Colonial Revival brick veneer apartment building is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with no overhang. Each corner features brick patterning giving the appearance of quoins. The foundation is concrete slab. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with fixed shutters. Windows on the rear lack shutters. The front facades face west. They are symmetrical and 8 bays on the 1st floor (W, D, D, 2W, 2W, D, D,W) with wood-paneled entry doors with exterior metal and screen doors. The 2nd floor is 4 bays with paired windows. A single-story, front-gabled entry porch projects from the two sets of entry doors. The gable end is vinyl-sided and the porch features round fluted posts, a metal railing, and concrete foundation.

316u. (C) Apartment Building (U)

This two-story, Colonial Revival brick veneer apartment building is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with no overhang. Each corner features brick patterning giving the appearance of quoins. The foundation is concrete slab. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with fixed shutters. Windows on the rear lack shutters. The front facades face west. They are symmetrical and 8 bays on the 1st floor (W, D, D, 2W, 2W, D, D,W) with wood-paneled entry doors with exterior metal and screen doors. The 2nd floor is 4 bays with paired windows. A single-story, front-gabled entry porch projects from the two sets of entry doors. The gable end is vinyl-sided and the porch features round fluted posts, a metal railing, and concrete foundation.

316v. (C) Apartment Building (V)

This two-story, Colonial Revival brick veneer apartment building is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with no overhang. Each corner features brick patterning giving the appearance of quoins. The foundation is concrete slab. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with fixed shutters. Windows on the rear lack shutters. The front facades face west. They are symmetrical and 8 bays on the 1st floor (W, D, D, 2W, 2W, D, D,W) with wood-paneled entry doors with exterior metal and screen doors. The 2nd floor is 4 bays with paired windows. A single-story, front-gabled entry porch projects from the two sets of entry doors. The gable end is vinyl-sided and the porch features round fluted posts, a metal railing, and concrete foundation.

316w. (C) Apartment Building (W)

This one-story, rectangularly-massed apartment building features a brick veneer and a low-pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The foundation is poured concrete. Brick patterning at the corners creates the appearance of quoins. The front façade (east) is 22 bays (D, W, W, W, W,W, D, D, W, W, W, W, W, D, D, W, W, W, W, W, D). The entry doors are wood-paneled with exterior metal screen doors. Windows are original 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with fixed shutters and brick sills. Four projecting porches with flat roofs extend from the doors (one

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

for each of the double doors). The porches feature a plain frieze, triple metal posts, concrete flooring, and metal railings.

316x. (C) Apartment Building (X)

This two-story, Colonial Revival brick veneer apartment buildings is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with no overhang. Each corner features brick patterning giving the appearance of quoins. The foundation is concrete slab. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with fixed shutters. Windows on the rear lack shutters. The façade is symmetrical and 8 bays on the 1st floor (W, D, D, 2W, 2W, D, D, W) with wood-paneled entry doors with exterior metal and screen doors. The 2nd floor is 4 bays with paired windows. A single-story, front-gabled entry porch projects from the two sets of entry doors. The gable end is vinyl-sided and the porch features round fluted posts, a metal railing, and concrete foundation.

316y. (C) Apartment Building (Y)

This two-story, Colonial Revival brick veneer apartment buildings is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with no overhang. Each corner features brick patterning giving the appearance of quoins. The foundation is concrete slab. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with fixed shutters. Windows on the rear lack shutters. The façade is symmetrical and 8 bays on the 1st floor (W, D, D, 2W, 2W, D, D, W) with wood-paneled entry doors with exterior metal and screen doors. The 2nd floor is 4 bays with paired windows. A single-story, front-gabled entry porch projects from the two sets of entry doors. The gable end is vinyl-sided and the porch features round fluted posts, a metal railing, and concrete foundation.

316z. (C) Apartment Building (Z)

This two-story, Colonial Revival brick veneer apartment buildings is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with no overhang. Each corner features brick patterning giving the appearance of quoins. The foundation is concrete slab. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with fixed shutters. Windows on the rear lack shutters. The façade is symmetrical and 8 bays on the 1st floor (W, D, D, 2W, 2W, D, D, W) with wood-paneled entry doors with exterior metal and screen doors. The 2nd floor is 4 bays with paired windows. A single-story, front-gabled entry porch projects from the two sets of entry doors. The gable end is vinyl-sided and the porch features round fluted posts, a metal railing, and concrete foundation.

316aa. (C) Apartment Building (AA)

This two-story apartment building is rectangular in form with a brick veneer and low-pitched hipped roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Brick patterning at the corners creates the appearance of quoining. The front façade (east) is 16 bays (W, D, D, W, W, W, W, D, D, W, W, W, W, D, D, W). Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash with fixed shutters and brick sills. The foundation is poured concrete. The entry doors are single-leaf and wood paneled with metal and screen doors. Three, front-gabled porches project from each set of doors.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

The gable ends of the porch are vinyl-sided and supported by round fluted posts on concrete slab foundations.

317. (C) 507 S. Maple Street c.1950 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story bungalow features modest Craftsman elements. It is L-shaped with a low-pitched, front gable roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a pierced brick foundation. A side-gabled wing projects from the north elevation and is flush with the façade. The front façade (northwest) is 4 bays (2W, D, 2W, W) with a single-leaf entry door with screen door. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH metal sash. A partial-width entry porch is off-centered on the façade. It has a gable roof, wide plain frieze, and tapered square wood posts on brick piers.

318. (NC) 509 S. Maple Street c.1985 House

This apparent residence is a prefabricated shed adapted for residential purposes. It has a flat roof and vertical fiberboard paneling. The façade (west) is two bays (W, D) with a modern replacement entry door and 6/9, DH vinyl window.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

319a. (NC) 511 S. Maple Street c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a clipped gable roof and vinyl siding. The house rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. A full-width entry porch recessed beneath the principal roof is enclosed with vinyl siding, windows, and a door. Windows are 1/1, DH aluminum sash. The façade (west) of the enclosed porch is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a single-leaf metal-and-glass storm door. An aluminum awning is along the porch.

This house contains extensive exterior modifications resulting in a substantial loss of historic integrity. Therefore, it is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

319b. (C) 511 S. Maple Street c.1950 Utility Shed

A small frame utility shed with weatherboard cladding is located at the rear of the property. It has a single-leaf wooden door and a four-light fixed window.

320. (C) 613 S. Maple Street c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow-type dwelling is rectangular in form with a very low-pitched hipped roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a brick pier foundation. The roof features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a centered entry door. The single-leaf door is wood-paneled. It is surrounded by weatherboard siding, suggesting that it may have once been a recessed entryway and later enclosed. Windows are original 6/6, DH wood sash. The south window bay features an aluminum awning. A single-bay porch with shed roof extends from the door. It features round metal posts and a concrete slab floor.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

321. (NC) 615 S. Maple Street c.1975 House
This one-story dwelling is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The house is clad in a buff-colored brick veneer. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W). Primary windows are 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The single-leaf entry door is off-centered with an aluminum storm door. A partial-width entry porch with shed roof supported by square brick columns is centered on the façade.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

322. (C) 701 S. Maple Street c.1950 Bungalow
This one-story modest bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos siding. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered, modern replacement door and metal storm door. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. A partial-width entry porch is off-centered on the façade. It features a gable roof with a wood-louvered vent, square wood posts, and a concrete floor and foundation.

323. (C) 703 S. Maple Street c.1930 Bungalow
This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. The front façade (west) is concealed by a nearly full-width entry porch that is enclosed. The porch has a gable roof centered on the façade and contains a door flanked on either side paired, two-light sliding metal windows. An aluminum awning is suspended above the porch. Side elevations reveal original 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash.

324a. (NC) 707 S. Maple Street c.1920 Bungalow
This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a front-gabled roof. The house is clad in asbestos siding and its foundation is concealed by brick veneer skirting that extends from the ground to the base of the windows. Windows are replacement 6/6, DH aluminum sash. Its gable end has an octagonal vent and gable end brackets. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It is fully enclosed by brick skirting, windows, door, and walls. The façade of the porch is 4 bays (2W, D, 2W, W) with an off-centered door. The façade windows are 1/1, DH synthetic sash. A fabric awning is suspended above the porch. A shed-roofed addition is on the rear elevation.

Due to the extensive exterior alterations, this resource is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

324b. (C) 707 S. Maple Street c.1940s Garage
To the rear of the house is a front-gabled frame shed with a single door and boarded over window.

324c. (NC) 707 S. Maple Street c.2000s Carport
South of the house is a detached, open carport with gable roof and square wood supports with braces.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

325. (C) 711 S. Maple Street c.1920 Hipped Cottage
This one-story, hipped cottage is rectangular and clad in asbestos shingle siding. The low-pitched roof features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The northern half of the façade (west) is an entry porch, recessed beneath the principal roof. The porch is enclosed, concealing the fenestration of the façade. The façade of the enclosed porch is comprised of a full-height fixed windows and a single-leaf entry door flanked by fixed sidelights. The wall south of the porch is occupied by a single window bay. Primary windows are 9/6, DH aluminum sash. All feature aluminum awnings.

326. (C) 719 S. Maple Street c.1925 Craftsman Bungalow
This one-story, Craftsman bungalow is rectangular with a front gabled roof. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. An interior brick chimney straddles the ridge line. The roof features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. Windows are likely mid-20th century replacements, 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered, modern replacement door. The façade windows are comprised of a large fixed light with four-light fixed sash above. A nearly full-width entry porch projects from the façade. It has a prominent front gable roof with gable end brackets. The roof is supported by tapered square wood posts on brick piers.

327. (C) 815 S. Maple Street c.1925 Bungalow
This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The front façade (west) includes brick veneer skirting. Primary windows are 1/1, DH wood sash. A gabled bay projects slightly from the north elevation. The roof is covered in standing seam metal and features wide overhanging eaves. Gable ends feature gable end brackets. The front façade is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a single-leaf entry door containing an exterior aluminum storm door. The façade windows are 6(vertical)/1, DH wood sash with fixed shutters. A partial-width gabled entry porch is on the façade. The porch features decorative metal support posts and a wooden handicap ramp.

328. (C) 817 S. Maple Street c.1950 House
This one-story dwelling is comprised of a side-gabled principal massing with a hipped wing along the rear. The roof is low-pitched. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. A front-facing gabled bay projects from the façade. The façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a single-leaf entry door. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. A partial-width entry porch is inset in the front ell. It is screen-enclosed. A carport addition with shed roof projects from the north elevation. Its façade is open, whereas the north and east elevation of the garage is enclosed with board and batten siding and fixed windows.

329. (C) 823 S. Maple Street c.1925 Craftsman Bungalow
This one-story Craftsman bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. Side elevation windows are 6/6, DH aluminum sash, set high on the wall. The front façade (west) is 4 bays (W, D, D, 3W) with

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

modern glazed and paneled doors containing exterior aluminum and screen doors. The north window is 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The windows occupying the southern bay are 3(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. This bay occupies an enclosed section of a former full-width entry porch that is recessed beneath the principal roof. The porch features tapered square wood posts on brick piers and contains a wooden handicap ramp.

330. (C) 829 S. Maple Street c.1930 Hipped Cottage

This one-story dwelling is rectangular with a low-pitched, gable-on-hip roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. A historic gabled wing is along the rear. Primary windows are 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with an off-centered, single-leaf entry door. A partial-width entry porch is off-centered on the façade. It has a hipped roof supported by decorative metal posts, concrete flooring, and a brick foundation.

331. (C) 931 S. Maple Street c.1950 Ranch House

This one-story ranch-type dwelling is comprised of a nearly square, hipped roof block with a flanking hipped wing on the north elevation. An ell wing projects from the rear. A clipped gable bay is flush with the façade. The house is clad in asbestos siding. The front façade (west) is 5 bays (3W, 3W, D, 2W, 2W) with 6/6, DH vinyl sash and a single-leaf entry door.

332. (NC) 935 S. Maple Street c.1930 L-Front House

This one-story, L-shaped cottage has a very low-pitched, side-gabled roof and weatherboard siding. The front façade is 3 bays (W, D, W) where the 1st window is a 6/6, DH wood sash and the other is a small 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal) aluminum sash. Historically, a full-width entry porch with shed roof was along the façade. Its southern end is enclosed with the aluminum window and fiber-cement weatherboard cladding. The south end of the porch is enclosed with a weatherboard-clad balustrade wall and screening.

Due to the extensive exterior alterations, particularly the enclosure of the porch, this house is considered a non-contributing element to the historic district.

333. (C) 939 S. Maple Street c.1950 Ranch House

This one-story, bungaloid ranch house is rectangular with a very low-pitched, hipped roof. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard siding and rests on a concrete block pier foundation. Windows are 2/1, DH aluminum sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W). The front windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal) DH sash. A partial-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof at the northwest corner of the façade. It has decorative metal posts and concrete flooring.

334a. (C) 943 S. Maple Street c.1935 House

This one-story dwelling is rectangular with a very low-pitched, hipped roof. A front-facing gable bay projects from the façade. The house is clad in asbestos siding. Its roof is covered in standing seam metal and features overhanging boxed eaves. Windows appear to be modern replacement, 6/6, DH vinyl sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) where the 1st window is original

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. A partial-width entry porch is inset in the front ell. It has a shed roof supported by a faux vine metal post.

334b. (C) 943 S. Maple Street c.1940s Utility Shed
A small frame utility shed is located at the rear of the property. It has a front gable roof with exposed rafter ends and fiberboard cladding.

335. (C) 951 S. Maple Street 1953 Minimal Traditional
This one-story Minimal Traditional dwelling is rectangular with a moderately-pitched, side-gabled roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete block pier foundation. Windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, 2W) with a single-leaf entry door with aluminum storm door. A single-bay entry porch with gabled roof projects from the door. It has round metal posts and a concrete foundation.

336. (C) 959 S. Maple Street c.1935 Craftsman Bungalow
This one-story Craftsman-inspired bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled metal roof. The house is clad in beveled wood siding. The front gable end includes gable end brackets. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with a modern replacement entry door. A concrete patio along the façade suggests the presence of a former entry porch. Side elevation windows include 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash and 1/1, DH aluminum sash. The house rests on a concrete block pier foundation.

337. (C) 963 S. Maple Street c.1935 Craftsman Bungalow
This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched roof. The house rests on a concrete block pier foundation. Its exterior cladding appears to be Masonite shingles. The front gable end features gable end brackets. Historically, a full-width entry porch was recessed beneath the principal roof. Its south half is enclosed with walls and a window. The façade (including the enclosed porch) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a modern replacement entry door. The northern half of the porch contains a square wood post, plywood decking, and a shed-roofed awning.

338. (C) 975 S. Maple Street c.1935 Bungalow
This one-story, brick veneer bungalow features a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The front façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered door featuring a decorative metal security gate. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It is enclosed with plywood and screening. An aluminum storm door leads to the porch.

339. (C) 979 S. Maple Street c.1935 House
This one-story dwelling is rectangular with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. A full-width gabled wing extends from the rear. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding. A partial-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof at the north end of the façade (west). It is enclosed with windows, walls, and an aluminum storm door. The porch windows are 1/1, DH metal sash. South of the enclosed entry porch is a set of paired, 4/4 vinyl sash windows. Side elevations reveal

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

a combination of a brick pier and concrete block pier foundation. Primary windows are 4(vertical)/1 DH wood sash.

340. (C) 983 S. Maple Street c.1935 Bungalow

This one-story, hipped bungalow is rectangular and clad in weatherboard siding. The house rests on a brick pier foundation. A clipped gable bay projects from the façade. An interior brick chimney straddles the ridgeline. Side elevations reveal 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash windows. Historically, a side-oriented, clipped gable entry porch was inset in the front ell. It has since been enclosed. The façade (west), including the porch enclosure, is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a deeply recessed entry door and 2, large, picture windows. A flat-roofed carport is attached to the north elevation of the house.

341. (C) 991 S. Maple Street c.1935 L-Front House

This one-story, L-shaped cottage features a side-gabled roof with a projecting gabled bay on the façade. The projecting bay includes a recessed entry porch with faux vine metal posts and corner braces. An interior brick chimney straddles the ridgeline. The house is clad in weatherboard siding and rests on a brick pier foundation with infill brick. The front façade (west) is 4 bays (2W, D, 2W, W) with a single-leaf entry door. Windows are set high on the wall and are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. An enclosed gabled porch projects from the south elevation. It has a ribbon of windows on its south wall.

Masonite Drive

342. (C) 204 Masonite Drive c.1900 Hipped Cottage

This one-story house is a hipped-roof cottage, rectangular in form, with a continuous brick foundation. The roof is low-pitched and covered in asphalt shingles. The roof features wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. A hipped dormer is centered on the front roof slope. It features a wood-louvered vent and a two-light, sliding vinyl window. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and modern synthetic panels giving the appearance of weatherboard cladding. Windows are replacement 9/6, DH vinyl sash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) where bays 2 and 3 occupy a recessed wall within a screened porch at the northeast corner. The entry door is a modern aluminum replacement. Bay 1 is a modern replacement 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. Bay 3 is the only original window: 2(vertical)/1, DH wood sash.

343. (C) 208 Masonite Drive c.1920 Ranch House

This one-story dwelling is an L-shaped ranch house with bungalow elements such as its prominent projecting porch. The gabled roof is low-pitched with asphalt shingles and slightly overhanging eaves. A small gable with vent is centered on the roof. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard. A small bay addition is at the rear of the ell. Windows are 6/6, DH sash. Several are original wood, whereas the others are vinyl pop-in grids. The front façade (east) is 5 bays (W, W, WDW, W, W). The entry door has 3 lights arranged diagonally. It is flanked by multi-light sidelights. Front windows have fixed, wood-louvered shutters. A partial-width entry porch with

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

shed roof supported by heavy, square brick columns is along the façade. The porch roof extends to the north creating an attached carport that shares matching columns. The carport is partially enclosed.

344a. (C) 211 Masonite Drive c.1940 Minimal Traditional

This one-story, Minimal Traditional dwelling is rectangular with a low-pitched, side gable roof. The roof has minimal overhang with boxed eaves and is clad in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a brick pier foundation. Windows are 2/2, DH aluminum sash set within wood frames. A side-gabled bay projects from the south elevation and is recessed from the front façade (west). It likely dates to c.1950. The façade, including the projecting bay is 5 bays (W, W, D, W, W). The door is single-leaf. A partial-width entry porch with gable roof is centered on the façade. It features asbestos shingles and brick piers at its corners. The porch is enclosed with a weatherboard-sided balustrade wall and screening.

344b. (C) 211 Masonite Drive c.1950 Utility Shed

A small frame utility shed with gable roof is located southeast of the house.

345. (C) 212 Masonite Drive c.1915 Bungalow

This modest, one-story bungalow is rectangular and clad in fiber-cement weatherboard siding. Its front gable roof is low-pitched and covered in asphalt shingles. The house rests on a brick pier foundation. Windows are modern replacement 4/4, DH vinyl sash. The front façade (east) is 2 bays (D, W) with a modern replacement entry door. A partial-width entry porch with gable roof is centered on the façade. It features square wood posts on brick piers. The porch is enclosed with screening and a plywood balustrade wall. An aluminum-and-glass door leads to the porch. Concrete steps are flanked by low, curved brick wing walls.

346. (C) 301 Masonite Drive c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a brick veneer exterior. The low-pitched, front gable roof is covered in standing seam metal and features wide overhanging eaves. A lower gabled wing projects from the façade and is likely an enclosed porch. The front gable end is clad in beveled wood siding. Windows are replacement 4/4 and 6/6, DH vinyl sash with "pop-in" grids. The front façade (west) is 4 bays (2W, W, D, W) with a modern replacement entry door. A wooden handicap ramp leads to the entry door. A small shed addition is along the rear.

347. (C) 308 Masonite Drive c.1900 Pyramidal Cottage

This pyramidal cottage is nearly square in form with a full-width shed addition along the rear. The roof is high-pitched and nearly pyramidal. The house is clad in beveled wood siding on the front façade (east) and south elevation. The north elevation is covered in plywood. Windows are modern vinyl replacement with 6/6 pop-in grids. The windows are much smaller than the original windows and the remainder of their openings are infilled with clapboard. The house rests on a pierced brick foundation. The façade is 4 bays (W, D, D,W). The first door is boarded over. The other is a modern aluminum replacement with 9 lights. A nearly full-width hipped porch projects from the façade. It has a plain wood frieze supported by faux vine metal posts.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

348. (C) 312 Masonite Drive c.1915 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a moderately-pitched front gable roof covered in metal sheeting. The house is clad in weatherboard siding. A gabled addition with asbestos board siding is along the rear. Primary windows are 1/1 DH wood sash. The house originally featured a full-width entry porch. The southern half of the porch has been enclosed with historic weatherboard siding and its windows appear original to the house, likely relocated from the original façade of the house. An aluminum storm door is centered on the porch. To its north, the former porch is screen-enclosed.

349. (NC) 313 Masonite Drive 2007 House

This one-and-one-half-story dwelling is rectangular in form with a high-pitched, side-gabled roof. The roof has boxed eaves and the gable ends are vinyl-sided with paired windows. The house is clad in a brick veneer. A lower, front-facing gable is flush with the front façade (west). Windows are DH vinyl sash with 6/6 "pop-in" grids. The façade includes two window bays. The first is slightly recessed with an entry door on the north wall.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

350. (C) 316 Masonite Drive c.1910 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a moderately-pitched, front-gabled roof. The roof is covered in corrugated metal with overhanging eaves. The house is clad in weatherboard siding. Side elevation windows are 1/1, DH metal sash that replaced larger windows. The remainder of the original opening is infilled with weatherboard siding. A former porch recessed at the southwest corner of the house is enclosed. The front façade (east) features a full-width, front-gabled porch enclosed by weatherboard siding, windows, and doors. The façade of the porch is 3 bays (2W, WDW, and 2W) with 2/2, DH aluminum sash windows.

351. (NC) 405 Masonite Drive 2014 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The roof features slightly overhanging boxed eaves. The house is clad in vinyl siding. Windows are squat, 6/6, DH vinyl sash. The façade (west) is 2 bays (D, W) with a single-leaf entry door. A partial-width, gabled entry porch is off-centered on the façade. It has square wood posts, wood decking and handicap ramp. A side deck is on the south elevation.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

352. (C) 412 Masonite Drive c.1920 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a moderately-pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. A clipped gable bay projects from the façade (east) and there is another clipped gable on the north roof slope. The roof features wide overhanging boxed eaves. The house is clad in brick veneer. Windows are replacement 2 (horizontal)/2 (horizontal), DH aluminum sash with brick sills. The façade is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a single-leaf entry door featuring three small, inset

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

rectangular lights. A partial-width entry porch is recessed in the front ell beneath the principal roof. It has a plain wood frieze and two square brick columns. A single-car garage addition with shed roof is on the rear.

353. (C) 500 Masonite Drive c.1900 L-Front

This one-story, L-front dwelling features a high-pitched gable roof with a projecting gable bay on the front façade (east). The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with boxed eaves. Gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. The house is clad in beveled wood siding. Windows are narrow 6/4, DH aluminum sash set within wood frames. Original 6/6 wood sash survive at the rear of the north elevation. The foundation is concealed by metal sheeting. The façade is 4 bays (W, W, D, 2W) with a single-leaf entry door featuring sidelights and a metal screen door. A partial-width entry porch with shed roof supported by square wood posts is inset in the front ell.

354. (C) 504 Masonite Drive c.1930 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story Craftsman bungalow features a low-pitched, front-gabled roof with wide overhanging boxed eaves and decorative corner brackets. The roof is covered in metal sheeting. The house is clad in weatherboard siding. Primary windows are 6/6, DH wood sash windows with exterior storm windows and wooden frames. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered, single-leaf entry door. A partial-width entry porch is centered on the façade. It features a gable roof with gable end brackets and paired wood posts on brick piers. The porch is screen-enclosed with a weatherboard balustrade wall and metal screen door. An open carport with shed roof and unhewn wood support posts is attached to the northwest corner of the house.

355a. (C) 507 Masonite Drive c.1930 Bungalow

This one-story former duplex bungalow is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, clipped gable roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features overhanging eaves. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. Side elevations feature original 4 (vertical)/1, DH wood sash set within wood frames. The front façade (west) is symmetrical and 4 bays (2W, D, D, 2W) with single-leaf entry doors concealed by decorative metal screen doors. Façade windows are modern replacement 1/1, DH aluminum sash. A nearly full-width entry porch is centered on the façade. It features a front gable roof supported by square wood posts.

355b. (NC) 507 Masonite Drive c.2000s Carport

A detached, open metal carport with an ogee-arched metal roof supported by round metal posts.

355c. (C) 507 Masonite Drive c.1950s Utility Shed

A small frame shed with vertical board siding and a modern replacement entry door is northeast of the house.

356a. (C) 508 Masonite Drive c.1915 Pyramidal Cottage

This one-story dwelling features a nearly square form with a high-pitched hipped roof that is nearly pyramidal. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles with slightly overhanging boxed eaves and a simple

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

wood frieze. A gabled projecting bay is on the façade (east). The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding. Primary windows are replacement 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The façade features brick skirting beneath the windows. It is 3 bays (3W, D, 2W) with a modern-replacement entry door and metal security gate. A shed-roofed porch is inset in the front ell. It has round fluted columns and concrete flooring.

356b. (C) 508 Masonite Drive c.1920 Utility Shed
A small frame utility shed is located to the rear of the house. It has a flat roof and asbestos weatherboard siding. A single wooden entry door is located on its east elevation.

357. (C) 512 Masonite Drive c.1915 Bungalow
This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) suggesting that the house once acted as a duplex. The entry doors are single-leaf modern replacements. Windows are modern replacement DH sash with applied 6/6 vinyl "grids." A full-width entry porch with gable roof projects from the façade. Its gable end features a rectangular, wood-louvered vent, asbestos siding, and brackets. The roof is supported by replacement square brick columns.

358. (C) 606 Masonite Drive c.1925 Craftsman Bungalow
This one-story Craftsman bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched front gable roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with wide overhanging eaves featuring decorative, curved rafter ends. A large exterior brick chimney is on the north elevation. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a combination brick and concrete block foundation. Windows are modern replacement DH sash with 6/6 and 9/6 vinyl pop-in "grids." The façade (east) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with single-leaf entry doors featuring modern exterior metal storm doors. The façade windows are 16/8 pop-in vinyl grids. A full-width gabled entry porch is on the façade. Its gable end features beveled wood cladding, gable end brackets, and a rectangular fixed light.

359. (C) 609 Masonite Drive c.1925 Bungalow
This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a front-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The front gable end features beveled wood cladding, asphalt-shingle cornice returns, and faux rafter ends. The façade (west) is 2 bays (W, D) with a modern replacement entry door and exterior metal security gate. The front window is a square fixed wood sash with transom. The front façade features vertical fiberboard panels and a brick veneer skirt.

360a. (C) 612 Masonite Drive c.1930 Craftsman Bungalow
This one-story Craftsman bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front gabled roof. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and is covered in corrugated metal. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. Windows are original 4 (vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with a modern replacement door and an original glazed and paneled door. The latter glazing is painted over. A full-width entry porch is along the

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

façade. It has a gable roof with tapered square wood posts on brick piers. One of the posts and piers has been removed.

360b. (C) 612 Masonite Drive c.1940 Apartment

This two-story former apartment building is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof covered in metal. The building is clad in beveled and weatherboard wood siding and rests on a continuous concrete foundation. Windows are original 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The front façade (east) contains 3 boarded over doors on the first floor and paired windows on the 2nd. The northeast corner of the 2nd floor is collapsing, with an entry door and portion of the wall missing. The south elevation includes a single-bay 2nd floor deck leading to a wood-paneled door. It lacks steps. A 2-story, single-bay wing is on the rear.

361. (C) 810 Masonite Drive c.1930 Bungalow

This one-story, former duplex bungalow is rectangular in form and rests on a brick pier foundation. The house is clad in vinyl siding. It features a low-pitched, front-gabled roof with exposed rafter ends. Primary windows are 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The front façade (east) is symmetrical and 4 bays (2W, D, D, 2W) with modern replacement entry doors. A nearly full-width entry porch has a gabled roof with a rectangular, wood-louvered vent in the gable end. The porch contains square wood posts, wood decking, and a concrete block pier foundation.

362. (C) 812 Masonite Drive c.1950 House

This small, one-story, side-gabled cottage is rectangular and clad in vinyl siding. It rests on a continuous brick foundation. It features a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. An exterior brick chimney is on the north elevation. Windows are 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W). The entry door contains an exterior metal-and-glass storm door. A partial-width entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a gabled roof and square wood posts.

**363. (C) 841 Masonite Drive 1958
Diesel Power Services, Inc.**

The Diesel Power Services, Inc. building is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, front gable roof covered in asphalt sheeting. The building features a brick veneer on the front façade (west) and standing seam metal on the side elevations. A large addition with a gently sloping roof projects from the rear of the north elevation. The addition is clad in metal siding. A 2-leaf entry door is centered on the façade of the main building. Double concrete steps and stoop lead to the entry door. The steps contain a a metal railing. A flat, metal awning is suspended above 3/4 of the front façade. Windows on the south elevation are multi-light, metal fixed lights.

364. (NC) 848 Masonite Drive 1989 Ranch House

This one-story dwelling is rectangular with a low-pitched side-gabled roof and vinyl siding. A front facing gabled bay projects from the façade. The house features a brick veneer skirting. The front (east) façade is four bays (2W, D, W, W). Windows are 1/1, DH vinyl sash with fixed wood-louvered shutters. An integral carport with gabled roof is located at the south end of the façade. It has partial cornice returns with square wood posts.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Due to its age, this house is non-contributing to the historic district.

365. (C) 858 Masonite Drive c.1920 Hipped Cottage

This one-story, hipped cottage features a low-pitched roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. It is rectangular in form with replacement 2/2, DH aluminum sash windows. A nearly full-width entry porch with hipped roof is enclosed and 3 bays wide (2W, D, 2W) with a single-leaf, metal and glass storm door.

366. (C) 861 Masonite Drive c.1970 Southern Salvage Company

This one-story former auto repair shop features a front gable roof and corrugated metal siding. The front façade (west) contains a centered, metal garage door. To the left (north) of the garage door are 2 windows and a single-leaf aluminum entry door. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash.

367a. (C) 862 Masonite Drive c.1920 Hipped Cottage

This one-story, hipped cottage is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof and a brick veneer exterior that was likely applied in the 1950s. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) occupying an enclosed porch with hipped roof. The former porch is now clad in weatherboard siding. Windows on the façade are 12/6 and 9/6, DH aluminum sash. The centered entry door is a modern replacement with an exterior storm door. A partial-width entry porch is centered on the façade of the historic enclosed porch. It has a flat roof supported by square wood posts and a concrete floor on brick foundation.

367b. (NC) 862 Masonite Drive c.1990 Carport

An open metal carport is located in front of the house. It has an ogee arch-shaped metal roof with metal support posts.

368. (C) 870 Masonite Drive c.1965

Macedonia Seventh Day Adventist Church

This one-story church is rectangular in form with a low-pitched front gable roof featuring slightly overhanging boxed eaves. The church exterior is brick veneer. The front façade (east) contains a single bay that is recessed and includes a two-leaf, wood-paneled door with flanking fluted pilasters and a broken pediment with urn. A raised brick plant bed is along the façade. The north elevation reveals a poured concrete foundation and 4 triple-hung (1/1/1) aluminum windows with brick sills.

369. (C) 874 Masonite Drive c.1930 Hipped Cottage

This one-story hipped cottage features a low-pitched roof with exposed rafter ends. An interior brick chimney is on the south roof slope. The house is clad in beveled wood siding. The front façade (east) is concealed by an enclosed porch. The porch has a hipped roof with square wood

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

posts atop a beveled wood balustrade wall. The porch is screened with a centered metal storm door.

370. (C) 882 Masonite Drive c.1925 Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow features a low-pitched roof. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and rests on brick piers. Windows are 9-over-6, double-hung aluminum sash. The front façade (east) is concealed by an enclosed porch with a front gable roof. The porch is clad in fiber-cement siding and is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W). The window bays are screens and a screen door leads into the enclosed porch. A shed-roofed addition with beveled wood siding is along the rear.

Melon Street

371. (C) 112 Melon Street c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched, front gable roof. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard siding. The roof features overhanging boxed eaves. Primary windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. The front façade (north) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) with a modern replacement entry door and metal-and-glass storm door. A partial-width entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a flat roof with square wood post supports, corner brackets and railing. The house rests on a concrete block pier foundation.

372. (C) 115 Melon Street 1964 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is rectangular with a front-gabled roof and brick veneer exterior. The roof is low-pitched with wide overhanging boxed eaves. Faux board-and-batten siding is in the front gable end. The façade (south) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W) where the 1st bay (west) contains a single, rectangular light flanked by sliding, single-lights on either side. The single-leaf entry door is a modern replacement, and bay 3 (east) is two sliding windows. The latter occur on side elevations as well. A small entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof at the southeast corner of the façade. It has a metal post, concrete floor, and a brick foundation.

373. (C) 116 Melon Street c.1925 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched front gable roof and exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on tapered concrete piers. The front façade (north) is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with a centered single-leaf, wood-paneled entry door. The paired windows on the façade 1/1, DH aluminum sash. The single window is a large, multi-light picture window. A single-bay entry porch with gabled roof is centered on the façade. It has round metal posts, wood decking, and brick steps. The west elevation contains a secondary entry door and porch with a wooden handicap ramp.

374. (NC) 119 Melon Street 2009 House

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a brick veneer exterior and a low-pitched, front-gable roof. Its gable end is clad in HardiPlank siding. Primary windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash. The front façade (south) is 3 bays (2W, D, W) with a single-leaf entry door and metal screen door. A partial-

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

width entry porch is off-centered on the façade. It features a front gable roof supported by square brick columns and a concrete slab floor.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

375. (NC) 123 Melon Street c.1980 Mobile Home
This one-story mobile home has a very low-pitched gabled roof and metal sheet cladding. Windows appear to be 2-leaf sliding aluminum lights where one sash is a single-light and the other is 8-light. The entry door is on the west elevation.

Due to its age, this is a non-contributing element within the historic district.

376. (C) 201 Melon Street c.1980 Shotgun
This one-story shotgun dwelling is rectangular in form with vertical flush board siding. It rests on a concrete block pier foundation. The front-gabled roof is low-pitched roof and covered in corrugated metal. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. A full-width gabled entry porch is on the front façade (south). Its western half is enclosed. Two bays (D, W) are on the interior wall of the porch. The door is a modern replacement. The front window is 6/6, DH wood sash. The porch is surrounded by a square post balustrade and features wood decking.

377. (NC) 207 Melon Street c.1975 Ranch House
This one-story ranch house is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The roof features overhanging eaves with fascia. The house is clad in vertical flush board siding with a brick veneer skirting. The house is L-shaped with a rear wing. The front façade (south) is 5 bays (2W, 2W, D, 2W, G). The garage bay is recessed beneath the principal roof and faces south. Windows are 6/6 and 8/8, DH aluminum sash. A large gabled entry porch is on the façade. It has square wood posts and balustrade, and a concrete block foundation.

Due to its age, this house is non-contributing to the historic district.

378. (C) 208 Melon Street c.1930 House
This one-story former shotgun dwelling features a side-gabled addition along its west elevation that is flush with the façade (north). The addition appears historic. The roof is low-pitched with overhanging eaves. The house, including gable ends, is clad in faux brick asphalt sheeting. Windows are replacement 1/1, DH vinyl sash with 6/6 "pop-in" grids. The façade is 5 bays (W, D, W, D, W) with a wood-paneled entry door on the original shotgun massing, and a modern replacement door on the addition. Both feature metal-and-glass storm doors. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof and extends along the façade of the addition. It features square wood posts, wood decking, concrete block pier foundation, and stone steps.

379. (C) 212 Melon Street c.1940 Craftsman Bungalow

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

This one-story former duplex bungalow is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The roof features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in beveled wood siding. Primary windows are 6/6, DH wood sash. The front façade (north) is symmetrical and 4 bays (2W, D, D, 2W) with wood-paneled doors containing wooden screen doors. A nearly full-width entry porch is centered on the façade. The porch features a front-gabled with wood-louvered vent, faux vine metal posts on brick piers, and wood decking.

380a. (C) 213 Melon Street c.1930 Double-Shotgun

This one-story double-shotgun dwelling is a former duplex, adapted as a single-family house. It is rectangular in form with vertical flush board siding. The low-pitched, gable-on-hip roof features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The front façade (south) is symmetrical and 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with modern replacement entry doors featuring screen doors. Windows are 1/1 aluminum sash. A nearly full-width entry porch projects from the façade. It has a hipped roof supported by square wood posts, concrete flooring, and concrete foundation. A historic gabled addition is attached at the rear. It is clad in asbestos shingle siding.

380b. (NC) 213 Melon Street c.2000s Carport

A detached, open metal carport is located west of the house. It has a metal roof and metal posts.

381. (C) 216 Melon Street c.1960 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular and clad in vertical wood paneling. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front-gabled roof is low-pitched with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The front-façade includes a partial-width, front-facing gabled projection. Recessed at its northwest corner is an entry stoop. The façade (north) is 2 bays (2W, W). The modern replacement entry door is accessed from the east wall of the recessed porch.

382. (C) 218 Melon Street 1948 Minimal Traditional

This one-and-one-half-story Minimal Traditional house is rectangular with a non-historic, 2-story apartment attached at the rear. The roof is low-pitched, side-gabled has overhanging eaves with fascia. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard. Gable ends contain paired windows. The front roof slope features 2 gabled dormers with windows. Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (north) is 4 bays (2W, D, W, 2W) where bay 4 (west) occupies a lower, gabled bay projecting from the west elevation and flush with the façade. Bay 3 is a large, fixed picture window. The single-leaf entry door is a modern replacement. A single-bay entry stoop with gabled roof and arched ceiling projects from the door.

383. (C) 226 Melon Street c.1940 House

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling is rectangular and clad in weatherboard siding. It rests on a brick foundation. Its roof is low-pitched with exposed rafter ends. Above the brick foundation, the siding is vertical flush board giving the appearance of skirting. Windows are 1/1, DH vinyl sash replacements. The front façade (north) is 6 bays (W,W, D, W, W, w). The entry door is off-centered and is a modern replacement with oval light. An entry stoop with front gable roof projects from the entry bay. It features turned wood posts and a brick foundation.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

384. (C) 230 Melon Street c.1930 Double-Shotgun

This one-story, former duplex is rectangular in form and clad in asbestos shingle siding. The front-gabled roof is low-pitched with minimal eave overhanging. The façade is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered, single-leaf entry door that features 3 small rectangular lights arranged diagonally. Windows are 2(horizontal)/(horizontal), DH wood sash with exterior storm windows. A partial-width entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a half-hip roof, an asbestos-shingled frieze, and faux vine metal posts.

Monroe Street

385. (C) 400 Block Monroe Street 1965 Duplex

This one-story, former duplex is rectangular in form with a low-pitched side-gabled roof. The house is clad in Masonite siding and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. All windows are boarded over. The front (north) is 4 bays (W, WD, DW, W) with single-leaf entry doors. One is a modern replacement, the other is boarded over. Windows are set high on the wall. A partial-width entry porch with gable roof is centered on the façade.

386. (C) 418 Monroe Street c.1940 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a front-gabled roof. The house is clad in a combination of vertical fiberboard and brick veneer. The front gable end features a wood-louvered vent and gable end brackets. The front façade (north) is 3 bays (2W, D, 2W). Primary windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. A brick veneer skirt runs along the façade, extending from the ground to the base of the windows. At the rear of the east elevation is a projecting carport with rear utility room. The carport has a flat roof and round metal posts.

387. (C) 421 Monroe Street c.1925 Shotgun

This one-story shotgun dwelling is rectangular with a brick veneer exterior and brick foundation. The front-gabled roof is low-pitched. The front façade (south) is 2 bays (W, D) with a modern replacement entry door. Windows are set high on the wall and are 4/4, DH sash. A full-width entry porch projects from the façade. The porch features a gable roof and square brick columns.

388. (NC) 508 Monroe Street 1985 House

This one-story dwelling is rectangular with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof, weatherboard siding, and a concrete block pier foundation. A shed addition projects from the rear. The front façade (north) is 4 bays (W, W, D, 3W). Primary windows are 1/1, DH aluminum sash. The triple window is comprised of a 6/6 DH sash flanked by 4/4 aluminum sash. A partial-width porch with flat roof projects from the façade.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

389a. (C) 607 Monroe Street c.1940 Shotgun

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

This one-story shotgun dwelling features a low-pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles with exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in a fiberboard paneled cladding. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash. The front façade (south) is 2 bays (D, W) with a single-leaf entry door and screen door. The façade includes a brick veneer skirting. A fullwidth entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It has square wood posts and concrete slab flooring.

389b. (C) 609 Monroe Street c.1940 Shotgun

This one-story shotgun dwelling features a low-pitched, hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles with exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in a fiber-cement weatherboard. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash set within wood frames. The front façade (south) is 2 bays (D, W) with a single-leaf entry door and metal-and-glass storm door. The façade includes a brick veneer skirting. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It has square wood posts and concrete slab flooring, and partial lattice screening.

389c. (C) 611 Monroe Street c.1940 Shotgun

This one-story shotgun is rectangular with a low-pitched hipped roof. The roof is asphalt shingled and features exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in Masonite siding. The façade (south) is 2 bays (D, W) with a single-leaf entry door. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It is screen-enclosed and features a brick veneer balustrade and a metal storm door.

389d. (C) 613 Monroe Street c.1940 Shotgun

This one-story shotgun dwelling has a low-pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles with exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard siding. Windows 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (south) is 2 bays (D, W) with a single-leaf entry door and metal storm door. The façade features a brick veneer skirting. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It is partially enclosed with lattice.

390. (NC) 618 Monroe Street 1982

Williams Laundry and Cleaners

This one-story former laundry cleaners is rectangular in form with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The building is stuccoed. The front gable end features metal sheeting. The façade (north) is 2 bays (W, D) with 2-leaf metal doors containing a large, fixed light. The window on the façade is a small square fixed light. There appears to have originally been a larger display window occupying this bay. A boarded over drive-thru window is on the west elevation.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing resource within the historic district.

Oak Street

391. (C) 107 Oak Street c.1920 Craftsman Bungalow

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

This one-story Craftsman bungalow is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. The roof is front-gabled with a rear hip and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. A single bay projects from the façade (south) and features a clipped gable roof. Primary windows are modern replacement 2/2, DH aluminum sash. The projecting bay has a set of paired windows with awning. Remaining bays of the façade are concealed by a screen-enclosed porch that is inset in the front ell and extends to the east. The porch also has a clipped gable roof and is enhanced by tapered, square wood posts on brick piers. At the rear of the house is an original, weatherboard-sided rear porch that is original to the house. Its upper 2/3 has been enclosed with metal siding and a screen door. A later addition was built just north of the projecting porch. It is clad in aluminum siding and has a shed roof.

392. (C) 108 Oak Street c.1890s Folk Victorian Bayed Cottage

This one-story Folk Victorian dwelling is clad in wood shingle siding and features a side-gabled roof with boxed eaves. A brick veneer skirting surrounds the house, extending from the ground to just beneath the window bays. A gabled wing projects from the rear and a front-gabled bay is centered on the façade (north). The front façade is 3 bays (W, WDW, D) where the central bay occupies the projecting bay. The central entry door is a modern replacement. The west door is glazed and paneled. Both have exterior metal and glass storm doors. Windows are original 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. A hipped porch is full-width, wrapping around both sides of the projecting bay. It has decorative metal posts, concrete flooring, and a brick foundation. The east corner of the porch is enclosed with a large picture window.

393a. (C) 112 Oak Street c.1970 Pyramidal Cottage

This one-story, pyramidal cottage is nearly square in form with a shed-roofed ell addition on the rear. The roof is high-pitched and covered in asphalt shingles with boxed eaves. A plain wood frieze surrounds the house beneath the eave. The house is clad in beveled wood siding. A historic hipped porch is along the façade. The former porch is enclosed with wood paneling, windows, and door (W, W, D, W, W). The windows are DH aluminum sash and the single-leaf entry door is glazed. A large shed-roof carport is attached along the east elevation.

393b. (C) 112 Oak Street Early-20th Century Garage

A frame garage is located to the rear of the house.

393c. (C) 112 Oak Street Early-20th Century Utility Shed

A frame utility shed is located to the rear of the house.

394. (C) 113 Oak Street c.1920 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow is rectangular in form with a projecting gabled bay on the front façade (south). The hipped roof is low-pitched with overhanging boxed eaves. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a foundation covered by a brick veneer skirt. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. A brick veneer skirt extends just beneath the windows. The façade is 3 bays (2W, D, 3W) with a single-leaf entry door. The 3-part window contains a large fixed window flanked by DH sash on either side. A side-gabled entry porch is

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

inset in the front ell and extends to the east. It has a plain wood frieze and fluted square columns. At the east end of the porch is an open carport addition above a concrete driveway.

395a. (C) 118 Oak Street c.1950 Minimal Traditional

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling is rectangular in form with a full-width rear wing. The roof is covered in corrugated metal and features boxed eaves. The house is clad in hardboard siding. Primary windows are 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The front façade (north) is symmetrical and 3 bays (W, D, W) with a modern replacement entry door and exterior metal and glass storm door. The façade windows are 8/8. A single-bay entry porch with gabled roof is centered on the façade. It has round metal posts and concrete flooring.

395b. (C) 118 Oak Street c.1950 Carport with Utility Room

Southwest of the house is a historic carport with front-gabled roof and square wood posts. An enclosed utility room occupies the rear of the carport.

Pine Street, North

396. (C) 115 N. Pine Street c.1960 Auto Repair

This one-story former auto service shop is concrete block construction with exposed concrete block exterior walls. The front façade (west) includes a single garage bay door at the north end and a storefront at the south end. The garage bay door appears original and is a roll-up, paneled door. The storefront has a centered metal door and large, fixed display windows on either side. The display windows feature 15 metal lights, exterior metal bar security gates, and a concrete sill. A flat-roofed metal awning is suspended above the storefront.

**397. (NC) 117 N. Pine Street 1979
Ainsworth Machine & Tool Works**

This one-story, rectangular building has an exterior clad in corrugated metal siding. The roof is very low-pitched with slight eave overhang. The front façade (west) is 4 bays (W, WD, D, G). The windows on the façade are vertically-oriented, narrow fixed lights with metal security gates. The 1st entry door is a single-leaf, metal-and-glass door. The 2nd door is metal with a fixed light. The garage bay door is also metal. A second garage bay door is on the north elevation. A flat metal shed awning is suspended above the first 3 bays of the façade.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

398. (C) 119 N. Pine Street c.1950 Auto Repair

This one-story, auto repair shop is concrete block construction with a brick veneer applied to its front façade (west). The façade is 3 bays, each containing an original metal, roll-up garage door. The south elevation contains a single-leaf entry door and 4, vertically-oriented windows with concrete sills. The windows appear to contain 6-light fixed metal sash with a 3-light awning above and a 3-light hopper below.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

399a. (C) 214 N. Pine Street c.1950 Multi-Family Dwelling

This two-story former dwelling was likely a multi-family property. It is oriented perpendicular to N. Pine Street. The building features a low-pitched gale roof with exposed rafter ends. It is clad in beveled wood siding. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The east elevation of the building is concealed by a single-story store or shop addition with flat roof. This block is clad in vertical fiberboard paneling. Its front façade (east) contains vertical board siding and wooden parapet. A single-leaf wooden door is centered on the façade and a two-leaf garage door is north of the door.

399b. (C) 214 N. Pine Street c.1950 Garage Apartment

This two-story, frame garage apartment is clad in beveled wood siding. The low-pitched gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles with exposed rafter ends. The building is oriented east toward Pine Street. The first floor includes a vertical board garage door and a single-leaf wooden door. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash. A single window is on the east elevation 2nd floor. Two windows are on the 2nd floor of the north elevation.

399c. (C) 214 N. Pine Street c.1950 Garage Apartment

This two-story building features a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. It is clad in asbestos shingle siding. Windows appears to be two(horizontal)/two(horizontal), DH wood sash. The building is sited to the rear of a larger dwelling and was likely a garage apartment. Its east elevation windows on the 2nd floor are boarded over. There appears to be a two-leaf wooden garage door and a multi-light window on the 1st floor.

399d. (NC) 214 N. Pine Street c.2000 Carport

An open metal carport is located north of the house.

400. (C) 223 N. Pine Street c.1920 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story brick Craftsman bungalow is L-shaped with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. Windows are replacement 2/2, DH aluminum sash with brick sills. A hipped bay projects from the south elevation. The front façade (west) is 4 bays (W, D, W, W) where the 4th window is on the side projecting bay. The single-leaf entry door is concealed by a screen-enclosed porch with decorative pediment and wide wooden frieze. The porch roof is supported by tapered square wood posts on brick piers. A metal-and-glass storm door opens to the porch.

401. (C) 227 N. Pine Street c.1890s L-Front House

This one-story, L-shaped cottage features a steeply-pitched gable roof covered in asphalt shingles and boxed eaves. Two front gables are on the façade (west). Both are clad in weatherboard siding. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on brick piers. A shed-roofed addition is in the rear ell. Side elevation windows are obscured by metal sheeting. The front façade is concealed by an enclosed porch with shed roof. The enclosed porch contains a ribbon of windows along all sides. An aluminum awning is suspended above the porch.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

402. (C) 231 N. Pine Street c.1890

Wings of Deliverance Church

This one-story church began as a residential dwelling. It is H-shaped in form with projecting gabled bays on the façade (west elevation). The high-pitched gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The front façade has two front facing gables. The building is clad in Masonite weatherboard siding. Its brick pier foundation is covered by pressed tin metal sheeting. A wide, gabled projection on the facade features a low-pitched roof and a central bay with two-leaf entry door that projects slightly. The entry door is a modern replacement. The north elevation includes two windows with modern replacement 1/1, DH aluminum sash and topped with a round-arched fanlight. A lower, side-gabled wing addition is along the rear and includes a handicap ramp on the north elevation.

403a. (C) 304 N. Pine Street c.1920 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story bungalow features a moderately-pitched hipped roof covered in metal with overhanging boxed eaves. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (W, D, W, W) with a modern replacement entry door and metal and glass storm door. The door is slightly recessed. Windows are 1/1, DH sash with exterior storm windows. The full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It features 3 square brick columns and two square posts on brick piers.

403b. (NC) 304 N. Pine Street c.2000s Carport

A detached, non-historic carport with gable roof supported by metal posts is north of the house.

404. (C) 308 N. Pine Street c.1920 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story Craftsman bungalow is rectangular in shape with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The roof features wide overhanging eaves with gable end brackets. The house is clad in beveled wood siding. The front façade (east) is 2 bays (D, 2W) with a single-leaf entry door that is a modern replacement. The façade windows are modern vinyl replacements set within the original wood frames. Side elevation windows are 2/2, DH aluminum sash. A partial-width entry porch is off-centered on the façade. It has a gable roof with brackets and short, tapered square posts on brick piers. A port cochere with side gable roof extends from the south elevation.

405. (NC) 312 N. Pine Street c.1920 Bungalow

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow has a low-pitched roof covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves and gable end brackets. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard. A wood-louvered vent is located in the front gable end. The house features a full-width entry porch recessed beneath the principal roof. The south end of the porch is enclosed with window and walls. The remainder of the porch is screened and conceals the walls of the façade (east elevation). The house rests on brick piers. Primary windows are modern replacement 1/1, DH vinyl sash.

Due to the extensive exterior alterations, this house is non-contributing to the historic district.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

406. (C) 313 N. Pine Street c.1920 Bungalow

This one-story, rectangular hipped bungalow duplex has a low-pitched roof covered in asphalt shingles. The roof features slight eave overhang. A plain wood frieze is beneath the eave. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding. The foundation is concealed by metal sheeting. Windows are 4 (vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The front façade is a combination of weatherboard and board-and-batten siding. The façade faces northwest toward the corner of the intersection. It is symmetrical and 4 bays (W, D, D, W). The doors are single-leaf with 4 vertical lights and 2 horizontal wood panels. A partial-width shed roof is above the entry doors. A shed roof addition is along the rear.

This house was relocated to the current location in the 2010s, replacing a former bungalow.

407a. (C) 320 N. Pine Street c.1920 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story Craftsman bungalow is rectangular in form with a brick foundation. It features a low-pitched front gable roof with wide overhanging eaves and gable end brackets. The roof is hipped at the rear and an interior brick chimney is on the south roof slope. The house is clad in replacement weatherboard siding. The façade (east) features a full-width entry porch recessed beneath the principal roof. The porch features square wood posts on brick piers and is screen-enclosed. A set of modern French doors (post-2014) is located between the central posts. The door and screening conceal the wall of the front façade. Principal windows are 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash.

407b. (C) 320 N. Pine Street c.1920 Utility Shed

A metal storage shed is sited to the rear of the house. It appears historic and features a metal gable roof.

**408. (C) 321 N. Pine Street c.1910 Foursquare House
C.B. Noble House/Robinson Funeral Home**

This two-story, foursquare dwelling features restrained Neoclassical Revival elements with Craftsman-style reflected in the 2nd-story porch addition. The hipped roof is low-pitched with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a continuous brick foundation. Primary windows are 6/1, DH wood sash. The front façade (west) is symmetrical and 3 bays (2W, WDW, 2W). The single-leaf entry door is boarded over and flanked by narrow 4/1 windows. A full-width, 2-story porch is centered on the façade. Its first floor is original with four square brick columns topped by a wide frieze with weatherboard-sided rectangular panels. The 2nd floor balustrade matches the frieze. The 2nd floor features four square wood posts atop the balustrade wall and is enclosed by ribbon windows. All but two are fixed metal lights. The two others are multi-light wood fixed windows. The porch is topped by a front gable roof with gable end brackets.

**409. (C) 327 N. Pine Street c.1910 Foursquare
McCoy-Thompson House**

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

This two-story dwelling is nearly square in form with a moderately-pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a brick pier foundation covered in plywood. The roof features overhanging eaves with plain decorative brackets. The front façade (west) is symmetrical and 3 bays (2W, D, 2W). The centered entry door is boarded over. All windows are modern replacement 6/6, DH vinyl sash. All windows and window pairings are shorter than the originals, and the historic openings not occupied by the replacement windows are infilled with plywood. The 2nd floor of the façade contains two windows. A 2-story shed roof wing is along the rear. A one-story porch with half-hipped roof is along the façade and wraps around the south elevation. Its roof is supported by wood posts that were once encased by boxed columns. A small, one-story bay projects from the southeast corner at the rear of the porch. Despite the extensive exterior alterations, the house contributes to the overall historic character and integrity of the district.

410. (C) 401 N. Pine Street c.1890 L-Front House
Lafayette Stainton House

This one-and-one-half-story dwelling is L-shaped in form with a side-gabled roof. The house is clad in beveled wood siding. Its front façade (west) features later vertical wood paneling. The façade is 4 bays (W, D, 2W, 2w) with a centered, single-leaf entry door. Windows are 8/8 and 6/6, DH aluminum sash. A full-width entry porch with a shed roof is along the façade. Its southern 1/4 is enclosed and occupied by the two sets of paired windows. The porch features decorative metal posts and concrete flooring.

This house is likely one of the first to be constructed in the vicinity along N. Pine Street. It is vernacular in form and has a much deeper setback than its neighbors. According to the 1912 City directory, it was occupied by Lafayette Stainton, a white mailing clerk at the post office, and his wife, Mary. Stainton is the namesake of a nearby road to the south. Mr. Stainton moved to Laurel from Neshoba County by 1891. He served as postmaster at Laurel between 1893 and 1899 and was Mayor from 1899 to 1903. By 1926, widowed, Mary, continued to reside in the house, followed by Alda Stainton (daughter) by 1948. The house was rented by Alton Rigdon by 1960.

411. (C) 407 N. Pine Street c.1890 (c.1925 modifications) L-Front House

This one-story, L-shaped dwelling features a high-pitched, side-gabled roof with over-hanging eaves. A projecting gabled bay is at the north end of the façade (West). The house is clad in weatherboard siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. The majority of the windows are replacement 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The façade is 4 bays (2W, D, 3W) where the first set of windows occupy the projecting bay. The triple windows are historic 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. A shed-roofed porch is inset in the front ell and extends south from the façade beneath a side-gabled roof. The porch is modified with later Craftsman-style square wood posts on brick piers. By 1926, additions to the house were constructed within the rear ell, creating the present rectangular form.

412. (C) 408 N. Pine Street c.1900 Pyramidal Cottage

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

This one-story pyramidal cottage is comprised of a square massing with a high-pitched pyramidal roof and a front-gabled bay projecting from the façade that creates a slight L-shaped form. The house is clad in weatherboard siding. Primary windows are replacement 9/6, DH aluminum sash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, 2W). The first 2 bays occupy a shed-roofed porch that was enclosed. The first bay is a 15-light fixed window. The entry door is modern with 9 lights and a 6-light sidelight to its left.

413. (C) 415 N. Pine Street c.1890 Folk Victorian Bayed Cottage

This one-story Folk Victorian, bayed cottage is generally rectangular in form and comprised of a side-gabled L-front with projecting bay and 2 historic rear wings with an addition inset at the southeast corner of the rear. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a brick foundation. The roof is covered in asbestos shingles and features boxed eaves. The projecting front gabled cutaway bay has a closed cornice and decorative wood shingles in the gable end. Each of the 3 sides of the cutaway bay contains a single window. Primary windows are 4/4, DH wood sash. The majority are boarded over. A partial-width entry porch is inset in the front ell. It has a shed roof with exposed rafter ends. The porch is enclosed with modern vertical board siding, two 1/1 vinyl windows and a single-leaf entry door. The house is vacant and threatened by abandonment.

414. (C) 422 N. Pine Street c.1950 Bungalow

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow features a moderately-pitched roof covered in asphalt shingles with boxed eaves. The house is clad in vinyl siding. Primary windows are 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (2W, D, D, 2W) with modern replacement entry doors. A partial-width, gabled entry porch is centered on the façade. Its gable end is vinyl-sided. The porch features brick columns and a balustrade wall. A modern metal storm door is located between the central columns of the porch.

415. (NC) 424 N. Pine Street c.1900 T-Front House

This one-story, T-front dwelling features a low-pitched gabled roof with boxed eaves. The front façade (east) features a front-facing gable. The roof is asphalt-shingled and the house is clad in vinyl siding. The façade is concealed by a full-width, screened entry porch. However, the windows appear to be 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH metal sash. The entry porch has a shed roof, screened walls, a vinyl-sided balustrade wall, and a metal and glass storm door. The porch rests on a concrete block foundation.

Due to the extensive exterior alterations, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

Pine Street, South

416. (NC) 105 S. Pine Street 2007 House

This one-and-one-half-story dwelling is rectangular in form with a high-pitched side gable roof. The house is clad in brick veneer siding and its roof features overhanging boxed eaves. A front-facing gabled bay projects from the façade (west). The façade is 3 bays (2W,D, W) with 6/6 and

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

8/8, DH vinyl sash windows. A lower, side-gabled, two-car garage projects from the north elevation.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

417. (NC) 120 S. Pine Street 2007 House

This one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled dwelling is rectangular in form with a projecting front-gabled, two-car garage. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging boxed eaves. A window is in the north gable end. The house is clad in brick veneer and rests on a concrete slab foundation. Windows are 6/6, DH vinyl sash. A small porch is recessed beneath the principal roof within the front ell. Its entry door is accessed from the porch.

Due to its age, this house is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

418. (C) 203 S. Pine Street c.1900 Bayed Cottage

This one-story, bayed cottage is rectangular in shape with a front facing gabled bay projection. The roof is high-pitched and covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging boxed eaves. The house is clad in vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1, DH wood sash, the majority of which feature fixed wood-louvered shutters. The front façade (west) is 4 bays (W, D, W, 2WD) with a single-leaf entry door with transom. The 4th bay occupies a shed-roofed addition along the south elevation. The addition is covered in vertical metal siding. Its windows are 2/2 metal sash. A shed-roofed entry porch is inset in the front ell. It has square wood posts and a concrete slab foundation.

419. (C) 213 S. Pine Street c.1965 Ranch House

This one-story ranch house is rectangular in shape with a brick veneer exterior. The low-pitched roof is side-gabled and covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging boxed eaves. The façade is 5 bays (W, W, D, W, G) where the 5th bay is an open carport recessed beneath the principal roof with square brick columns. A secondary entry door is accessed at the rear of the carport. Windows are 6/6, DH aluminum sash. The entry door is wood-paneled. A partial-width entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a gable roof clad in weatherboard siding with boxed eaves, square brick columns, and a concrete slab foundation.

420. (NC) 308 S. Pine Street c.1930 Bungalow

This one-story bungalow was originally constructed as a duplex. It is rectangular in shape with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves. The house is clad in weatherboard. Primary windows appear to be modern replacement 9/9 vinyl sash. A small, single bay gabled addition is on the rear. The front façade (east) is concealed by an enclosed entry porch. The full-width former porch has a gable roof with a triangular light in the gable end. The porch is enclosed with vinyl siding and weatherboard. It is 3 bays (W, D, W) where the windows are large, horizontally-oriented fixed lights within wood frames. The entry door is weatherboard-sided with a rectangular fixed light.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Due to extensive exterior alterations, this house is considered a non-contributing element to the historic district.

421. (NC) 310 S. Pine Street c.1930 Shotgun

This one-story shotgun dwelling is rectangular in shape with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles with exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. Primary windows are 1/1, DH aluminum sash replacements. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a modern replacement paneled aluminum door. A nearly full-width entry porch is on the façade. It has a gable roof and pierced wood posts.

Due to extensive exterior alterations, this house is considered a non-contributing element to the historic district.

422. (C) 406 S. Pine Street c.1920 Double- Shotgun

This one-story, rectangular double-shotgun duplex features a low-pitched front gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The house is clad beveled weatherboard siding. Primary windows are 6/6 DH aluminum sash. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W). Entry doors are modern replacement. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. It features chamfered wood posts and wood decking.

423. (C) 514 S. Pine Street 1952 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story Craftsman bungalow is rectangular in form with a front-gabled roof. The roof has overhanging eaves and gable end brackets. The house is clad in beveled wood siding. Its foundation is concrete block piers. Windows are two(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. The front façade (east) is 3 bays (W, D) where the first 2 bays are within a slightly recessed entry porch. The single-leaf entry door has an exterior metal storm door. The partial-width entry porch projects slightly from the façade beneath a gable roof with brackets. The porch features decorative metal posts with coroner brackets on brick piers and concrete flooring. A small shed porch is on the south elevation.

424a. (C) 608-610(even) S. Pine Street c.1930 Double- Shotgun

This one-story, double-shotgun duplex is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in beveled wood siding. Its foundation is covered with plywood. Windows are original 6/6, DH wood sash. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with modern replacement entry doors. A projecting gabled porch extends from each duplex unit. The porch roofs are supported by narrow square wood posts.

424b. (C) 612 S. Pine Street c.1930 Double-Shotgun

This one-story double shotgun duplex is rectangular with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The house is clad in replacement beveled wood siding. Its foundation is covered with wood lattice. Windows are original 6/6, DH vinyl sash. A wood-louvered vent is in the front gable end. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with modern replacement entry doors. A projecting

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

gabled porch extends from each duplex unit. The porch roofs are supported by narrow square wood posts.

Sandy Gavin Avenue

425. (C) 405 Sandy Gavin Avenue c.1920 Bungalow

This one-story former duplex bungalow features a low-pitched, front gable roof, rectangular form, and vertical flush board cladding (not historic). The roof is asphalt-shingled with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The front façade (west) is 2 bays (D, D) with modern replacement entry doors. One of the doors has a modern metal and glass storm door, the other features a wooden screen door. A nearly full-width entry porch is on the façade. It has a gabled roof supported by metal posts on brick piers, wood decking, and a concealed foundation.

426a. (C) 408 Sandy Gavin Avenue c.1900 Leontyne Price House

This one-story, bayed cottage is L-shaped with a front-facing cutaway bay projecting from the façade (east). The gabled roof is moderately pitched and covered in asphalt shingles with boxed eaves. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a stuccoed brick foundation with infill concrete blocks. Primary windows are original 6/6, DH wood sash set within wood frames. The front façade is 3 bays (W, D, 3W) where bay 3 is the cutaway bay. Inset in the front ell is a shed-roofed entry porch that is screen-enclosed. Its frieze is square wood spindles. One of the porch posts is a tapered square post on a stuccoed brick pier. The other is a simple square post. A metal screen door leads from brick steps onto the porch. An aluminum awning is suspended above the steps.

This is the family home of legendary opera singer, Leontyne Price. The house remains in the Price family and is considered a Local Landmark.

426b. (C) 408 Sandy Gavin Avenue c.1900 Smokehouse

An apparent former smokehouse with front gable roof and recessed entry porch is located to the rear of the property.

427a. (C) 410 Sandy Gavin Avenue c.1940 Shotgun

This is a one-story, front-gabled shotgun house with a low-pitched roof covered in asphalt shingles. The house appears to be clad in fiber-cement weatherboard. Windows are to 1/1, DH aluminum sash with fixed shutters. The façade (west) is 2 bays (W, D) with a small entry stoop covered by a gable roof.

427b. (NC) 410 Sandy Gavin Avenue c.1980s-1990s Carport

A small open carport or shelter is west of the house and features a gable roof supported by round metal posts.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Stainton Street

428a. (C) 104 Stainton Street c.1930 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story bungalow and former duplex is rectangular in shape with a low-pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. A gabled, wood-louvered vent is on the front roof slope. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a continuous, pierced brick foundation. The front façade (north) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door that is a modern replacement. When the house functioned as a duplex, a 2nd door was likely located east of the current door but was removed when the house was adapted as a single-family dwelling. Windows are 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. A partial-width entry porch is off-centered on the façade. It has a gabled roof supported by decorative metal posts and a concrete floor and foundation. At the rear of the house is a secondary porch with shed roof, wood posts, and wood balustrade.

428b. (C) 108 Stainton Street c.1930 Bungalow

This former duplex bungalow is rectangular in shape with a low-pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. A gabled, wood-louvered vent is on the front roof slope. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a continuous, pierced brick foundation. The front façade (north) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a modern replacement aluminum entry door. Windows on the façade are 4/4 and 1/1, DH aluminum sash. Most of the side elevation windows are replacements but some original 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash survive. A partial-width entry porch with gable roof is centered on the façade. Its gable end is clad in beveled wood siding and features 3 gable end brackets. The porch features decorative metal posts and a concrete foundation/flooring.

428c. (C) 112 Stainton Street c.1930 Craftsman Bungalow

This one-story former bungalow duplex is rectangular in form with a low-pitched hipped roof. The roof features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The house is clad in beveled wood siding and rests on a continuous pierced brick foundation. Windows are original 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. The front façade (north) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a modern replacement aluminum entry door. Side elevation windows are paired. A partial-width entry porch is off-centered on the façade. It features a clipped gable roof, decorative metal posts, a wood railing, and concrete foundation.

Van Buren Street

429. (C) 610 Van Buren Street c.1920 Hipped Cottage

This one-story hipped cottage is rectangular in overall form with a low-pitched roof. It is clad in beveled wood siding. A front-facing gabled bay projects from the façade (north) and a gabled porch is inset in the front ell. The porch is enclosed with clapboard, screening, and a wooden screen door, concealing the façade of the house.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

430. (C) 715 Van Buren Street c.1955 House
This one-story dwelling might be considered a hybrid between a Minimal Traditional and ranch house. It is compact, rectangular in form, with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The house is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard. Its front façade (south) is clad in a fiberboard board-and-batten with a brick veneer skirting that reaches the base of the windows. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash. The façade is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a single-leaf entry door containing an exterior metal and glass storm door. An entry stoop with gabled roof projects from the door. It has round metal posts and concrete flooring. A flat-roofed, open carport projects from the façade. Its roof is supported by metal posts.

431. (NC) 716 Van Buren Street 2007 House
This one-story dwelling is rectangular with a front-gabled roof and concrete block pier foundation. The house is clad in Masonite siding. Windows are 1/1, DH vinyl sash with 6/1 "pop-in" grids. The façade (north) is 2 bays (D, W). A wooden deck with steps is along the façade.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

432. (C) 719 Van Buren Street c.1965 Ranch House
This one-story, compact ranch house is rectangular with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The house features a brick-veneered exterior. Gable ends feature vertical board cladding and triangular wood-louvered vents in the peaks. Windows are 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH wood sash with brick sills. A front-facing gabled bay projects from the façade (south). The façade is 4 bays (W, D, 2W, W) with the 4th bay occupying the projecting gabled bay. The entry door is a modern replacement. A small entry porch is inset in the front ell, recessed beneath the roof of the projecting bay. It has a decorative metal post, concrete flooring, and rick foundation.

433. (C) 725 Van Buren Street c.1925 Bungalow
This one-story bungalow is rectangular with a front-gabled roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding with brick veneer skirting. Windows are a 3(vertical)/1, DH wood sash and 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal) aluminum sash. The front façade (south) is concealed by a partial-width, screen-enclosed porch. The entry door on the façade appears to be a modern replacement with exterior aluminum storm door. The porch is front-gabled with faux vine metal posts, concrete flooring, and a brick foundation. A shed-roofed carport addition projects from the west elevation.

Walters Avenue, North

434a. (NC) 140 N. Walters Avenue 1945 Bungalow
This one-story bungalow features a gable-on-hip roof with overhanging eaves. The house is clad in asbestos shingle siding. A front gable end is clad in weatherboard siding. A single-bay gabled projection extends from the façade. The projecting bay contains a wood-louvered vent in its gable end and a window. Primary windows are 6/6, DH wood sash set within wood frames. A side-gabled porch is inset in the front ell and extend to the south. It has a brick pier foundation that is covered in synthetic panels. The porch has been enclosed with windows and walls. Its windows

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

are modern 3(vertical)/1, DH vinyl sash. The porch walls are clad in synthetic panels giving the appearance of stuccoing. The entry door is on the south elevation of the enclosed porch. A shed-roofed addition is along the rear and includes a secondary door on its south wall.

This is a non-contributing element due to the extensive exterior alterations that compromise its integrity.

434b. (C) 140 N. Walters Avenue c.1950 Carport
An open, wooden carport with gable roof and square posts is southwest of the house.

435a. (NC) 210 N. Walters Avenue c.1970 Ranch house
This one-story ranch house is concrete block construction with a low-pitched, side-gabled metal roof. The roof has overhanging eaves with fascia. At the north end of the front façade (east) is a front-facing gable with vinyl siding in its end. Beneath the gable, walls are vertical wood panels with a modern aluminum entry door. North of the door is a set of three, vertically-oriented 6/4, DH aluminum sash, followed by a set of paired, 9/6 windows. South of the gable are 2 bays (2W, W) occupying the concrete block façade. Here, the paired windows are boarded over, while the other is a 6/6, DH wood sash. These two window bays feature pierced, fixed wooden shutters.

435b. (NC) 210 N. Walters Avenue c.1970 Utility Shed
A detached gabled shed is located to the rear of the house.

436a. (C) 216 N. Walters Avenue c.1930 Craftsman Bungalow
This one-story bungalow duplex is rectangular in form with a low-pitched hipped roof. A gable is on the front roof slope. The roof features overhanging eaves with fascia. The house is clad in beveled weatherboard siding and rests on brick foundation covered in protective sheeting. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with a single-leaf replacement entry door. The 4th bay is covered in plastic sheeting. Primary windows are 4(vertical)/1, DH wood sash. A partial-width gabled porch is centered on the façade.

436b. (C) 218 N. Walters Avenue c.1930 Craftsman Bungalow
This one-story duplex features a gable-on-hip roof covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. The house is rectangular in form and clad in beveled wood siding. Windows are original 4 (vertical)/1, DH wood sash set within wood frames. The front façade (east) is 4 bays (W, D, D, W) with modern replacement, single-leaf entry doors. A partial-width, gabled entry porch is off-centered on the façade. It features tapered square wood posts on brick piers with a brick foundation. Side elevation windows are paired. The house rests on a pierced brick foundation.

Walters Avenue, South

437. (C) 202 S. Walters Avenue c.1950 Free-Standing Commercial
This two-story stuccoed commercial building is commercial on the first floor and apartments on the 2nd. It features a front-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles with overhanging boxed eaves.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Windows are 4/4 and 6/6, DH wood sash. A recessed corner entrance is at the northeast corner and includes a single-leaf door. Evidence of a former 2-story porch is visible on the south elevation.

438. (C) 206 S. Walters Avenue c.1940 Ranch house

This one-story ranch house is rectangular in shape with a low-pitched hipped roof featuring overhanging eaves. The front façade (east) features a brick veneer exterior, whereas the remaining elevations are stuccoed. The facade is 4 bays (W, D, 2W, G). The 1st bay is a large, square fixed picture window. The entry door is a modern replacement with multiple lights. Windows are 1/1, DH aluminum sash. At the north end of the façade is single-car, open garage that is recessed beneath the principal roof. At the rear of the garage is an entry door accessing the interior of the house. The garage has decorative metal posts.

439. (C) 810 S. Walters Avenue c.1955 Christian Valley Baptist Church

This one-story brick veneer church is L-shaped with a low-pitched gable roof. The east gable end is clad in fiber-cement weatherboard and features a pointed, wood-louvered vent. The east elevation of a front projecting wing is 3 bays (W, D, W) and includes the principal entry door, which is a 2-leaf modern replacement. Windows on this elevation 2(horizontal)/2(horizontal), DH aluminum sash. Windows on the side elevations are 6/6, DH wood aluminum sash.

Varies Throughout the Historic District

440. Contributing Structure, Network of Concrete and Stone Drainage Features, Early to Mid-20th Century

This network of man-made drainage features meanders throughout the central section of the historic district. The relatively deep drainage structure is concrete and includes culverts travelling beneath roads.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Ethnic Heritage: Black

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Period of Significance

c.1890 to 1970

Significant Dates

1940 – Public Housing Project

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

African American

Architect/Builder

Christopher Risher

Clair M. Jones

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

The Southside Neighborhood Historic District in Laurel, Jones County, Mississippi is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion A in the area of **Community Planning and Development**. The development of the Southside neighborhood coincides with Laurel's industrial era, and the city's subsequent outward expansion, forming a distinct in-town, working- and middle-class neighborhood "on the other side of the track." The district includes multiple planned subdivisions of land occurring from 1897 to 1927 that continued a traditional gridded street arrangement and laid out lots to accommodate a working and middle-class population. The district is also significant at the State level for containing Mississippi's second public housing project, and its first project specifically for African Americans. Constructed in 1940, the Triangle Housing Project is an exemplary representation of federally-funded public housing projects and retains its original apartment buildings and planned layout. The historic district is also eligible under Criterion A at the local level in the area of **Ethnic Heritage: Black**. It developed as a predominantly African American neighborhood and evolved into a vibrant, cohesive community of working and middle-class residents. The neighborhood contains a number of resources important to Laurel's African American heritage and the Civil Rights movement. Finally, the Southside Neighborhood Historic District is eligible under Criterion C at the local level in the area of **Architecture**. Dominated by residential housing, the district also includes a number of commercial buildings and religious architecture. Collectively, the building types and restrained architectural stylistic influences are characteristic design trends from the late-19th century through mid-20th century.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

The period of significance begins c.1890 with the construction of the earliest residences in the historic district. The Southside Neighborhood continued to expand southward throughout the early-20th century, with its most recent survey plat in 1927. Development within the district continued after World War II through the 1960s. In 1970, several fine examples of middle-class ranch houses were constructed in the district, either filling in some of the few remaining vacant lots or replacing earlier dwellings. Subsequent development within the district was sporadic and most often replaced earlier construction. As such, the period of significance ends at 1970, when the neighborhood was mostly built out and also the year that de-segregation was implemented in Mississippi, beginning a new era for historically African American neighborhoods.

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

City of Laurel

Located in the southeastern Mississippi region known as the Pine Belt, or the Piney Woods, Jones County was formed in 1826 from portions of Covington and Wayne counties. Prior to the Civil War, most white settlers were yeomen-farmers. However, a small, wealthy minority attempted to accumulate large landholdings to take advantage of the expansive timber the Piney Woods offered. While this elite group of settlers likely exploited slave labor, the number of enslaved individuals within the County remained low prior to the Civil War. By 1850, there were only 274 slaves documented in the County, compared to 1,887 in neighboring Jasper County.² Much of Jones County opposed secession, and during the War, the county became a safe haven for Confederate deserters. A group of men led by Captain Newtown Knight and known as the Knight's Company, gained notoriety for engaging Confederate units sent to arrest them for desertion. More than one century later, the county is oftentimes referred to as the "Free State of Jones."³

During Reconstruction (1865-1876) years, the future city of Laurel remained an unsettled, forested wilderness. Progress and recovery were slow across the county, due largely to a limited access to markets. A small number of individuals established sawmills throughout the region. Among those was the Kamper and Louin Mill, established in 1882, eight (8) miles northeast of the county seat at Ellisville.⁴ In 1884, the county's isolation from populous centers and markets was remedied when the New Orleans & Northeastern Railway, leading from New Orleans to Meridian, was completed, opening the expansive forests of the Piney Woods region. The line passed the Kamper and Louin Mill, and a small hamlet emerged around the mill. Roads were soon built, including present-day Central Avenue and Front Street (Maple Street). Kamper and Louin eventually dissolved their partnership, with Kamper retaining the Laurel Mill and Louin operating a new mill in Kingston, one mile north of Kamper's Mill in Laurel. At that time, Kingston was then a separate village, separated from Laurel by marshy woodlands.

² Walter Watkins, *Laurel: 1882-1982, Centennial Celebration*, Official Commemorative Book, 1982.; p.9.

³ Watkins 1982; p.10.

⁴ Watkins 1982; p.10.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi

County and State

Throughout the 1880s, Laurel was by no means a thriving community. It was heavily reliant upon the success of Kamper Mill, which struggled to sustain profitability. The town was not incorporated until 1886. In 1891, while on a business trip in Slidell, Louisiana, Kamper “set in motion the industrial development of Laurel and the Piney Woods.”⁵ The region’s dense forests attracted wealthy Northern lumber barons who purchased huge acreage of forest at low costs. In most instances, they would quickly deplete the land and move to the next location, leaving behind abandoned mills, rotting shanties, and ravaged wasteland.⁶ If not for Kamper’s fortuitous encounter in 1891 with lumbermen from Iowa during his travels, Laurel was certain to become the next abandoned shantytown. George S. Gardiner, S.B. Gardiner, and Charles Eastmen quickly acquired Kamper’s timber and sawmill operation and purchased 16,000 acres of land for a small sum. In April of 1891, the Eastman Gardiner Company took over operations in Laurel.⁷ By the mid-1890s, for the first time, the mill began to show a profit. The success of the mill was impressive. The town prospered, rapidly expanding outward from the mill. Laurel received the status of a City in 1901 and, in 1907, Jones County established a second county seat at Laurel.⁸

Due in large part to its northern industrial proprietors, Laurel was considered more progressive than many of its southern counterparts. In 1897, Wallace B. Rodgers started the *Laurel Chronicle*, a weekly newspaper, that carried a column entitled “Progressive Colored Citizen”—the first white-owned newspaper in the State to “highlight, in a positive way, on a regular basis, contributions of Blacks.”⁹ The column encouraged migration of African Americans to Laurel to work in the timber and railroad industries. Additional encouragement came from the acknowledgement of the Eastman Gardiner Company as a progressive employer, reportedly generous wages to African Americans. Throughout the early-20th century, the apparent positive relations between white and black residents, coupled with the higher pay, attracted working families from across the state and beyond, including former slaves and their descendants looking for opportunity beyond the plantation.

The success of the Eastman Gardiner Company, and the subsequent development and growth of Laurel attracted additional lumber companies. These included the Gilchrist-Fordney Company from Alpena, Michigan in 1906; the Wausau-Southern Company from Wisconsin, in 1911; and the Marathon Company from Memphis, Tennessee in 1914. Collectively, these prosperous lumber companies became known as the “Big Four,” and Laurel became one of Mississippi’s leading industrial cities. The success of its timber industry subsequently led to the increase in complimentary industrial endeavors. Among the new businesses that sprung up were the Laurel Cotton Mill, Mississippi Knitting Mills, Laurel Brick and Tile, and Laurel Oil and Fertilizer,

⁵ David Stanton Key, “Laurel, Mississippi: A Historical Perspective,” a thesis presented to the Department of History, East Tennessee State University, 2001; p.33.

⁶ Jonathan Odell, “Laurel, Mississippi: City in a Bubble,” New Orleans Time-Picayune, 23 August, 1996.

⁷ Key 2001; p.34.

⁸ Department of Archives and History, “The New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Depot National Register Nomination Form, 1995.

⁹ Cleveland Payne, *The Oak Park Story: A Cultural History 1928-1970*, the National Oak Park High School Alumni Association, 1988; p.9.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

among others. John Lindsey patented the design for an eight-wheeled log wagon and opened the Lindsey Wagon Factory, which contributed significantly to the economic prosperity and growth of the city of Laurel.¹⁰

During the 1920s, engineer William H. Mason was brought to Laurel to assist with the large amount of wood chips and pulp produced by the sawmills. Mason invented a hard-pressed board in 1924, which led to the formation of the Mason Fibre Company. By 1928, it was renamed the Masonite Corporation and its many products sold internationally, including doors, walls, roofing, desks, and flooring, among numerous other building products.¹¹ By 1952, Masonite was the largest single employer in Mississippi. The Masonite Corporation continues to be among the leading employers in the state.

By the 1920s, a strong black middle-class had emerged in Laurel. Laurel's African American community "maintained a strong place in the city's cultural life, albeit a strictly segregated one."¹² Among the predominantly black neighborhoods established in Laurel is the Southside Neighborhood. A cohesive sense of community and stability quickly formed in Southside, with residential housing lining streets, local businesses supplying its residents, and institutional facilities such as churches and schools erected. Though somewhat more diversified today, the Southside neighborhood continues to evoke a strong sense of community among its working and middle-class residents.

Criterion A: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The development and growth of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District coincides with the rise of Laurel's timber industry and its continued industrial prosperity. Further, its overall layout, including arrangement of streets and lot sizes, reflects deliberate planning efforts for the development and expansion of Laurel. The present neighborhood began at its northern tip (north of 1st Avenue) as a natural expansion of the town of Laurel with white businesses and residents emerging along its streets. Gradually, as the town prospered, outward expansion continued. Typical among Jim Crow-era southern towns, African American sectors often developed "on the other side of the railroad track." Such is the case of Laurel's Southside Neighborhood Historic District, which survives as an intact illustration of distinct African American residential sectors.

Prior to its formation, the historic district was largely comprised of undesirable marshland east of the railroad corridor. As the City entered its initial boom period, outward expansion of the growing town was inevitable. It is believed that the original Kamper Mill was sited near the present Passenger Depot (NRHP-listed), with Central Avenue and Front Street (presently Maple Street) passing nearby and the railroad corridor running parallel to the west side of E. Front Street. The early development of Laurel occurred on either side of the railroad corridor, surrounding the

¹⁰ Michael W. Fazio, "Laurel Central Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination," National Park Service, 1987.

¹¹ Laurel Main Street, "History," laurelmainstreet.org/about/history accessed 12 December 2019.

¹² James Bridgforth, "Oak Park School Complex National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," National Park Service, 2019.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

intersection of the two roads. A general gridiron street plan was established, oriented to align with the railroad at an approximate 30 degree angle.

Formation and Development of the Southside Neighborhood

As the city expanded, the marshland east of Front Street was surveyed, lots laid out, and streets built. The street arrangement continued the traditional grid plan of the initial settlement. One-story, vernacular L-shaped dwellings were erected along E. Front Street and N. Pine Street. By 1907, the east side of Front Street had emerged as a center for hotels accommodating businessmen and railroad passengers. According to the 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, three hotels were operating on the east side of Front Street including the prominent Laurel Hotel (later Edwin Hotel; not extant), which was sited at the intersection of the two roads. This general area, north of E. 1st Street, comprises the northern tip of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District. Its development might be considered a natural expansion of downtown Laurel during its initial boom period with Central Avenue, running east to west, acting as demarcation line between the white sector to the north and the African American neighborhoods to the south.

Residents within this northern, white sector were generally working and middle-class, many employed at the various timber mills and the railway. Research indicates that the house located at 401 N. Pine Street (Resource #410) is likely the oldest residence on the street. By 1912, it was owned and occupied by Lafayette Stainton.¹³ Stainton moved to Laurel from Neshoba County in 1891 and served as Laurel's postmaster from 1893 to 1899 and Mayor between 1899-1903.¹⁴ Stainton resided in the house on Pine Street until his death in 1915. His wife, Mary, followed by daughter Alda Stainton, continued to live in the house through the 1940s. The family is the namesake of a small land subdivision (c.1915) located south of the house along present-day Stainton Street within the historic district.

In addition to Mayor Stainton, other white, middle-class citizens resided along this early section of the Southside neighborhood. In 1912, a large two-story dwelling at 321 N. Pine Street (#408) was occupied by C.B. Noble, a white printer, followed in 1928, by Jason E. Crosby, the superintendent of the Mississippi Power Company. According to a neighbor, the house was at one time a bed and breakfast for white employees of the Southern Railroad. It was later acquired by an African American family who operated the Robinson Family Funeral Home in the house. Similarly, the house adjacent to the north (#409) was owned and occupied by white residents through at least the 1940s, and it is believed that a successful boarding house operated at the rear.

In addition to the residential construction within the northern "white" sector of the historic district, rows of businesses lined Central Avenue and N. Maple Street. These not only included the hotels, but restaurants, a variety of stores, barbershops, and automobile businesses, among others. According to City Directories, commercial businesses along Central Avenue and N. Maple Street

¹³ 1912 Laurel, MS City Directory

¹⁴ Irvin K. McArthur, "Stainton, LaFayette," Neshoba County MSGenWeb, <http://www.msgw.org/neshoba/firstfamilies/Staintonlafayette.html> accessed 15 November 2019.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State



**GENERAL AUTO REPAIRS AND ACCESSORIES
RADIATORS—NEW AND REPAIRED
WRECKER SERVICE**
"We Never Close Day or Night"

Rivers Auto Supply Co., 1947 City
Directory

continued to be white-owned and operated through at least 1960. Gradually, through the 1960s, the predominantly white northern tip of the larger Southside Neighborhood was absorbed into the African American community. South of Central Avenue, along N. Maple Street, contained a small number of commercial buildings, mostly automobile-related, owned by white proprietors through the 1950s. Among those include the Rivers Auto Supply Company (#308). With exception to these businesses, development along N. Maple Street, south of Central Avenue was historically African American residential construction.

As it is generally referred to today, Southside encompasses a number of smaller subdivisions of land surveyed from 1897 to c.1925, coinciding with the city's boom period of expansion (see Continuation Sheets Figures 1 through 8).¹⁵ The earliest of the known subdivisions, Windham Addition, occurred in 1897 and includes the later Sigma Addition, which was subdivided in 1912.

The Windham Addition (1897) and the Irwin Russel Addition (1907) are indicative of the early southward expansion of the city, east of the railroad track. The Irwin Addition continued the orientation of the gridded street plan following the railroad alignment, south of Central Avenue. Whereas the Windham Addition, which occupies land east of Masonite Drive (formerly Windham Avenue) and south of 1st Avenue, adopts a formal north-south orientation gridiron plan. With few exceptions, this trend is maintained throughout the remainder of the district as it expands southward. The Omicron Addition (1927) is the most recent of the land subdivisions and occupies the southwestern tip of the neighborhood at its intersection of S. Maple Street and Johnson Street. Sanborn maps confirm that the grid of the Southside Neighborhood was nearly fully developed by 1915, with the southern section (Greenwood and Omicrom Additions) taking shape by the 1930s.

The width and depth of lots as laid out in each of the land subdivisions ultimately guided its development, whether it was modest, working-class dwellings or larger middle-class housing. While much of the neighborhood is characterized by a combination of working and middle-class housing, distinct groupings of workers cottages tend to occur around the eastern sector of the neighborhood, particularly within the narrow lots of the Irwin Russel Addition. Laid out in 1901, the Epsilon Addition boasts slightly bigger lots, with 65-foot wide parcels allowing for the construction of larger houses. This addition is at the heart of the largely middle-class neighborhood, with a distinct collection of bayed cottages, bungalows, and ranch houses, many featuring brick veneer exteriors. A turn-of-the-century photograph of the east side of the railroad track (Figure 9) shows a scattering of frame houses and unpaved roads with wooden planks.

¹⁵ Jones County Subdivision Plat Maps, Chancery Court.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

In his book, Laurel Remembrances, longtime resident Cleveland Payne, refers to the “far southside” as the area surrounding the terminus of 7th, 8th, and 9th Avenues, including Johnson Street and Heidelberg Avenue.¹⁶ This area would encompass the Greenwood and Omicron Additions. According to Payne, the far southside was “in the shadow of the Mengel Furniture Plant,” (presently City Salvage, Inc.) which was second to the mighty Masonite Corporation in the number of employees, good wages, and prestige.¹⁷ The furniture plant “sat quietly and majestically” on the south side of Johnson Street.¹⁸ The plant first occurs on Sanborn maps in 1948, occupying land between Limbert Avenue to the north and a railroad spur along the south. The latter runs parallel to present-day Johnson Street and extends to the Masonite Corporation facility located east of South 4th Avenue (see Figure 10). Both entities employed large numbers of residents of Southside throughout the mid-20th century.

A handful of additional industries operated facilities within the district throughout the early-20th century, likely offering additional employment opportunities to Southside residents. The facilities were serviced by a spur of the GM&N railroad that formed a U-shaped corridor through the central portion of the neighborhood. Among these industrial businesses were the McFarland-Scanlon Lumber Company planing mill, which occupied a large tract of land between S. Maple Street and S. 4th Avenue. Across the street was the Merchant Mill & Elevator Company warehouse. The Gulf Refining Company of Louisiana office was to the southeast, followed by a large lumber shed and a Toy Factory on the right side of Masonite Drive. By 1940, the McFarland-Scanlon Lumber Co. and the Merchant Mill had been razed to accommodate the Triangle Housing Project (#316). By 1948, the railroad spur ended at the Gulf Refining Co. on S. 4th Avenue. All of these facilities were eventually razed and the railroad spur removed. A deep concrete and stone drainage canal (#440) follows the general path of the former spur line.

Throughout the Southside Neighborhood, commercial businesses, churches, schools, and meeting halls sprung up along the residential streets and high-trafficked thoroughfares. By 1926, the corner of Elm Street and S. Pine Street boasted several stores and a large dance hall. By 1928, neighborhood contained numerous black-owned businesses including several commercial types typical of a growing community: groceries, laundries, restaurants, barbershops, etc. Four boarding houses were operating within the neighborhood, six barbershops, and three “lunch rooms.”¹⁹

The neighborhood was nearly fully developed by the 1950s, forming a cohesive and vibrant shared community of predominantly African American, working- and middle-class residents. Due to the large size of the Southside Neighborhood, as well as its gradual expansion southward, smaller, close-knit villages, or nooks, likely formed. Nonetheless, the overall historic layout associated with the planned outward expansion of the Southside Neighborhood is well-maintained. Other neighborhoods in Laurel share similar development patterns; however, Southside is the largest intact collection of working- and middle-class housing, commercial buildings, and churches that

¹⁶ Cleveland Payne, *Laurel Remembrances*, Laurel, MS: Cleveland Payne, 1996; p.14.

¹⁷ Payne 1996; p.14

¹⁸ Payne 1996; p.14.

¹⁹ City Directory, 1928.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi

County and State

developed opposite the railroad track. Its overall planned layout and lot sizes are intact and demonstrate Laurel's planned expansion and efforts to accommodate both working and middle-class residents, specifically its African American population.

The most substantial alteration to the original planned layout of the Southside Neighborhood occurred when the new Highway 11 freeway (now I-59) was cut through in the late 1950s. By January 1955, plans were well underway for the construction of the new highway through Laurel. Opposition to the project was considerable, particularly among Southside residents. The freeway would travel through Laurel from 16 Avenue east past 4th Avenue. According to an article in the *Clarion-Ledger* on January 7, 1955, complaints included concerns that the freeway would travel through important portions of the City; that it would be built on a 300-foot wide dirt embankment; and its construction would be destructive to businesses, at least 200 dwellings, many streets, and "would depress or destroy land values."²⁰ Despite this opposition, which was largely felt by the City's African American community, construction on the freeway commenced in 1955. Still under construction in 1956, it was re-designated as Interstate-59. The interstate was completed in 1961 and was reportedly Mississippi's first "urban throughway."²¹ The route of the interstate, however, traveled through Southside, physically separating the neighborhood into north and south sections. The 1962 updated Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows the path of the highway through the neighborhood and confirms the loss of several dwellings and a handful of businesses. Although Southside was physically divided with its construction, the interstate survives as a physical reminder of deliberate City planning efforts to improve the region's transportation system in the 1950s, albeit at the expense of Laurel's African American community.

Public Housing

In addition to the early planning and development of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District, the district is significant at the State level for containing Mississippi's first African American public housing project - the Triangle Housing Project, constructed in 1940 (#316).

As part of the New Deal, the National Recovery Act of 1933 formed the Public Works Administration (PWA) to allocate funds for the "construction, reconstruction, alteration, or repair under public regulation or control of low-cost housing and slum clearance projects."²² By 1937, the PWA constructed 21,640 housing units across 36 metropolitan areas. Sixty percent were in Southern states and 1/3 occupied by African Americans.²³ Despite these efforts, by 1940, millions of American families remained confined to substandard living conditions in slums.

²⁰ Elliot Chaze, "Freeway Opponents Asking Injunction," *Clarion-Ledger*, 7 January 1955.

²¹ Charles Hills, "Urban Throughway Opened at Laurel," *Clarion-Ledger*, 16 September, 1961.

²² Paul R. Lusignan et al., "Public Housing in the United States, 1933-1949" Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Park Service. December 1, 2004, Section E, p. 18.

²³ Katherine Shester, "American Public Housing's Origins and Effects," (PhD diss., Vanderbilt University, 2011), p.8.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi

County and State

Throughout the 1930s, various philosophies addressing the national housing shortage circulated among scholars who advocated for a stronger federal housing policy. They believed that the policies should provide safe, sanitary, well-designed modern housing, while at the same time preserving the overall family unit.²⁴ According to scholar Dr. Edith Wood, “the most important function of any community is to build, maintain, and protect its homes and families within them. Industry, business, and government are means toward this end.”²⁵ Ultimately, these scholars theorized that “citizens cannot contribute to society if they are relegated to the slums and outdated housing.”..... “good housing creates productive citizens who contribute to the overall health of society.”²⁶ The philosophies of these scholars led to the passing of the Wagner-Steagall Act in 1937, which created the United States Housing Authority (USHA).

The USHA provided federal subsidies to local Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) for the purpose of improving living conditions for low-income families. The income of potential tenants could not exceed five times the rental cost of the unit. By 1949, 44 states passed legislation to form a local PHA, with Mississippi being among the first states to do so in 1938. Between 1937 and 1949, a total of 160,000 units were built across the country; however, most appear to have been built during World War II to house war workers.²⁷ In 1942, the Federal Public Housing Authority (FPHA) replaced the USHA, and in 1949, the Housing Act was passed, which tied public housing construction to urban redevelopment. Paired with the Urban Renewal Act of 1954, the two laws provided opportunity to revitalize downtowns by rebuilding the tax base. However, in doing so, large neighborhoods were razed and their residents, predominantly African American, were displaced. Monolithic high-rise towers were often built as public housing, ultimately reinforcing existing patterns of racial and economic segregation.²⁸

With the passing of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Fair Housing Act), discrimination with regards to the sale, rental, and financing of housing was prohibited. Despite this act, housing remained predominantly segregated in much of the country. During the late-1960s through the early-1970s, public housing development shifted from PHAs to private developers. Incentives encouraged public-private partnerships for the construction of low-income public housing. It not only allowed for private developers to design and construct public housing but it significantly reduced the delay in implementation and construction typically encountered through governmental procedures.²⁹

²⁴ Wright, Gwendolyn. *Building the Dream: a Social History of Housing in America*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1981, 220.

²⁵ Bauer, Catherine. *A Citizen's Guide to Public Housing*. Poughkeepsie, NY: Vassar College, 1940. Published in celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Vassar college and in honor of Henry Noble MacCracken; 2.

²⁶ Cindy Hamilton, “Lindsey Lawn Apartments National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” (Vicksburg, MS), 2018, Page 8.

²⁷ *Ibid*, Page 8.

²⁸ *Ibid*, Page 9.

²⁹ Cindy Hamilton, “Lindsey Lawn Apartments National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” 2018, p.9.

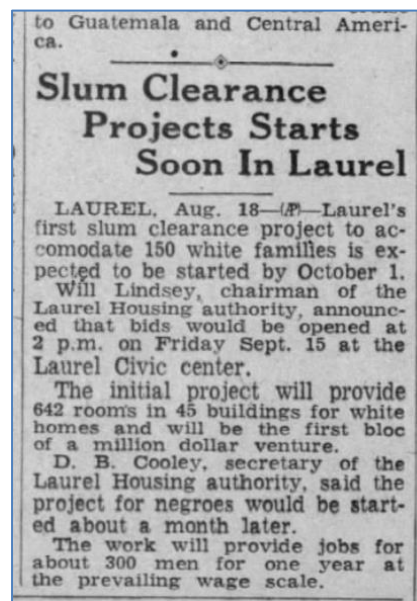
Southside Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi

County and State

In 1938, Mississippi passed the Housing Authorities Act allowing local communities to create PHAs. Between 1939 and 1942, a total of 15 housing projects funded by the United States Housing Authority were erected in Mississippi, including projects in Biloxi, Clarksdale, Hattiesburg, Laurel, McComb, and Meridian.³⁰ Laurel was the first city in the State to construct a public housing project. Construction began on the Beacon Homes housing project in 1939, west of the railroad corridor within the Westside Neighborhood. According to an advertisement in the *Clarion-Ledger*, the project was to accommodate 150 white families with a total of 642 room in 45 buildings. The same article further states the “project for negroes would be started about a month later.”³¹ Construction on the Triangle Housing Project (#316) began in January of 1940 in the Southside Neighborhood and included 125 units for Laurel’s low-income, working African American families. The *Clarion-Ledger* article suggests that both projects would clear existing slums. However, the Triangle Housing Project was built on the site of the former McFarland-Scanlon Lumber Company Planing Mill and the Merchant Mill & Elevator Company warehouse, not on existing residential lots.³²



Clarion-Ledger (Jackson, MS), 1939

The Triangle Housing Project is recognized as the first project in Mississippi specifically for African Americans. It is the second largest public housing project in the State constructed through the US Housing Authority. The largest is Beacon Homes in the number of family units built. The design of public housing projects were aimed to keep construction and maintenance costs low. As such, the majority of public housing developments are simple, with minimal decorative elements. The government-built housing project was not only intended to provide adequate, low-rent housing. It was meant to create a new, ordered environment, a clearly distinct alternative to the congestion and squalor of the slums. The site plan, the relationship of the buildings to one another, and the repetition of design and form created a sense of communal identity that clearly distinguished the public housing project as a separate entity, distinct from its surrounding neighborhood.”³³ Public housing projects from the 1930s and 1940s generally consist of an assemblage of multi-family, low-rise residential buildings situated in a deliberate plan around large open spaces and recreational areas.

³⁰ Paul R. Lusignan et al., “Public Housing in the United States, 1933-1949” Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Park Service. December 1, 2004, Appendix IV: Federal Housing Projects, 1933-49, p. 10.

³¹ “Slum Clearance Projects Starts Soon in Laurel,” *Clarion-Ledger* (Jackson, MS), 19 August 1939.

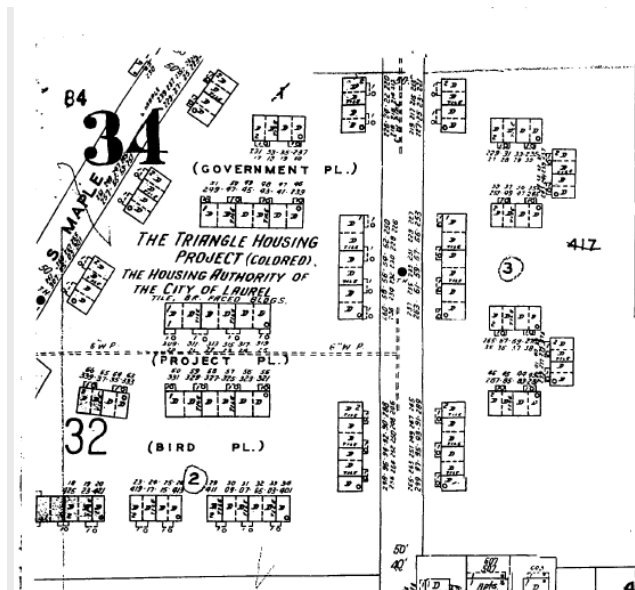
³² Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1926, Sheet 34.

³³ Paul R. Lusignan et al., “Public Housing in the United States, 1933-1949” Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Park Service. December 1, 2004, Appendix IV: Federal Housing Projects, 1933-49; Section F page. 70.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

The Triangle Housing Project is an excellent representation of housing projects constructed during



Triangle Housing Project, from 1948 Sanborn Map

this period. The project consists of 26, one- and 2-story multi-family apartment buildings. The buildings east of S. 4th Avenue include long rectangular buildings fronting the road and two groups of 3, two-story apartments arranged around a central courtyard. The buildings sited between Maple Street and S. 4th Avenue are arranged in a triangle and fronting the streets. Parking lots, grassed yards, and landscaped paths are within the triangle, as well as 4 additional apartment buildings. The Triangle Housing Project includes a large grassed field at its southern end, a basketball court, and playground. A public housing office is located at the northern tip of the project. The apartment buildings conform to a simple design with brick veneer exteriors and low-pitched hipped roofs with restrained Colonial Revival influences (see Architecture Context).

Collectively, the arrangement of buildings and open spaces successfully creates a sense of community envisioned by the PHAs. According to local resident Cleveland Payne, the Triangle Housing Project was within walking distance to downtown Laurel and was “inhabited by hard-working, working-class families who felt lucky to be selected to live in the new apartments.”³⁴ Many of the families approved for a rental unit were employed at the Masonite Corporation, the Mengel Furniture Plant, and the numerous sawmill enterprises still operating in Laurel at the time. When first constructed, the project was a desirable place to live, with the large park used for picnics, concerts, and carnivals. Though many of the units today stand vacant, the Triangle Housing Project survives as not only being the State’s first African American housing project, but as an excellent representation of planned site design aimed at forming a sense of community among residents.

Criterion A: ETHNIC HERITAGE – BLACK

Across most Southern cities, African American sectors evolved, consisting of “streets of middle- and working-class housing, brick churches, schools, and institutional buildings.”³⁵ In many cases, the neighborhoods that evolved on the “other side of the track” and urban edges were a combination of block after block of shotgun rental housing, owner-occupied sectors, and later

³⁴ Cleveland Payne, *Laurel Remembrances*, Laurel, MS: Cleveland Payne, 1996; p.112.

³⁵ Ruth Little, “The Middle-Class Neighborhoods that Jim Crow Built in Early-Twentieth Century North Carolina,” *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, Vol.7, 1997, p. 269.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

public-housing projects.³⁶ Laurel's Southside Neighborhood embodies characteristics of both circumstances where a vibrant and stable neighborhood of working and middle-class African Americans, many of whom owned their homes, was established. Southside was not simply a residential enclave. It developed into a vibrant and stable community possessing a collection of churches, businesses, schools, and social halls. Such establishments are vital to the formation of "community," particularly among African American populations during the Jim Crow era.

In describing the "far southside," longtime Southside resident, Cleveland Payne emphasizes that the neighborhood embraced the "community-village concept in the forging of values and the shaping of human personality."³⁷ Payne refers to the "far southside" as a distinct neighborhood, a close-knit village, where residents gathered on porches and children played in the streets.³⁸ Undoubtedly, similar tight-knit nooks and social networks formed throughout the larger Southside Neighborhood Historic District, each coming together to form a single, distinctive community with shared culture, values, and traditions.

Churches have long been the most important institution among the African American community. Church gave spiritual and religious nourishment during and after the years of slavery.³⁹ 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."⁴⁰ A number of churches were established throughout the Southside neighborhood that contributed significantly to the formation of a strong community since the late-19th century to present-day. Established in 1865, St. Elmo Baptist Church (#56) is believed to be the city's first African American Baptist church congregation. In the 1920s, the church successfully spearheaded the St. Elmo Library Project, which was completed in 1922 adjacent to the church (not extant). St. Elmo continues to serve the Southside community in a building constructed in 1947.

As early as 1915, Southside boasted a handful of additional churches including the Primitive Baptist Church on Elm Street (present site of Pine Grove Baptist Church; #243); a Methodist

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ Payne 1996; p.54.

³⁸ Payne 1996; p.15.

³⁹ 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.

⁴⁰ 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.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi

County and State

Protestant Church (not extant) on Windham Avenue (Masonite Drive); and the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church (#292) on Jefferson Street. By 1926, other churches formed including the Bethlehem Baptist Church (rebuilt 1949, #215); Cooks Mission (not extant) at the east end of Jefferson Street; Friendship Baptist Church (not extant) on the south side of Jefferson Street; Wausau Baptist Church (not extant); an unnamed church (not extant) located at the intersection of Monroe Street and S. 6th Avenue; and St. John's Baptist Church (#163) on S. 8th Avenue, which was rebuilt in 1971 and again in 2002. The number and breadth of church affiliations occurring throughout Southside speaks toward the important role spirituality played in the formation of the community. While a number of the earlier churches are no longer extant, Southside continues to boast 13 active congregations and churches ranging in date from 1949 to 2005. Most were constructed between c.1945 and c.1965, many of which replaced earlier facilities. This brief period of church construction during the mid-20th century suggests that the various congregations within the neighborhood experienced increased membership and improved financial capacities following World War II.

Second to religion, education played an important role in the Southside Neighborhood. Laurel has long held a strong tradition in education, despite strict segregation laws. During the early years of settlement of the neighborhood, schools operated from the numerous church buildings. In 1900, a school for "Negro Education" began renting the black-owned "Odd Fellows Hall," thereby sparking the beginning of what came to be called the "Laurel Colored Schools."⁴¹ The establishment of the school officially began dual education in Laurel. The school initially consisted of 43 students with one teacher. By 1906, the City's first public schoolhouse for African American education (Southside #1) was erected at the southeast intersection of Jefferson Street and S. 6th Avenue. The two-story schoolhouse (not extant) was a source of pride among the African American community. Sandy T. Gavin was appointed principal of the school in 1908.⁴²

The 1920s saw an unprecedented increase of residents in the Southside neighborhood. The Southside School attendance had reached 1,100 students instructed by 18 teachers, covering grades 1 to 8. The school at this time utilized 2 frame buildings, both owned by the town. It was increasingly evident that additional buildings were needed to alleviate the growing enrollment problem.⁴³ Mrs. George Gardiner, wife of the Eastman-Gardiner Lumber Company founder, recognized the need for a new school on the southside to resolve the overcrowding concerns. She devised a strategy to raise money that would encourage the black community to participate in

⁴¹ Cleveland Payne, *The Oak Park Story*, 1988; p.9

⁴² Harvey Warren, "The Impact botches story about Kingston, Nora Davis, and Oak Park," *Laurel Leader-Call*, 24 August, 2018.

⁴³ Cleveland Payne, *The Oak Park Story*, 1988; p.9

Southside Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi

County and State

fundraising for the construction of a new school. Under the direction of Sandy T. Gavin, everyone connected to Laurel's African American schools participated. Black mill workers were asked to donate a day's pay. According to World War II veteran, Sgt. D.L. Taylor in a 1980 interview, "This was...maybe the first worthwhile project done in Laurel by the Negroes that involved the total Negro community...man it was beautiful."⁴⁴ In 1925, the Sandy Gavin Primary School (#23) was built on Madison Street and dedicated in honor of the Supervising Principal of Laurel Colored Schools.⁴⁵ Sandy Gavin was Laurel's first African American school constructed of brick and was a great source of pride for the community. The one-story structure was composed of six classrooms, an auditorium, and offices. The school had use of the community library (not extant) located across the street, adjacent to the St. Elmo Baptist Church.⁴⁶ Funding of the library was spearheaded by the church.



Former Sandy Gavin Elementary School, 1949

According to the 1926 Sanborn map, a small two-story schoolhouse was located on Jefferson Street between S. 4th and S. 5th Avenues. The 1-story Wausau School building was located at the intersection of Jackson Street and Masonite Drive. Neither school is extant. On May 17, 1954, the Southside School (Southside #1) on Jefferson Street was destroyed by fire. That same year, an annex to the Sandy Gavin School was added, followed by a second annex in 1960.

During the late-1940s, in an attempt to maintain racially segregated schools in Mississippi while appeasing the black communities, the State began funding the construction of new segregated African American schools that were comparable to the quality of white schools. This program became known as "Equalization."⁴⁷ The destruction of Southside School #1 and the subsequent annexes to Sandy Gavin School coincide with accelerated Equalization efforts in the mid-1950s. Rather than funding the construction of an entirely new school building, the two annexes are likely school improvements resulting from Equalization efforts. The 1962 annex received \$57,761.00 from the State Educational Finance Commission for the construction of a 5-classroom annex, confirming Equalization efforts at Sandy Gavin.⁴⁸ In March of 1978, the Justice Department charged that the City of Laurel with failing to comply with 1970 and 1975 desegregation orders in Mississippi because the city's seven elementary schools remained largely segregated, including

⁴⁴ *Laurel Leader Call*, 27 February 2000.

⁴⁵ *Laurel Leader Call*, 27 February 2000.

⁴⁶ Cleveland Payne, *Laurel Remembrances*, Laurel, MS: Cleveland Payne, 1996; p.124.

⁴⁷ James Bridgforth, "Oak Park School National Register Nomination Form," National Park Service, 2018, p. 11.

⁴⁸ Mississippi Dept. of Education Record, RG 50, Series 1500, "School Building Service Records Cards, 1928-1975." (Miss. Dept. of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.)

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Sandy Gavin Elementary School. Throughout 1978, plans to integrate the schools were proposed, including the closure of Sandy Gavin “due to the poor condition of the facility.”⁴⁹ The school was closed at the end of the term and the 1920s administration building was eventually razed in the 1990s. Its two annexes survive.

In addition to religion and education, the establishment of social organizations and clubs encourages community involvement in a variety of philanthropic activities. Sanborn maps confirm the presence of a number of “halls” throughout the Southside neighborhood. These halls might either be a general community meeting hall, a lodge hall, or meeting space for a specific social organization. They offered a space for the community to gather and socialize, carry out philanthropic causes, and promote the overall betterment of the community. According to the 1945 City Directory, Laurel boasted 15 African American benevolent and fraternal organizations. The directory does not specify location, however, it is probable that a number of their meeting halls and members were associated to the Southside Neighborhood. The Laurel Chapter of the National Council of Negro Women “NCNW” (#3) was formed in 1966 with the primary objectives to defend human and civil rights and to combat community deterioration.⁵⁰ Its clubhouse, located at 220 W. 1st Street and built c.1935 to accommodate the Department of Public Welfare, is the only known surviving social clubhouse in the Southside Neighborhood. The welfare department occupied the space through the 1960s when it was acquired by the NCNW.⁵¹

Several of the early residents of Southside were proud lumbermen, employed with one of the Big Four lumber companies. According to Cleveland Payne, these men held such positions as spikers, skidders, blockers, and graders.⁵² The railroad was another early employer of the city’s African American population and a row of railroad workers’ section houses was built along S. Maple Street.⁵³ Additional professions of Southside residents was varied, ranging from day-laborers to those employed as domestics to professionals such as teachers, doctors, and entrepreneurs. Among the early leading black citizens in Laurel was Ed Hubbard, who was a sawyer for the Eastman Gardiner Company and one of the founders of the St. Elmo Baptist Church in 1895. Various newspaper articles throughout the early-20th century attest to his character as an upstanding citizen, devoted to “ministry and the upbuilding of his race.”⁵⁴

As the middle-class community emerged by the 1920s, so too did the number of African American-owned businesses. Commercial businesses to emerge along Southside’s residential streets included a variety of stores, grocers, cleaners, restaurants, barbershops, and auto-repair shops, among others. Among the most notable surviving commercial resources within the Southside

⁴⁹ Ben Lee, “Judge begins hearing objections to Laurel desegregation plan,” *Hattiesburg American*, 27 March 1978.

⁵⁰ Not-Profit filing, <http://www.nonprofitfacts.com/MS/National-Council-Of-Negro-Women-Inc-Carrie-Johnikin-Carrie-Johnikin.html>

⁵¹ 1960 Polk City Directory

⁵² Cleveland Payne, *Laurel Remembrances*, Laurel, MS: Cleveland Payne, 1996; p.57.

⁵³ Cleveland Payne, *Laurel Remembrances*, Laurel, MS: Cleveland Payne, 1996; p.68.

⁵⁴ *Laurel Ledger*, 17 June 1905.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Neighborhood were the former Lincoln Theater (#235) located at the intersection of Church Street and N. Maple Street. The theater was reportedly owned and managed by Bradley Suddith, a white proprietor, yet became a cultural entity and local landmark among the African American community by the 1940s.⁵⁵ The theatre “showed some serious dramas with racial themes that dealt with the psychological and sociological problems, often portraying dilemmas for black Americans to raise their level of consciousness on racial themes.”⁵⁶ The Lincoln closed in 1950. Another theater, the Joy Theater (not extant), was operating on Jefferson Street by 1948. The former Howard Hotel (#6) began operations in 1935 and proudly served the African American community and travelers.⁵⁷ The two-story building is presently vacant. It is often referred to as Howard Hudgie’s Corner, which was a series of businesses built after World War II including his grocery store, café, barber and beauty shop, dry cleaner, movie house, and a used-car business.⁵⁸



Howard’s Hotel and Café advertisement from the 1960 City Directory

The first black Laurelite to earn a Doctor of Philosophy degree, Joseph Reed, attended the Southside School in 1915. So too did Henry Knaive, the city’s first African American medical doctor.⁵⁹ Novelist and historian, Cleveland Payne, a resident of the “far southside” and 1957 graduate of Oak Park School, Laurel’s first African American High School located south of the neighborhood, has contributed substantially to the breadth of historic awareness of the City of Laurel and its African American heritage. Mr. Hill Williams, Sr. (1914-1965) was a prominent African American businessman, serving the Southside community throughout his life. He is noted as starting Hill’s Café, Hill’s Barber & Shine Parlor, Southside Taxi, and Hill’s Community Curb.⁶⁰ A large, two-story building was erected in his honor at 714 Jackson Street (#277) in 1986.

⁵⁵ Cleveland Payne, *Laurel Remembrances*, Laurel, MS: Cleveland Payne, 1996; p.39-40.

⁵⁶ Mississippi Civil Rights Project, <https://mscivilrightsproject.org/jones/place-jones/lincoln-theatre/>

⁵⁷ The Howard Hotel does not occur in Green Books.

⁵⁸ Cleveland Payne, *Laurel Remembrances*, Laurel, MS: Cleveland Payne, 1996; p.30.

⁵⁹ *Laurel Leader Call*, 27 February 2000.

⁶⁰ Plaque on the wall of the Hill Williams Sr. Building (#273)

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State



Leontyne Price, nd

Among the most celebrated residents of the City of Laurel, the famous Leontyne Price, was born in the Southside neighborhood in 1927. She attended Sandy Gavin and Oak Park schools and sang in her church choir at St. Paul's Methodist Church.⁶¹ Ms. Price is widely recognized as one of the leading operatic singers of the 20th century.⁶² In 1955, Price became the first African American to sing an operatic role on television. In 1961, she debuted at the Metropolitan Opera and was honored with a 42-minute standing ovation. Throughout her career, Price received many awards and honors including multiple Grammy Awards. Leontyne's brother, George B. Price, also gained success through his considerable military achievements. Price served in the United States Army for 27 years. He began his military career as a 1st Lieutenant in Korea and would go on to serve in Vietnam, Europe, and Panama, achieving the rank of Brigadier General.⁶³ Their childhood home in Laurel survives just north of Interstate 59 on Sandy Gavin Road (#426).

Jim Crow and Civil Rights

While Laurel's African American community did not suffer economically under Jim Crow compared to much of the south, politically, residents of the Southside neighborhood witnessed a fair amount of violence and discrimination during the Civil Rights Era. Sam Bowers, co-founder and imperial wizard of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, operated his business at 113 N. Maple Street (not extant) at the north end of the neighborhood. The Sambo Amusement Company was reportedly used as the headquarters of the White Knights, the most violent sector of the KKK. Bowers is noted for orchestrating the murders of Mickey Schwerner, the head of the CORE office in nearby Meridian, and James Chaney and Andrew Goodman at the beginning of Freedom Summer in 1964. Bowers also ordered the 1966 murder of civil rights activist Vernon Dhamer in Hattiesburg.⁶⁴ While these notorious murders occurred in nearby cities, the Jones County seat at Laurel was the "epicenter of the Klan's violent reign."⁶⁵ The presence of the Sambo Amusement Company in the Southside neighborhood undoubtedly accompanied other forms of discrimination and violence within the neighborhood.

⁶¹ Mississippi Civil Rights Projects, "Leontyne Price," <https://mscivilrightsproject.org/jones/person-jones/leontyne-price/>

⁶² Greg Johnson, "Leontyne Price," Mississippi Encyclopedia: Center for Study of Southern Culture, 2017, <http://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/leontyne-price/> accessed 6 February 2020.

⁶³ James Bridgforth, "Oak Park School National Register Nomination Form," National Park Service, 2018.

⁶⁴ Mississippi Civil Rights Projects, "Charles Marsh," <https://mscivilrightsproject.org/jones/person-jones/charles-marsh/>, accessed January 2020.

⁶⁵ Mississippi Civil Rights Projects, "Charles Marsh,"

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

In 1948, Laurel resident and African American, Willie McGee, was wrongfully convicted of raping a white woman. Census records and City Directories from the 1940s do not confirm whether he resided in the Southside neighborhood. According to the 1938 directory, his address was listed as 60 Third Red Line. Although he may not have resided within the neighborhood, his conviction and execution in 1951, which received national attention, undoubtedly stirred racial tensions and fueled fears across Laurel's African American community, including Southside.

World War II had opened up doors to many black veterans who fought against Fascism. Upon their return home, they faced continued racial discrimination, yet their military experience gave them confidence to resist oppression.⁶⁶ Across the state, returning veterans "were becoming more emboldened and began demanding changes."⁶⁷ Many would become leading figures toward the dissolution of Jim Crow. In an attempt to appease the black community and Civil Rights activity in Laurel, the City agreed to the construction of the two annexes to Sandy Gavin School.

The construction of I-59 through the Southside neighborhood in the 1950s further reflects the discriminatory political stances toward the African American community through the actions of city planning. While the traditionally white neighborhoods of Laurel were not impacted by the construction of the highway, the Southside neighborhood was virtually separated into northern and southern sections and several residences demolished.

St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church (#292) was constructed in 1962 south of the large park associated with the Triangle Housing Project. Leontyne Price sang at the dedication of its opening. In February of 1965, eight African American residents testified via WATS line from St. Paul Methodist. In 1967, the building survived a bombing reportedly orchestrated by the Ku Klux Klan. At the time, the state fire marshal deemed the fire an accident caused by faulty wiring. The following year, Martin Luther King Jr. spoke at the church as part of his Poor People's Campaign just weeks before his April 4, 1968 assassination.⁶⁸

The former Howard Hotel (#6) was reportedly used for a time as the Freedom Center during the Civil Rights movement. During the Freedom Summer, the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) office operated for a brief time from a building located at 518 E. 1st Street (not extant), just east of the Southside neighborhood, in what was once the H.K. Bottom community.

Located just east of the Southside neighborhood is the Masonite Corporation Plant, one of the largest employers in the state. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, the Masonite plant in Laurel experienced "mounting incidents of labor unrest."⁶⁹ Racial inequality and segregation among the workforce at Masonite was unmistakable during this period. African Americans often held the

⁶⁶ James Bridgforth, "Oak Park School National Register Nomination Form," National Park Service, 2018, p. 10-11.

⁶⁷ *Ibid*, p.10-11.

⁶⁸ Jerry Mitchell, "Church where MLK spoke losing history," *The Clarion Ledger*, 17 April 2016.

⁶⁹ David Stanton Key, "Laurel, Mississippi: A Historical Perspective," a thesis presented to the Department of History, East Tennessee State University, 2001; p.79

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

most labor-intensive, lowest paying positions. Upward mobility for African Americans was virtually impossible.⁷⁰ The Civil Rights Act of 1964 provided black workers the “legal power to fight these inequalities, and they forcefully did so.”⁷¹ The International Woodworkers of America (IWA) local 5-443 chapter, which was previously an all-white affiliation, was forced to integrate. However, only 25% of the newly integrated union was black and leadership within the union was held by the white majority.⁷² The black members of the union began distancing themselves. Although the Local 5-443 union leadership approved Masonite’s non-discrimination policy, several of its members were Klan affiliates who vehemently opposed the integration of the workforce. In 1965, a union officer was attacked by the Ku Klux Klan for approving the non-discrimination policy. Though integrated, it was clear that tensions were high among union members.

Throughout the 1960s, the labor unrest in Laurel, particularly at the Masonite plant, “epitomized the era’s penchant for social, political, and economic unrest and violence” that culminated in an unprecedented strike in 1967.⁷³ In 1967, the Local 5-443 union of the IWA had a membership close to 3,000. In reaction to Masonite’s push to reorganize the plant, which would eliminate jobs and increase individual workloads, the local union began a bitter strike that lasted 7 ½ months.⁷⁴ Ultimately, racial tensions within the union proved beneficial to Masonite, who took advantage of the situation. The company aimed to act as a friend toward the black employees, ultimately attracting nearly half of the black strikers back to work.⁷⁵ The strike came to an end when the local 5-443 was placed under a trusteeship controlled by the IWA. White members of the local 5-443 were forced to realize that it was their discrimination and “unwillingness to incorporate black leadership that had lost them black workers’ loyalty and, ultimately, the strike.”⁷⁶ One year following the strike, union members, both black and white, were determined to unify beginning with the establishment of an interracial committee of union leaders. The events leading up to and following the 1967 labor strike at the Masonite plant directly impacted the African American community of the Southside neighborhood, where a number of its residents were employed at Masonite.

The Southside Neighborhood Historic District has long been the center of Laurel’s African American community since its early settlement in the late-19th century through present-day. In recent decades, a number of its businesses have closed and its younger generations relocated to larger cities. Yet, despite this, when one walks along the quiet residential streets, it is abundantly evident that a tight-knit, cohesive community survives.

⁷⁰ Jennifer L. Standish, *Grassroots Organizing Work (GROW)*. Master Thesis. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2018; p.10.

⁷¹ Standish. *Grassroots Organizing Work (GROW)*, p.10.

⁷² Standish. *Grassroots Organizing Work (GROW)*. p.15.

⁷³ David Stanton Key, “Laurel, Mississippi: A Historical Perspective,” p.79

⁷⁴ Robert Analavage, “The Lessons of Laurel: Grass Roots Organization in the South,” Part 1, November 1968.

⁷⁵ Robert Analavage, “The Lessons of Laurel: Grass Roots Organization in the South,” Part 1, November 1968.

⁷⁶ Standish. *Grassroots Organizing Work (GROW)*. p.15.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Criterion C: ARCHITECTURE

The Southside Neighborhood Historic District comprises an architecturally and historically diverse collection of buildings dating from c.1890 through 1970. Buildings and resources throughout the district are indicative of the industrial prosperity of Laurel and the expansion of the City opposite the railroad corridor. The majority of the resources within the district are modest residential, commercial, and religious construction reflective of a working- and middle-class neighborhood. The district contains a variety of distinct building forms popular during specific periods in American architectural history. This is particularly the case among the neighborhood's residential construction.

Domestic Building Types, or Forms

Residential architecture predominates within the Southside Neighborhood. The variety of residential types, or forms, reflects not only trends in residential construction popular throughout Mississippi but the development of the neighborhood as a working- and middle-class neighborhood. Houses range from simple worker's cottages to large, two-story American Foursquare dwellings. Surviving residential buildings include single-family, duplexes, and multi-family dwellings ranging in date from c.1895 to 1970. The earliest residential house types, or forms, within the district are bayed cottages, or L-front houses, as well as hipped and pyramidal cottages. Both are vernacular house types that frequently occur throughout Southern towns. The **bayed cottage** is recognized by a variety of architectural nomenclature including cross-wing, temple-and-wing, upright-and-wing, gabled-wing, T-plan, or L-plan.⁷⁷ The bayed cottage is an early house type popular in both rural and urban settings across America's landscape. The popularity of this plan generally followed early-19th century westward expansion and continued through the late-19th century.⁷⁸ It is 1, 1 ½, and 2-stories in height, generally 1 to 2 rooms deep and 2 to 3 rooms wide. A projecting gabled bay on the front façade is common, as well as rear wings. It typically consists of a gable front at one end of a recessed wing that is parallel to the facade. The front door located in the recessed wing, may lead into a hallway or directly into the room in the wing. Among the few examples of this house form in Southside, it is best represented by the dwellings located at 509 S. 5th Avenue (#20), constructed c.1910, and 204 Church Street (#234) that dates to c.1890. The former reflects a traditional gabled wing cottage with L-front form, whereas the latter is T-shaped along its front with a centered projecting wing. Both projecting wings feature cutaway bays.

Hipped and pyramidal cottages were common house forms among working- to middle-class families from the 1860s through the 1930s. These houses are generally square, typically with four principal rooms and no hallway. The most memorable feature is the steeply-pitched pyramidal

⁷⁷ Thomas C. Hubka, *Houses without Names: Architectural Nomenclature and the Classification of America's Common Houses*, Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 2013.

⁷⁸ Hubka 2013; p.55.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

roof. Seventeen (17) occurrences of the cottage are located within the historic neighborhood, particularly along Masonite Drive, and range in date from c.1900 to c.1930. A row of houses located on the 100 block of Chestnut Street (#218, 220, 226, 228) best represents this house form in Southside. They all feature a high-pitched hipped roof and full-width entry porch. Another good illustration of a hipped cottage with a later gabled wing addition on its front façade is the dwelling located at 508 Masonite Drive (#356) .

One of the better-known house types statewide in Mississippi, **shotgun** houses are predominantly found in urban settings, built primarily for low-income workers between the 1870s and the 1920s. They are often associated with mill housing and African American neighborhoods. Shotgun houses are one room wide and two or more rooms deep. These houses lack hallways, and all doors typically line up front to back. The roof is commonly front-gabled or hipped. The 16 occurrences of shotgun dwellings in the historic district tend to occur in small groupings within a single parcel or adjacent lots. This suggests the contemporaneous construction of each group by a single developer with the intention of leasing each dwelling. The district also includes 24 **double-shotgun** dwellings, the majority of which were constructed as a duplex. The double-shotgun dwelling is comprised of two shotgun plans sharing a principal roof, usually front-gabled. The 100 block of Chestnut Street contains an exemplary collection of double-shotguns (#214a-214c, 232/Photograph 45), each with a single-bay porch projecting from the entry door of each unit.

Only 3 examples of an **American Four-Square** house are represented within the district. Popular nationwide between 1890 to 1930s, this house type is typically a two-story house. They are nearly square houses with a four-over-four interior layout. Constructed c.1910, the adjacent houses at 321 and 327 N. Pine Street (#408 and 409) are excellent illustrations of this house type. Both feature low-pitched hipped roofs, a centered entry, and prominent projecting porches. A smaller representation of this house type is found at 628 S. 7th Avenue (#117) that features a low-pitched hipped roof and a side-hall entry.

One of the most distinctive and recognizable house types in the South, the **saddlebag** house derives its name from a central chimney flanked by two rooms. The rooms are typically square, and the roof gabled. There are two variations of this house type. One with an exterior door leading into each room, the other with a single centered door into a vestibule. By the late-19th century, saddlebag houses were popular for modest housing in outlying fringes of towns and cities. However, popularity of this house type was highest from about 1910 to 1930, and is largely associated with mill housing.⁷⁹ The Southside Neighborhood Historic District contains only 2 recognizable examples of saddlebag dwellings. Constructed c.1900, the house at 149 Chestnut Street (Resource #223) is an exemplary illustration of this house type. It retains its historic plan, central chimney, and two entry doors, each leading into a separate unit.

⁷⁹ Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, *House Types in Georgia*, 2004, www.gashpo.org, accessed March, 2016.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

By 1910, the **bungalow** had become a popular house type in urban, suburban, and rural settings throughout the state. Dwellings of the “bungalow” group are typically rectangular in form with asymmetrical sets of rooms arranged front to back. This house type is generally one- or one-and-one-half-story with a low-pitched roof, overhanging eaves, and commonly a prominent front porch.⁸⁰ By far, the bungalow house form dominates residential construction within the Southside Neighborhood Historic District with 199 examples. Bungalows within the district range from very simple, modest rectangular forms generally associated with the working-class population to larger, more elaborate middle-class houses. The earliest bungalows within the neighborhood appear to be middle-class dwellings dating to the 1910s and all occurring along Masonite Drive. These are best represented by the house at 316 Masonite Drive (#350), which features its original rectangular form, front-gabled roof, and gabled entry porch (now enclosed). The house located at 604 S. 5th Avenue (#27b) is an exemplary illustration of the modest, working-class bungalow with a 2-bay façade and off-centered entry porch. Among the middle-class variations of the bungalow house form, the brick house at 612 S. 6th Avenue (#65) is a fine illustration, as well as 525 S. 7th Avenue (#105), which features a projecting clipped gable bay on its front façade.

Popular between c.1935 to 1950, the **Minimal Traditional** house was an efficient and cost-effective small house built with FHA-insured loans in the midst of the Great Depression. The house type is characterized by a low- or -intermediate-pitched roof, more often gabled. It is a small, generally one-story house with minimal eave overhang and double-hung windows. The house type is most noted for its minimal amount of added architectural design, hence its name. While the base house form is rectangular, it often included lower projecting bays to accommodate additional interior space. Within the historic district, 9 examples of Minimal Traditional houses occur, ranging in date from c.1940 to the early-1950s. Among the most notable examples of this house type is the dwelling at 118 Oak Street (#395), which features a rectangular form and simple, 3-bay façade with projecting porch. The house located at 218 Melon Street (#382) is a more elaborate variation of the house type and contains gabled dormers, a large picture window, and a lower bay projecting on its side elevation, flush with the front façade.

Although originating in the mid-1930s in southern California, the **ranch house** gained in popularity following World War II, becoming by far the most popular house type in the United States, particularly in the south.⁸¹ The size of the 1940s ranch house was quite small, but gradually increased through the 1950s and 1960s. The traditional ranch house is one-story, long and low, with a low-pitched roof. Roofs tend to feature wide overhanging eaves. The front entry is most often off-centered on the façade and sheltered under the main roof. Garages were typically attached to the main façade. Large picture windows are also common.⁸² Frequency of the ranch house within the Southside Neighborhood Historic District is second to the bungalow, with a total of 60 examples ranging from modest, compact examples to larger, sprawling houses such as the house

⁸⁰ Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, *House Types in Georgia*, 2004, <https://georgiashpo.org/sites/default/files/hpd/pdf/HouseTypes.pdf>, accessed March, 2016.

⁸¹ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, p.502.

⁸² Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, p.7597-600.

at 723 S. 5th Avenue (#38) constructed in 1969. The house at 719 Van Buren Street (#432) is an excellent illustration of a simple, compact ranch house in the district.

Residential Architectural Styles

Nearly 80% of the residences within the historic district lack a discernible architectural style. This is particularly the case among the modest, working-class dwellings. Among the dwellings exhibiting elements of a distinct architectural style, detailing is minimal. The earliest resources within the Southside Neighborhood that reveal a degree of stylistic influences are the bayed cottages occurring from the 1890s to 1910. Four (4) of these dwellings contain stylistic embellishments indicative of **Folk Victorian**. This style is oftentimes considered a subtype of the Queen Anne style. The spread of Folk Victorian was made possible by the railroads. The expansion of the railroad system made heavy woodworking machinery accessible at local trading centers, where they could efficiently produce inexpensive Victorian detailing. The railroad also provided local lumber yards with supplies of pre-cut detailing from distant mills.⁸³ By the turn-of-the-20th century, Laurel had emerged as a leader in the lumber industry. It comes as no surprise that early working-class and middle-class dwellings in Laurel applied readily available, pre-cut stylistic detailing. These elements were primarily applied to porches and gable ends. Design elements include spindlework detailing (turned spindles and lace-like spindels) or flat, jigsaw cut trim. Decorative wooden vergeboard and cornice brackets are also common elements. The most notable illustration of Folk Victorian in the Southside Neighborhood is the house at 204 Church Street (#234), which features a shingled gable end with vergeboard and a spindle trim at the corners of a cutaway bay. Its entry porch is no longer extant but likely featured additional Folk Victorian detailing.

The Craftsman-style is the most represented architectural style within the Southside Neighborhood. The **Craftsman** style (popular nationwide c.1905-1930) is among the most popular architectural styles in the United States of American origin. Character-defining elements of the style include a low-pitched hipped or gable roof with exposed rafter ends, and prominent battered, or tapered, columns on masonry piers applied to large front porches. Gable ends often feature decorative brackets and half-timbering. Typical windows consist of a multi-pane upper sash (commonly vertical panes) and a single-pane lower sash.⁸⁴ Although a popular style for a variety of house forms throughout the early-20th century, Craftsman style is overwhelmingly associated with the bungalow. Among the 58 examples of the Craftsman style in the Southside Neighborhood, the majority exhibit restrained, or minimal, Craftsman-style elements applied to modest working-class dwellings. The duplex located at 142 Hickory Street (Resource #267) is such an example where the Craftsman-style is applied to the porch of a double-shotgun dwelling. Here, the porch is enhanced by square wood posts on masonry piers. Among the best representations of Craftsman-style is the house located at 146 Chestnut Street (Resource #222), which features a prominent front-gabled porch with gable end brackets and tapered square posts on brick piers. Another variation of the style is found at 525 S. 7th Avenue (Resource #105). This house features a low-

⁸³ McAlester 2017; p. 397-398

⁸⁴ McAlester 2017; p. 567-568.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

pitched hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, and typical Craftsman-style windows comprised of four vertical lights above a single pane. A clipped gable bay with corner brackets projects from the façade, and an inset entry porch feature a metal post (modern) atop a brick pier.

Residential construction reflecting the **Colonial Revival** style accounts for 26 examples, all of which are the large, 1- and 2-story apartment buildings within the Triangle Housing Project. Colonial Revival was an emerging style for residential buildings as early as the 1880s and was most popular during the first half of the 20th century, but typically is not seen as frequently in African American neighborhoods since oral history indicates that black Americans associated the style with slavery.⁸⁵ The style is applied to a range of subtypes which shifted by evolving trends in residential design throughout the 1880s to the 1930s.⁸⁶ Buildings featuring Colonial Revival influences are typically symmetrical and often feature 6/6 or 9/9, double-hung sash, a centered entry door with sidelights, transom, pilasters, and pediments. A classical cornice with dentils or modillions is another popular adornment to the style. The apartment buildings within the Triangle Housing Project (#316) are good illustrations of restrained Colonial Revival that accomplished a degree of “curb appeal” at low costs. The apartment buildings are long, rectangular blocks with low-pitched hipped roofs. The exteriors are brick-veneered with projecting porches demarcating entry doors. The rows of double-hung windows are further enhanced by fixed shutters.

Additional Notable Building Forms and Styles

The Southside Neighborhood Historic District contains a collection of religious facilities including historic church types ranging from modest, single-nave sanctuaries to larger, T-shaped facilities with prominent porticos. Among the simple variations include the Laurel A.O.H. Church of God at 612 S. 4th Avenue (Resource #17) and the Pine Grove Baptist Church (#243) located at the east end of Elm Street. Among the most impressive historic churches within the Southside Neighborhood Historic District is St. Elmo Baptist Church (#56) fronting S. 6th Avenue. The church was built in 1947, replacing an earlier facility constructed in 1906. The brick church is T-shaped with a large front-gabled sanctuary and flanking rear wings. The Triumph the Church & Kingdom of God building (#215), located on Chestnut Street, is a brick, front-gabled church with a projecting entry enclave and bell tower with steeple.

Two (2) churches within the Southside Neighborhood exhibit Colonial Revival influences. Constructed c.1965, the Macedonia Seventh Day Adventist Church (#368) on Masonite Drive is a modest church building with restrained Colonial Revival elements. The other, constructed in 2008 on S. 6th Avenue, is a large front-gabled sanctuary with prominent entry portico.

Built in 1962, the St. Paul Methodist Church (Resource #292) was designed by Memphis architect Claire M. Jones, and is a rare example of **Modern Movement** design within the Southside Neighborhood. The church is characterized by its A-frame form with high-pitched, exaggerated

⁸⁵ Margaret Ruth Little. “Getting the American Dream for Themselves: Postwar Modern Subdivisions for African Americans in Raleigh, North Carolina.” *Buildings & Landscapes: Journal of the Vernacular Architecture Forum*, vol. 19, no. 1, 2012, pp. 73–86. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/10.5749/buildland.19.1.0073. Accessed 5 May 2020.

⁸⁶ McAlester 2017; p. 409-411.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

gable roof. Clair Maurice Jones was born in Gallatin, Tennessee in 1933 and became recognized as one of the early African-American architects practicing in the South. He received a Bachelor degree in architecture from Virginia's Hampton University in 1956. He served in the U.S. Army as a Guided Missile Office for two years. Following his service, Jones relocated to Los Angeles where he worked as an assistant designer of retail stores, as well as a city planner assistant. In 1958, Jones joined the United Methodist Church Division of Architecture. Here, he received training on the application of principles of modernism to ecclesiastical architecture. Jones eventually relocated to Memphis, Tennessee, yet designed several churches throughout neighboring Mississippi, among other buildings both nationally and internationally.⁸⁷

Although the Sandy Gavin Elementary School is no longer extant, its two annexes (Resource #23a and 23b) survive as good illustrations of the **International style** in school design. The International style was born in western Europe in the 1920s from the precedent breaking work of noted architects Le Corbusier in France, and Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe in Germany. These architects abandoned tradition to create a pared down, unornamented style that emphasized geometric shapes, viewing it as architecture for the modern age. Utilizing new construction techniques and materials, buildings of the International style were starkly different than those of previous eras in not just appearance.⁸⁸ By the 1930s, the International style was growing in popularity in the United States. The style is recognized by its rectangular form, flat roof, and lack of ornamentation. Rows of ribbon windows are common. Curtain walls of glass, cantilevered projections, smooth wall surfaces, and an asymmetrical façade further characterize International style design. The style was commonly used for commercial and government buildings, as well as schools. Designed by architect Christopher Risher in 1954, the Sandy Gavin Annex #1 is rectangular with a flat roof and brick veneer. Historically, the building was characterized by its rows of ribbon windows. While the openings of the windows are intact, they are infilled with modern sash and metal sheeting. Annex #2, constructed in 1960, shares a similar design. Other than Clair M. Jones, Christopher Risher is the only architect known to have designed a building within the Southside Neighborhood. Risher was a highly prolific architect across the State of Mississippi during the 1940s and 1950s. He is most noted for the many civic and institutional buildings that he designed, including several schools and school annexes.

Summary:

The Southside Neighborhood Historic District includes 451 (~81%) contributing resources and only 109 (~19%) non-contributing resources. The majority of the non-contributing resources are secondary structures. As a whole, the district retains a high degree of integrity of setting, location, feeling, association, materials, workmanship, and design. While the district has lost a number of its historic resources due to neglect and demolition, their sites remain vacant. Few modern

⁸⁷ Mark Davis, "Architects of Mississippi: Clair Maurice Jones," *Preservation in Mississippi*, 21 September 2011. <https://misspreservation.com/2011/09/21/architects-of-mississippi-clair-maurice-jones/> 21 September, 2011, accessed May 2020.

⁸⁸ Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/international.html>

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

intrusions are located within the district. While exterior alterations are evident, particularly among the numerous commercial buildings and residences, the majority do not significantly affect the overall feeling, design, or character-defining elements of the resource and the district as a whole.

The Southside Neighborhood survives as an intact, cohesive predominantly African American community established “on the other side of the tracks,” during the Jim Crow era. The neighborhood emerged as a vibrant and active community of working- and middle-class residents relegated to racially-segregated sectors of Laurel from the late-19th through the mid-20th century. Its residents established local businesses and institutional facilities integral to the formation of community. The neighborhood played a significant role among Laurel’s African American community, a trend that continues today. Its surviving resources and overall sense of shared community continue to reflect its early development and continuity as a predominantly working- and middle-class African American neighborhood.

In his book, *Laurel Remembrances*, Cleveland Payne makes reference to comparable African American neighborhoods in Laurel – Queensburg, Westside, Kingston, and the K.C. Bottom. Adjacent to the south of Southside is the Queensburg neighborhood, which developed primarily during the mid-20th century and includes the renowned Oak Park High School. Queensburg may be eligible for the National Register, but its story begins later than the Southside neighborhood and may extend later in the 20th century. West of the railroad corridor and southwest of the central business district is the Westside neighborhood. This neighborhood is characterized by Post World-War II residences, including the Beacon Homes public housing project (067-LAR-0399) built for white residents only. Kingston, which historically was a separate town located one mile north of Laurel, was eventually annexed into Laurel. Here, an African American neighborhood developed somewhat later than Southside. However, much of the Kingston neighborhood was impacted by the construction of Interstate 59 in the 1950s. While portions of these neighborhoods survive, Southside is by far the largest and most intact. Though more diverse today, the Southside Neighborhood continues to convey its significance to the City of Laurel as a cohesive community of predominantly working- and middle-class African Americans who contributed to the social, economic, and architectural heritage of the City.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

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Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

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Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 232

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

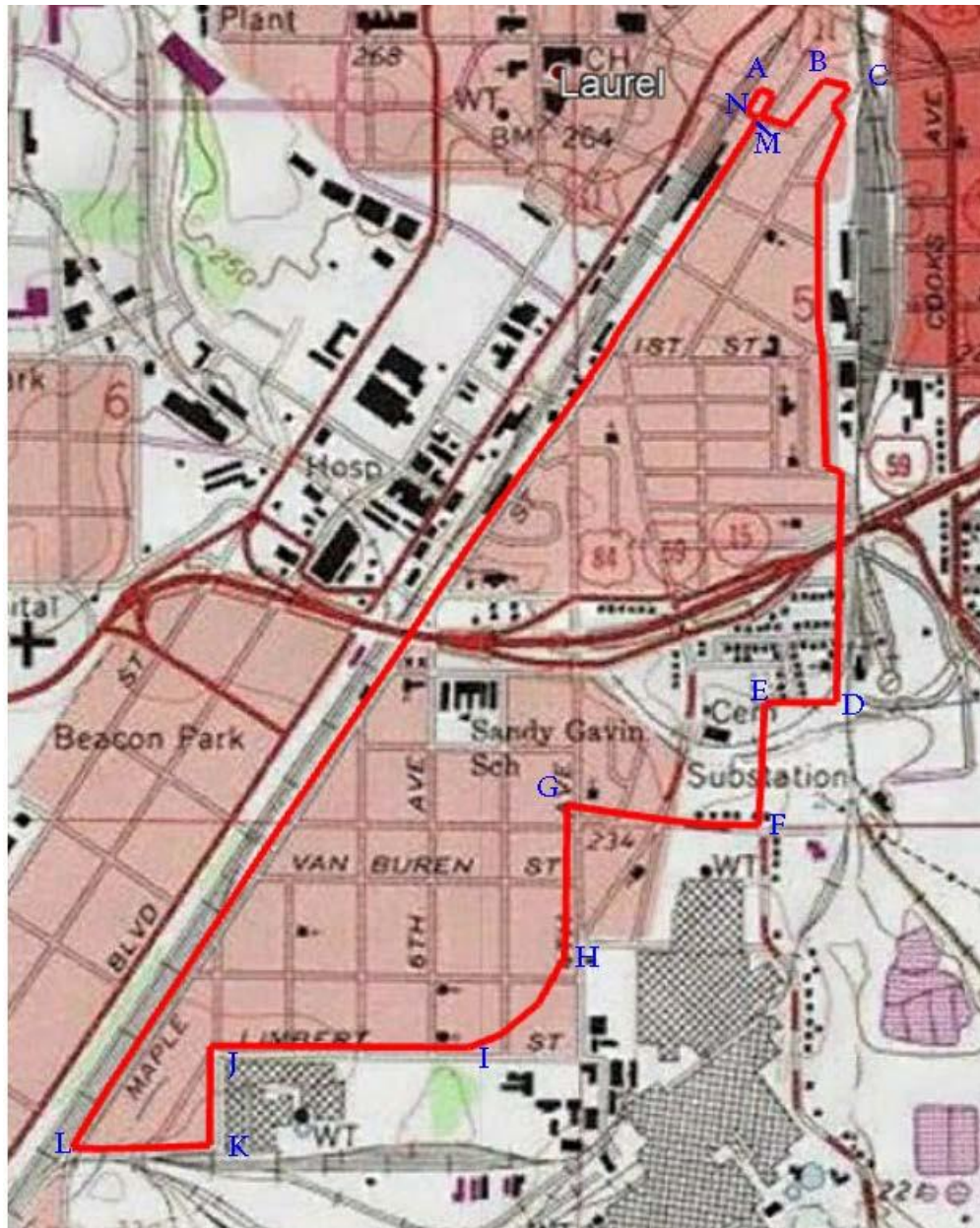
Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- A. Latitude: 31°41'37.58"N Longitude: 89° 7'36.37"W
- B. Latitude: 31°41'38.19"N Longitude: 89° 7'32.22"W
- C. Latitude: 31°41'37.89"N Longitude: 89° 7'30.55"W
- D. Latitude: 31°41'02.55"N Longitude: 89° 7'31.28"W
- E. Latitude: 31°41'02.22"N Longitude: 89° 7'36.11"W
- F. Latitude: 31°40'55.33"N Longitude: 89° 7'36.61"W
- G. Latitude: 31°40'56.29"N Longitude: 89° 7'49.48"W
- H. Latitude: 31°40'47.28"N Longitude: 89° 7'49.81"W
- I. Latitude: 31°40'42.49"N Longitude: 89° 7'56.15"W
- J. Latitude: 31°40'42.67"N Longitude: 89° 8'13.68"W
- K. Latitude: 31°40'36.92"N Longitude: 89° 8'13.84"W
- L. Latitude: 31°40'36.71"N Longitude: 89° 8'23.23"W
- M. Latitude: 31°41'35.92"N Longitude: 89° 7'36.66"W
- N. Latitude: 31°41'36.38"N Longitude: 89° 7'37.42"W

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State



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

The Southside Neighborhood Historic District is bounded to the north by properties fronting N. Pine Street, just prior to its intersection with E. Oak Street, as well as the rear (north) property line of the former Lincoln Theater at the north end of N. Maple Street. The district's eastern boundary is formed by N. Walters Avenue, by properties fronting the east side of

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

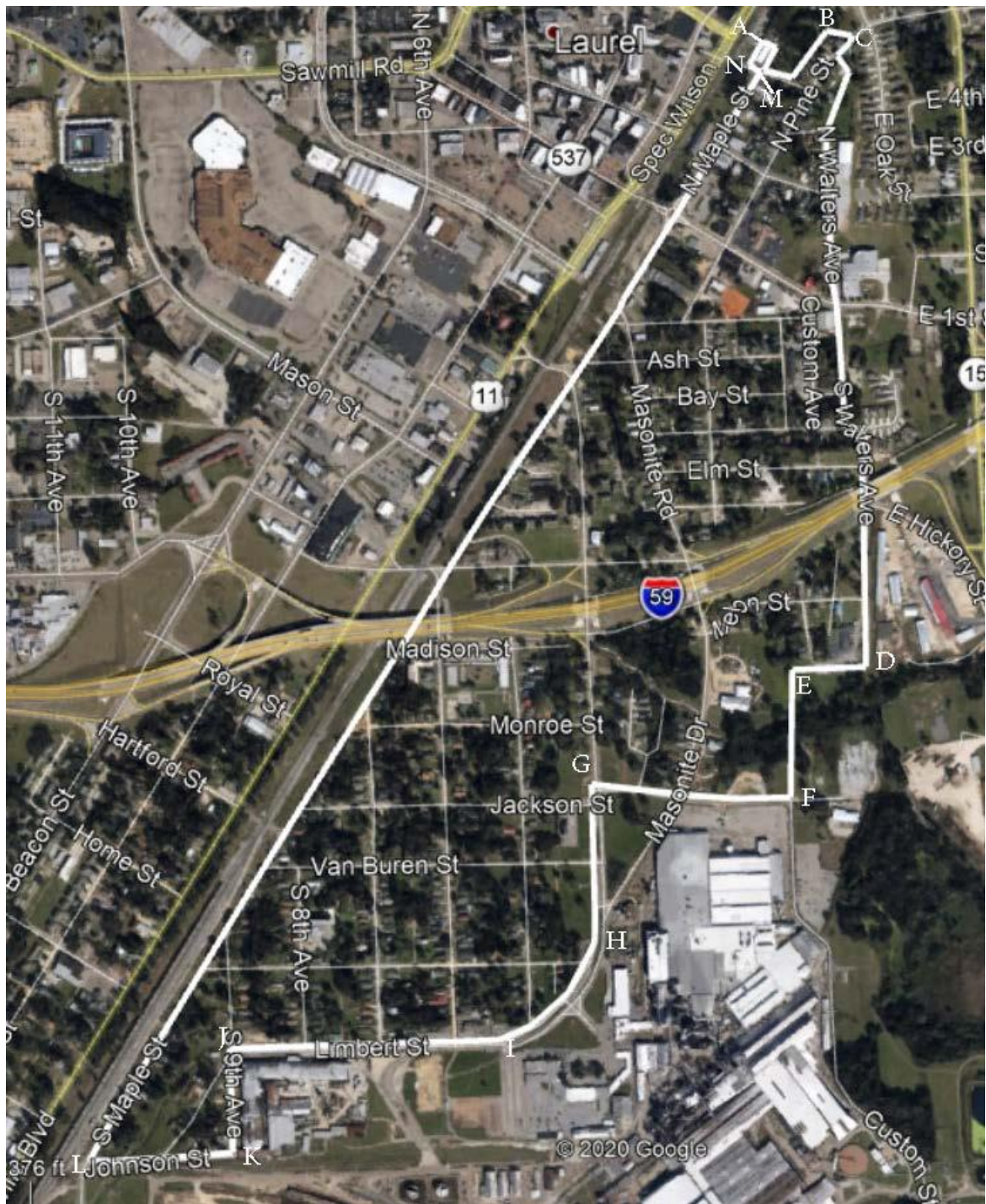
Masonite Drive, and by the Masonite Corporation plant. Johnson and Limbert Streets form the southern boundary of the district. The western boundary is formed by N. and S. Maple Street

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District was drawn to include the majority of the historic African American community that best conveys its significance as a cohesive and self-sustaining neighborhood from its early establishment through the present. Although Interstate 59 physically separated the neighborhood into two halves, its construction occurred in the late-1950s during the Civil Rights era and the two sections continue to form a unified sense of community. The western boundary of the district is a clear separation of the African American and white sectors of town. The boundaries at the northern end of district were drawn to exclude large-scale modern residential development and resources that would be considered non-contributing to the neighborhood.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State



**SOUTHSIDE NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
LAUREL, JONES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
LOCATION MAP**



Southside Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jaime L. Destefano, MSHP

organization: JLD Preservation Consulting, LLC

street & number: _____

city or town: Nashville state: Tennessee zip code: 37206

e-mail: JLD.PreservationConsulting@gmail.com

telephone: 404-694-2066

date: April 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

Separate PDF

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: SOUTHSIDE NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
City or Vicinity: LAUREL
County: JONES State: MISSISSIPPI
Photographer: JAIME L. DESTEFANO
Date Photographed: OCTOBER TO NOVEMBER 2019

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

- 1 of 68: Streetscape - West Side of S. 4th Avenue; Photographer facing northwest
- 2 of 68: Streetscape - East Side of S. 5th Avenue (500 Block); Photographer facing northeast
- 3 of 68: Streetscape - East Side of S. 5th Avenue (600 Block); Photographer facing northeast
- 4 of 68: Streetscape - West Side of S. 6th Avenue (800 Block); Photographer facing southwest
- 5 of 68: Streetscape - East Side of S. 7th Avenue (800 Block); Photographer facing southeast
- 6 of 68: Streetscape - West Side of S. 7th Avenue (900 Block); Photographer facing northwest
- 7 of 68: Streetscape - 1000 Block of S. 9th Avenue with former Mengel Plant to the east; Photographer facing south
- 8 of 68: Streetscape - Bay Street (200 Block); Photographer facing east
- 9 of 68: Streetscape - West end of Central Avenue looking northwest toward downtown
- 10 of 68: Streetscape - Central Avenue; Photographer facing northwest
- 11 of 68: Streetscape - South Side of Chestnut Street (100 Block); Photographer facing southwest
- 12 of 68: Streetscape - South Side of Chestnut Street (100 Block); Photographer facing southwest
- 13 of 68: Streetscape - West Side of S. 6th Avenue (700 Block); Photographer facing northwest
- 14 of 68: Streetscape - S. 8th Avenue (800 Block); Photographer facing south
- 15 of 68: Streetscape - Intersection of Church St. and N. Maple St.; Photographer facing southeast
- 16 of 68: Streetscape - Brick Paving along Church St.; Photographer facing northwest
- 17 of 68: Streetscape - South Side of Elm Street (100 Block); Photographer facing southwest

Southside Neighborhood Historic District

Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi

County and State

-
- 18 of 68: Streetscape – Heidelberg Avenue; Photographer facing northeast
19 of 68: Streetscape – Johnson Street and Railroad Spur; Photographer facing southwest
20 of 68: Streetscape – North End of Harvest Quarters; Photographer facing north
21 of 68: Streetscape – Limbert St looking toward adjacent former Mengel Plant;
Photographer facing southwest
22 of 68: Streetscape – Masonite Drive (300 block); Photographer facing southwest
23 of 68: Streetscape – West Side of Masonite Drive (500 block); Photographer facing
southwest
23 of 68: Streetscape – West Side of Masonite Drive (500 block); Photographer facing
southwest
24 of 68: Streetscape – East Side of Masonite Drive (800 block); Photographer facing
southeast
25 of 68: Streetscape – North Side of Melon Street; Photographer facing northwest
26 of 68: Streetscape – Row of Shotgun Dwellings, North Side of Monroe Street (600
Block); Photographer facing northwest
27 of 68: Streetscape – North End of N. Pine Street; Photographer facing southwest
28 of 68: Streetscape – S. Maple Street; Photographer facing southwest
29 of 68: Streetscape – East Side of N. Pine Street toward Central Avenue; Photographer
facing northeast
30 of 68: Streetscape – East Side of N. Maple Street (100 Block); Photographer facing
southeast
31 of 68: Streetscape – East Side of S. Maple Street (700 Block); Photographer facing
northeast
32 of 68: Streetscape – East Side of S. Maple Street (800 Block); Photographer facing south
33 of 68: Streetscape – Short Ash Street; Photographer facing north
34 of 68: Streetscape – West Side of S. 6th Avenue (600 Block); photographer facing
southwest
35 of 68: Streetscape – West Side of S. 7th Avenue (900 Block); photographer facing
southwest
36 of 68: Streetscape – South Side of Stainton Street; photographer facing southwest
37 of 68: Streetscape – Interstate 59 Overpass from Jefferson Street; photographer facing
southwest
38 of 68: Resource #440 – Drainage System, bridge/culvert across Masonite Drive;
photographer facing northwest
39 of 68: Resource #440 – Drainage System, photographer facing northeast on north side of
Jefferson Street
40 of 68: Triangle Housing Project (Resource #316) – Overview of Arrangement of
Buildings and Public Spaces; photographer facing west
41 of 68: Triangle Housing Project – Building A, two-story example; Photographer facing
north
42 of 68: Triangle Housing Project – Building W, one-story example; Photographer facing
northeast

Southside Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Jones County, Mississippi
County and State

- 43 of 68: Laurel Chapter National Council of Negro Women (Resource #3), 220 W. 1st Street; Photographer facing southwest
44 of 68: Friendship M.B. Church (#238), east elevation; Photographer facing west
45 of 68: Row of Double-Shotgun Duplexes (#218, 219, 221) on South Side of Chestnut; Photographer facing southwest
46 of 68: Howard Hotel (Resource #6), 309 S. 4th Avenue; Photographer facing east
47 of 68: 321 and 327 N. Pine Street (Resources #408 and 409); Photographer facing south
48 of 68: Leontyne Price House at 408 Sandy Gavin Ave. (Resource #426); Photographer facing southwest
49 of 68: St. Paul Methodist Church at 517 Jefferson Street; Photographer facing northeast
50 of 68: St. Elmo Baptist Church (Resource #56) at 512 S. 6th Avenue; Photographer facing west
51 of 68: Triumph the Church & Kingdom of God in Christ (Resource #215) at 125 Chestnut Street; Photographer facing northwest
52 of 68: Sandy Gavin School Annex #1 (Resource #23a); Photographer facing northwest
53 of 68: 111 N. Maple Street (#307), bungalow and retaining wall; Photographer facing southeast
54 of 68: 7th Avenue Laundry (#116); Photographer facing east
55 of 68: 149 Chestnut Street (#223); Photographer facing north
56 of 68: 316 Masonite Drive (#350); Photographer facing west
57 of 68: 604 S. 5th Avenue (#27b); Photographer facing west
58 of 68: 612 S. 6th Avenue (#65); Photographer facing west
59 of 68: 525 S. 7th Avenue (#105); Photographer facing east
60 of 68: 118 Oak Street (#395); Photographer facing southwest
61 of 68: Howard's Grocery, 827 S. 7th Avenue (#135); Photographer facing east
62 of 68: Laurel A.O.H. Church of God, 612 S. 4th Avenue (#17); Photographer facing east
63 of 68: Former Lincoln Theater, (#235); Photographer facing northeast
64 of 68: 204 Church Street (#234); Photographer facing southwest
65 of 68: 142 Hickory Street (#267); Photographer facing south
66 of 68: 719 Van Buren Street (#432); Photographer facing north
67 of 68: 723 S. 5th Avenue (#38); Photographer facing south
68 of 68: Pine Grove Baptist Church (#243); Photographer facing south

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

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