NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Gulfport Harbor Square Commercial Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Roughly between 23rd Avenue and 28th Avenue, east to west, and from 13th Street north to the railroad, along with 25th avenue past the railroad tracks north to the intersection with 17th Street. ☐ not for publication

city or town Gulfport ☐ vicinity

state Mississippi code MS county Harrison code 47 zip code 38824

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

Signature of certifying official — Date 9-12-11

Title — 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

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

10·25·21
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [X] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
53	26	buildings
		district
		site
	1	structure
3		object
56	27	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: business
Commerce/Trade: financial institution
Commerce/Trade: professional
Commerce/Trade: specialty store
Commerce/Trade: restaurant
Government: city hall
Government: Post Office
Religion: religious facility
Religion: church school
Transportation: rail related
Education: library
Domestic: hotel and commerce: restaurant
Health Care: medical business

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: business
Commerce/Trade: financial institution
Commerce/Trade: professional
Commerce/Trade: specialty store
Commerce/Trade: restaurant
Government: city hall
Government: Post Office
Religion: religious facility
Religion: church school
Health Care: medical business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Beaux Arts
Venetian Gothic
Colonial Revival
Second Renaissance Revival
Neoclassical Revival
Tudor Revival
Art Moderne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: brick, stone, concrete

walls: brick, stone, stucco, metal, concrete, ceramic tile, synthetic

roof: asphalt, asbestos, metal, slate

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Gulfport Harbor Square Commercial Historic District is composed of 81 buildings, 1 structure, and 3 objects. The district is located in Gulfport, Mississippi, in the southern most portion of the state along the Gulf of Mexico in Harrison County. The district encompasses the historic commercial area of the City of Gulfport as it was laid out in the late 1880s and represents a city that was developed by the railroad to serve as the terminus of the line at the Gulf Coast of Mississippi. The city prospered with the railroad and the port on the Gulf of Mexico. The combination of the two transportation networks provided the ability to export timber and cotton to the world, and import goods from around the world which could then be shipped inland on the railroad. As a result Gulfport grew wealthy rather quickly and a wide range of architecturally significant commercial buildings were constructed from one-story to multi-story, many with highly detailed façades and designs. The district includes commercial, governmental, religious, educational, and transportation structures from 1903, the earliest remaining structure in the district, to the present day. Architectural styles found in the district include Beaux Arts, Georgian Revival, Venetian Gothic, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Second Renaissance Revival, and Art Moderne. There are two resources in the district previously listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

Narrative Description

The Gulfport Harbor Square Commercial Historic District contains the commercial core of Gulfport roughly between 23rd Avenue and 28th Avenue, east to west, and from 13th Street north to the railroad, along with 25th avenue past the railroad tracks north to the intersection with 17th Street.

A portion of the area in this district was previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Harbor Square Historic District on August 13, 1985. There were 11 resources in that district listed as pivotal and 32 as contributing to the existing Harbor Square Historic District. However, due to widespread destruction and damage following Hurricane Katrina, a survey revealed the loss of 16 resources in the district, out of a total of 63 resources. The resources lost included 1 pivotal, 10 contributing, 3 marginal, and 2 non-contributing, as listed in 1985. In 1985 there were 6 resources considered marginal and 1 considered non-contributing that are now considered eligible. Additional eligible resources outside of the original district boundaries have also been identified. Therefore, a new district encompassing the surviving resources and additional resources outside of the existing district is proposed to replace the 1985 Harbor Square Historic District.

The character of the district (which includes commercial, educational, governmental, religious, and public buildings dating from 1903 to 1961) is that of a small coastal town that developed in response to the construction of the railroad to the area that terminated at the coast and which served a newly constructed port on the Gulf of Mexico. Since its founding, the growth of the city has almost doubled its preceding population every twenty years until the 1960s when growth slowed but

still continued to the present, making Gulfport the largest city on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi and the second largest in the state.[1]

Gulfport is strategically located on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico roughly halfway between Mobile, Alabama and New Orleans, Louisiana. Gulfport also has the only deepwater port in the state of Mississippi and has served as a major location for importing and exporting goods such as timber and cotton in the early years to paper and bananas currently.

The Gulfport Harbor Square Commercial Historic District contains the original commercial section of Gulfport which has uniquely remained intact to this day. Gulfport was laid out in the late 1880s in a simple grid pattern with streets running in an east/west and north/south direction. The block sizes vary but still form a regular pattern. A few of the blocks have alleyways that bisect them. All of the streets in the district are numbered and the ones that run east/west are designated Streets and the ones that run north/south are designated Avenues. The streets for the most part are approximately 80 feet wide, except for two streets, 25th Avenue and 13th Street, which are 120 feet wide and have developed into a boulevard style with a center median with plantings. All of the streets have wide sidewalks. A local newspaper took note of this fact in 1901 and reported that "the streets and avenues of the city are very broad, affording ample space for sidewalks, traffic and for intervening grass plots, so that there is ample scope for street adornment."[2] The commercial section of Gulfport is relatively flat with little to no topographic change.

The commercial core of Gulfport is just north of the coastline of Mississippi and the southern boundary of the district is one block north of the beach front and the port of Gulfport. The road along the coast, which is one block south of 13th Street, is U.S. Highway 90 which runs roughly east/west along the coast. In addition U.S. Highway 49 runs through Gulfport in a north/south direction along 25th Avenue and terminates at the intersection with Highway 90. Traffic along both highways is heavy as they serve as major transportation routes for the state. Highway 49 runs from Gulfport up to Jackson, the capital city, and beyond. Highway 90 runs from Mobile, Alabama all the way to New Orleans, Louisiana and through all of the Mississippi coastal cities.

Over the years the commercial core of downtown Gulfport has grown and expanded to the east, west, and north. New development also spread north along Highway 49 up to the intersection of Interstate 10 and beyond, which is approximately five miles from the downtown core of Gulfport. Of course growth could not take place south, as the Gulf of Mexico is just south of the commercial core of Gulfport. Even with the commercial growth in Gulfport, the main core of the commercial area of the city remains much as it did when Gulfport was founded. The densest part of Gulfport remains the commercial area in the district boundary and contains the majority of the historic commercial and office buildings, along with governmental facilities.

Railroad

There are two rail road lines that were constructed through Gulfport which have served the city well, bringing prosperity and growth during the early years of Gulfport. Early in the state's history the legislature wanted a rail line from the center of the state to the Gulf Coast to take advantage of the potential for commerce from shipping. The Civil War put a stop to plans for a rail line to the coast and it was not until after the war in the 1880s that construction began on the line to the coast.

Gulfport did not exist before the construction of the railroad. Gulfport was established in response to the creation of a port on the Coast of Mississippi off of Ship Island, a barrier island which is twelve miles south of present day Gulfport, and the construction of a rail line to the coast directly in line with Ship Island. The Gulf and Ship Island Railroad constructed the tracks directly to the coast from Jackson, south through Hattiesburg, and terminating in a marshy, wooded, and undeveloped area of the Mississippi coast that was to become Gulfport. At the time the Louisville and Nashville Railroad line ran through the area in an east/west direction from Mobile, Alabama to New Orleans, Louisiana. After starts and stops the Gulf and Ship Island railroad line was completed around 1900 and intersected with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad line in Gulfport. In 1904, at the intersection of those tracks, a "union" passenger depot (#78a) [Photo 19] was completed for use by both rail lines and still survives to this day within the district boundary, although passenger service stopped in the 1970s. In addition to the passenger depot there were also freight depots, although those have not survived. A passenger train shed (#78b) has survived; however, it was relocated from its original location to the side of the passenger depot.

Commercial

[1] U.S. Census – 1900 - 2010
[2] *Harbor Square Historic District Nomination Form*, section 7

The commercial buildings in Gulfport represent some of the most interesting architectural styles used in commercial construction. It is evident from the architectural detailing and materials that the buildings were constructed during a time of great wealth in Gulfport's history. The port and rail lines brought great wealth to the city with the exportation of yellow pine from the vast forests of south Mississippi to cotton and later wool. The rail helped bring those goods to the port which then could be easily exported. But the port also brought goods through Gulfport to be delivered inland through the rail system. Later, trucks were used to transport goods as well. All of that commerce brought wealth to landowners, bankers, and businessmen who built magnificent commercial buildings in the latest and even exotic architectural styles. No other coastal city in Mississippi rivals Gulfport for its varied architectural styles.

The buildings in Gulfport have remained relatively intact architecturally over the years, despite numerous storms that have caused damage to downtown Gulfport. Gulfport also resisted the trend of converting commercial streets into pedestrian malls in the 1970s, unlike the neighboring City of Biloxi. Several of the commercial streets in Biloxi were converted into pedestrian malls with large brick planters built into the streets and many of the architectural features of their buildings covered in the name of modernization. Unfortunately, Gulfport did not resist other urban renewal efforts and in the 1970s an entire block of buildings between 26th and 27th Avenues and 14th Street and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was destroyed in the to make way for a parking garage, a small park, and an office building complex.

Most of the early commercial buildings in Gulfport, built around the time of its founding in 1898 were of wood and insubstantial construction giving early downtown Gulfport an appearance of a frontier town. All of those clapboard structures, as well as the frame houses which were interspersed among them, are gone, replaced with more substantial brick buildings ranging from a single story to eight stories. The *Gulfport Record* reported that in 1902 not a single brick commercial building existed in Gulfport, but "today (July 9, 1904) there are twenty-six in all, having twenty-five feet frontage each, averaging one-hundred feet in depth, and are one to three stories in height." In 1905, a LeMars, Iowa newspaper commented on Gulfport's "large, substantial brick and stone business blocks."[3]

Since the central business district of Gulfport is flanked by railroads on the north and on the west, most of the early "substantial" construction occurred immediately west of 25th Avenue (U.S. Highway 49) in a two-block area between 13th and 14th Streets along 26th and 27th Avenues. Construction then moved eastward in the 1920s and 1930s. After that commercial growth spread north along 25th Avenue after highway 49 was completed and became a major traffic route north for commerce and south for visitors to Gulfport. Of the existing historic commercial buildings in the district boundary the greatest percentage were built in the first thirty years of the twentieth century. That was a time of great wealth for Gulfport derived from timber trade and other exports through the port. Between 1900 and 1919 a quarter of the buildings in the district were constructed, and from 1920 to 1929 almost half were constructed.

Brick is the most prevalent building material in the district, though some stone construction is present used for accents or architectural features, and cast stone is often used for architectural features such as columns and pilasters. Over the years some of the brick structures have been painted, and some covered with stucco or newer materials like Dryvit. Most storefronts are constructed of plate glass in metal frames and many retain their original configuration. Canopies on many of the buildings have been replaced over the years, many as result of the canopies being torn off the buildings during hurricanes.

Unfortunately, there are numerous vacant lots throughout the district. Many of those are due to Hurricane Katrina in 2005 which damaged the majority of the buildings in the district boundary, some to the extent where they were no longer structurally stable. In addition, several of the owners of buildings that were damaged, but still standing after the storm, chose to have them demolished as part of the FEMA cleanup efforts. Numerous storefronts in the district were heavily damaged by the storm surge that swept through downtown Gulfport and flooded the buildings, some as high as six feet. Thus many of the storefronts have been rebuilt to meet more stringent Hurricane resistant codes; however, the majority of those that were rebuilt were done in the style and configuration appropriate for the historic buildings. In many cases thin metal frames or wood frames for plate glass windows were replaced with thicker and stronger aluminum frames to hold thicker hurricane wind resistant glass required by newer stringent codes enacted after Hurricane Katrina.

Architecturally the buildings in the district are some of the finest and highest style buildings constructed in a commercial area of any city in the state, except for the capital city of Jackson. Being a new city at the turn of the nineteenth century, Gulfport leaders and builders were most likely influenced by the City Beautiful Movement sweeping the nation in response to the 1893 World Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The exposition introduced America to the idea of beautifully planned cities with architecture featuring classicism and monumentality as displayed in the planning and construction of the exposition grounds and buildings. There are many grand buildings that were constructed in Gulfport, which are not necessarily monumental in size but use classical detailing and architectural elements as embellishments.

[3] *Harbor Square Historic District nomination form*, Section 7

There are several significant buildings that were constructed in 1903 and are the earliest in the district. The Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Office located at 2305 13th Street (#4) [Photo 3] is one of those and is a large three story building with classical detailing and proportions. It has a large projecting cornice over a façade of stone and stucco detailing with the stucco scored to look like large stone blocks. Pilasters separate the bays of the building and support arches over the third floor trefoil windows. Across the street from the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Office is a block of commercial buildings at the corner of 13th Street and 26th Avenue [Photo 17]. The block of buildings extends for the entire west side of 26th Avenue from 13th Street to 14th Street and down a portion of 13th Street. The two-story building at the corner of the 26th Avenue and 13th Street intersection, 1301-1311 26th Avenue (#72), was constructed in the Beaux Arts style with projecting pilasters with Ionic capitals and stepped parapet on the 13th Street façade with "1903" in a center panel of the parapet. On either side of that building at 1317 26th Avenue (#73) and 2602-2608 13th Street (#6) are two-story buildings that were completed in the Venetian Gothic style featuring rows of windows on the second floor with Venetian style window hoods. The building at 1317 26th Avenue is currently three-story as another floor was added to the building above its pressed metal cornice, most likely around 1925 according to Sanborn Maps. The building next to 1317 26th Avenue is also Venetian Gothic in style, featuring the same detailing as its neighbor, and built at the same time. It wraps the corner of 26th Avenue and 14th Street with an address of 2604 14th Street (#29). The Venetian Gothic buildings in Gulfport are the only examples of that style in the state of Mississippi. Another 1903 building is located at 1310 27th Avenue (#75) directly behind the 1903 block of buildings on 26th Avenue. It was originally constructed as a three-story building with paneled pilasters with Tuscan capitals, and arched windows framed in heavy molding with keystones. Somewhere around 1955 a fourth floor was added to the building above the parapet. In the process of the addition the original projecting cornice in the parapet was removed; however, the "1903" raised lettering still remains on the building between the third and fourth floors.

There are two buildings built in simplified versions of the Second Renaissance Revival style in the district at 2501 14th Street (#26) and 2505 14th Street (#27). They were constructed at the same time, between 1903 and 1904, and share similar detailing. The building at 2501 is two-story and the one at 2505 is five-story. 2505 14th Street was previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 and is known as the Hewes Building. Both have parapets with projecting cast stone cornices and cast stone quoining on the ends of the buildings. Windows feature flat cast stone arched headers with a keystone. The first floors are stucco and are scored to look like large stone blocks with flat arches serving as headers over the storefront openings.

In 1905 the State Bank of Gulfport building was completed at 2500 13th Street (#4), which is at the intersection of 13th Street and 25th Avenue [Photo 4]. The building is Beaux Arts in style and originally was two-story with two-story cast stone pilasters with Ionic capitals separating the brick bays and supporting a large projecting cornice. The third-story was added above the original cornice probably around 1925 according to Sanborn Maps.

There are a couple of Spanish Revival style structures in the district, both located on 25th Avenue. One is the highly significant two-story brick Aubert Motor Car Co. Inc. building as identified by the terra cotta letter tiles in the parapet. It is located at 1617 25th Avenue (#66) [Photo 15] and features highly decorative detailing. In the center of the parapet is a glazed cast stone tire with its tread end projecting from the building and wings on either side of the tire. Under the parapets at the ends of the building are cast stone shields. There are two sets of entrance doors at either end of the building. The doors and transoms are surrounded by glazed tile frontispieces with Corinthian rope columns supporting a highly decorative top portion with a coat of arms, profile of a medieval armored helmet, scrolls, egg-and-dart molding, and an open shell. Casement windows above the entrance doors also use glazed tile Corinthian rope columns as a separation and holding up the arches for the transom windows. The other Spanish Revival building is located at 1625 25th Avenue and while much simpler in design than 1617 25th Avenue still features Spanish Revival details including a stepped parapet and glazed cast stone medieval shield. Both buildings were constructed around 1925.

In 1926 construction began on the eight-story Markham Hotel at 2301 14th Street (#10) [Photo 5]. The hotel officially opened in January of 1927.

A rare Tudor style one-story stucco covered commercial building was constructed at 1417 24th Avenue (#41) in 1927. It has a mansard roof of Spanish tiles and two front facing gable projections with wood brackets supporting the gables and timbering above the windows.

The two-story brick Hewes-Martin Building was completed in 1927 at 1413-1415 25th Avenue (#53). In the parapet "HEWES-MARTIN" and "BUILDING" is inscribed in cast stone blocks on two lines and below that is another set of cast stone blocks that read "BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION." Above the entrance door is a projecting glazed terra cotta cast stone pediment and between the pediment and door are glazed terra cotta blocks inscribed with "OFFICE."

In 1928, the Bank of Gulfport completed an eight-story Neoclassical building at 2500 14th Street (#25) [Photo 8]. At the time it was the tallest office building in Gulfport and very prominent at the intersection of 14th Street and 25th Avenue. The

building features a two-story ashlar stone base with recessed entrance supported by two-story Roman Doric columns. Above the base, the building is sided in brick and capped with an ornamented cast stone cornice. The seventh floor has a projecting balcony with cast stone balustrade.

There are several other buildings that were constructed in the 1920s with a more restrained style yet still have some interesting detailing. One of these is the one-story brick building at 2420 14th Street (#19) [Photo 7] built around 1920. It has a parapet with cast stone cap that is vertically divided into three bays using pilasters framed in cast stone with a rough stucco center each of which rest on a cast iron column. The outer bays of the parapet each have a diamond panel framed in cast stone with basket weave pattern brick in alternating colors inside the diamond. Another significant building, this one constructed around 1925, is located at 1307-1311 25th Avenue (#47). It is also a one-story brick building and at each end of the simple building are two recessed entry bays which are framed in cast stone and have decorative cast stone panels above the entry and cast stone shields with torches at the parapet level. The building located at 1415 24th Avenue (#40) was completed in 1926 as the Cumberland Telephone Company office and switching station. It is two-story brick building on a cast stone water table with simple detailing of cast stone quoins and a cast stone projecting cornice in the parapet. The entry is recessed under a cast stone arch and each window has a cast stone keystone. There are also three cast stone circular panels above the cornice in the parapet. Also on 24th Avenue at 1410 (#38) is a brick two-story building completed about 1920 with a stepped parapet and brick pilasters with recessed panels.

Around 1940 the Hatten building at 2320 14th Street (#13) [Photo 6] was built in the Art Moderne style and is the only example of that style in the district. It is a three-story brick building with rounded corners and ribbons of horizontal metal frame windows that wrap around the corners. The entrance features a cantilevered canopy also with rounded corner.

One building, constructed about 1925, received a significant remodeling to its façade around 1960. The building is located at 2429 14th Street (#23). The parapet was covered by cast concrete panels, in alternating colors, and the storefront has glazed brick tiles between the bays and below the storefront windows. It also has a cantilevered canopy that wraps the corner of the building with globe lights below attached to the divisions between the bays.

Governmental/Public

There are two governmental buildings located in the district. One is the Gulfport City Hall (#30) [Photo 10] which was completed in 1906 in the Colonial Revival style.[4] It is located at 2509 15th Street, which is at the intersection of 15th Street and 24th Avenue. The second one is the imposing U.S. Post Office building (#1) [Photo 1], completed in 1910 in the Second Renaissance Revival style, at the corner of 13th Street and 25th Avenue.[5] It was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. A former Carnegie Library (#35) [Photo 11] is located at 1300 24th Avenue and was in public use until 1966 when the new library opened three blocks east of the Carnegie Library. The Carnage Library is an outstanding Second Renaissance Revival style masonry building completed in 1917 and built with a grant from the Carnegie Foundation.[6] It was a very public building and to this day it serves as the terminus of 13th Street where it intersects with 24th Avenue, just a short distance from the U.S. Post Office.

Residential

There are no remaining residential structures left in the district boundary. Early on in the development of Gulfport there were residential frame structures erected in the current district boundary. As commercial growth expanded, those houses were relocated to other parts of the city or were demolished to make way for new commercial buildings. In the past few years some of the upper floors of commercial buildings in the district have been converted to residential use including 1319 24th Avenue (#37) and 1325 28th Avenue (#81).

Religious/Educational

[4] Black, Henry. *Gulfport Early Beginnings and Growth*, p. 36
[5] *U.S. Post Office and Courthouse National Register of Historic Places nomination form*
[6] Black, Henry. *Gulfport Early Beginnings and Growth*, p. 64

The first Methodist Church in Gulfport was organized in 1896 and their first sanctuary, which was frame, was constructed in 1900 at the intersection of 25th Avenue and 14th Street. It burned in 1911 and they bought a new lot on 24th Avenue to construct the current church.[7] The Gulfport United Methodist Church is located at 2301 15th Street (#31) [Photo 9] at the intersection with 15th Street and 24th Avenue. Even though the address for the church is listed as 15th Street, the main façade and entrance to the church face 24th Avenue. It is a large brick church completed in 1913 in the Beaux Arts style. The imposing raised two-story building has an entrance colonnade that features large two-story cast stone ionic columns.

Behind the Methodist Church, a separate educational building (#32) was constructed in 1965 in the modern style with clean horizontal lines and the use of brick and concrete. Its most striking feature is a four-story, cross shaped tower that extends from the ground through a hole in the recessed entrance to the building and supports a concrete cross at the top.

The Methodist Church is the only religious building located in the district boundary other than a Catholic school on 25th Avenue. St. John Catholic School is located at 2415 17th Street (#34) at the intersection of 17th Street and 25th Avenue. Even though the street address is 17th Street the main entrance is on 25th Avenue. The school replaced the Convent of Mercy, which was on that lot since at least 1904.[8] The school replaced the convent around 1925 and is one-story brick with a very simple design. It appears that an addition was added to the south end of the building around 1960.

Other than the Catholic School there are no educational buildings located in the district boundary.

Memorial Monuments

There are four memorial monuments that have been constructed in the downtown Gulfport over the years that fall within the district boundary. Three are stone and the fourth is a memorial with an open wood frame structure over memorial stone panels. There are two granite memorials located in the median strip of 13th Street between 24th and 25th Avenues. One of those is located in front of the U.S. Post Office (#1) and is a large rough faced granite block erected as a memorial to those from Gulfport who died in World War I (#2) [Photo 2]. It was erected in 1920. The other memorial on 13th Street is located closer to the intersection with 24th Avenue and is a memorial to Eaton Jackson Bowers (#3), a lawyer and statesman from Gulfport who died in 1939. It also rough faced granite and was erected around 1940. The other stone memorial is located in the median of 25th Avenue near the intersection with 17th Street. The monument is smooth faced granite and marks the Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway (#71). It was constructed around 1920. The Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway was conceived in 1913 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy (U.D.C) as a companion to the transcontinental Lincoln Highway to run from Washington D.C. to San Diego, California through the Sothern States. In addition to the transcontinental route, the U.D.C. designated two auxiliary routes: one from Jefferson Davis' birthplace at Fairview, Kentucky, south to Beauvoir, Mississippi, where he lived in later years; and a route through Irwinsville, Georgia, following his route at the end of the Civil War before his capture.[9] 25th Avenue in Gulfport became part of the Memorial Highway along with Highway 90, which intersects with 25th Avenue and leads to Beauvoir, roughly eight miles east of that intersection. The other memorial is different as it is an open structure with columns that support a roof covering polished granite panels with names of those who died in World War II from the Gulfport area. That memorial is located at 1419 27th Avenue (#72c) in front of the train depot and was completed in 2009.

African American Resources

There are no historically African American resources in the district. Traditionally the African American area of Gulfport was located northeast of the commercial core and the district boundary around 20th Street.[10] That area was also known as Soria City and even though it is part of Gulfport, it still retains that designation today.

Non-Contributing Elements

The vast majority of the non-contributing elements in the district were either constructed after the period of significance or built during the period of significance and have been heavily altered and no longer retain their historic integrity. Non-contributing buildings have received significant alterations to their storefronts or facades, replacing doors, windows, and façade materials, erasing the historic integrity of the buildings. Some of those changes happened in the rebuilding process after hurricanes. There are buildings that have been constructed after the period of significance filling vacant lots or

[7] *Sun Herald*, 1/24/87
[8] Sanborn Map, Gulfport 1904, 1907, 1912, 1921, 1929
[9] U.S. Department of Transportation - Federal Highway Administration, Highway History web site
[10] Black, Henry. *Gulfport Early Beginnings and Growth*, p. 31

replacing buildings damaged by fires or storms. One such example is 2555 14th Street (#28) which was built around 1986. It replaced an earlier circa 1905 building that was heavily damaged in 1986 during Hurricane Elena and was subsequently demolished after the storm.[11]

[11] *Sun Herald*, 3/6/86

Inventory of Resources

C = Contributing element; NC = Non-contributing element, PL= Previously Listed

The inventory is arranged numerically by street name in ascending numerical order by street address. Buildings are classified as "contributing" C or "non-contributing" NC to the historic character of the district. For those buildings previously listed on the National Register they have a PL designation.

13th Street

1. PL 2421 13th Street 1910 Second Renaissance Revival
U.S. Post Office

Two-story, ashlar block U.S. Post Office building with a hip roof of clay barrel vault tiles on a raised stone foundation. There are two end bays that project slightly in front of an undercut entry colonnade with Doric stone columns that support arched openings. Stone pilasters along the back wall of the colonnade echo the arrangement of the Doric columns and aid in supporting the transverse arches of the groin-vaulted porch ceiling, from which hang decorative metal lanterns in the three central bays. Concrete steps lead to the entrance colonnade. Above the entrance colonnade is a projecting balcony with iron balustrade supported by large stone scroll brackets. The façade on the first floor is seven bays (W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired, D, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired) and the second floor is also seven bays (all W-Paired). Windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash and are tall and narrow. The windows on the end bays of the first floor are recessed in deep openings with cast stone frames and have square transoms with astreated tracery. The entire window opening is topped by a cornice head with molded stone frieze. The entry doors are plate glass in aluminum frames with a transom above. The second floor windows on the end bays have a small balustrade balconies supported by stone brackets. The entire building is encircled by a heavy entablature with paneled frieze and dentiled-and-modillioned cornice. In 1963, a one-story stone addition was added to the building which wraps the left side of the build around to the rear. The addition is compatible in design and materials and features two-bays on the front with windows that match the first floor windows on the end bays. The cornerstone on the building reads: Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of Treasury; James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect; MCMIX. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. [Photo 1]

2. C 13th Street median 1920
World War I Monument

Rough faced granite block erected as a memorial to those from Gulfport who died in World War I in the median of 13th Street across from the U.S. Post Office. The front of the memorial has two recessed flat panels carved out from the stone with inscriptions. The top panel reads "ERECTED BY THE WOMAN'S MEMORIAL ASS'N OF GULFPORT. IN MEMORY OF OUR BOYS WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE IN THE WORLD WAR." The lower panel reads "DEDICATED NOV. 11, 1920." The rear of the stone has seven smooth panels with inscriptions of those that died in the war, including the location they died, the date, and their ages at the time of their death. [Photo 2]

3. C 13th Street median c 1920
Eaton Jackson Bowers Monument

Rough faced granite block erected as a memorial to Eaton Jackson Bowers. The front of the memorial has a recessed flat panels carved out from the stone with an inscription that reads "EATON JACKSON BOWERS, A MISSISSIPPIAN LAWYER STATESMAN FRIEND, 1865 – 1939." The rear of the stone has a recessed smooth panel with an inscription that reads "FURNISHED BY BILOXI MARBLE WORKS." The monument was pushed slightly off of its foundation in Hurricane Katrina.

4. C 2500 13th Street 1905 Beaux Arts
State Bank of Gulfport Building

Three-story, brick and stucco Beaux Arts commercial building with a flat roof behind a cast stone parapet with a blind balustrade between low piers with projecting panels. The façade is three bays on the 13th Street side divided by stucco covered pilasters that have Ionic capitals supporting a string course between the second and third floors with a projecting pressed metal cornice that has brackets and dentil molding. The pilasters sit on large bases and a high stucco covered water table. There are simplified pilasters, absent of capitals, separating the bays on the third floor and supporting a simplified string course below the roof balustrade, with projecting cornice that has dentil molding. The first bay on the left has a paired 1/1 metal single hung sash window with transoms. The middle bay is the entrance bay and has a double leaf plate glass door in an aluminum frame with a large transom above. There is a projecting pediment supported by corbels on either end above the transom. The bay on the right has a 1/1 metal single hung sash window with transoms. The bays on the second floor each have two 1/1 metal single hung sash windows that rest on projecting cast stone sills. Both the windows on the first and second floor have cast stone lintels of angled blocks with a keystone and large blocks on each end. The windows on the third floor are 1/1 metal single hung sash. The 25th Avenue side of the building has five bays divided in the same manner as the 13th Street side. The first, second and fourth bays from the left on the first floor each have a paired 1/1 metal single hung sash window with transoms. The third and fifth bays each have doors and pediments that are the same as the ones on the middle bay of the 13th Street side. The windows in the bays on the second and third floors match the windows on the second and third floors of the 13th Street side. Many of the windows were heavily damaged during Hurricane Katrina and have been replaced with new windows. According to Sanborn Maps it appears as if the third story was added to the building between 1921 and 1929.

5. NC 2504 13th Street c. 1925

One-story, stucco covered brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting stucco cap. Shed roof canopy over the storefront with a metal panel roof supported by metal columns with decorative capitals and boots. The façade is three bays (W-Quadrupled, D, W-Quadrupled) divided by stucco pilasters that extend above the parapet line. The windows are 1/1 fixed lights in aluminum frames. The wood entry door is double–leaf with four lights over a single projecting panel. The storefront was damaged in Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and has been rebuilt. The new storefront design and addition of the canopy make the building non-contributing

6. C 2602 - 2608 13th Street 1903 Venetian Gothic

Two-story, painted brick Venetian Gothic commercial building with a flat roof behind a capped parapet with three framed sign boards that have recessed panels below and rest on a projecting string course. There is a suspended metal canopy supported by metal rods tied to the building over the storefront. The first floor façade is divided into two bays by pilasters with capitals and bases at either end and in the middle of the facade. The bay on the left is D, W, W, W, D, W, W, W and on the right is D, W, W, W. The windows on the first floor are plate glass in metal frames and have stucco base panels below. The middle entry door is double-leaf plate glass in aluminum frames with a transom above, and the other doors are single plate glass in aluminum frames. Above the canopy are transoms in metal frames. The second floor is three bays (W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Tripled). The windows on the second floor are 1/1 wood double hung sash with the top sash arched with hood molds and projecting sills.

7. C 2605 13th Street 1903
Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Office Building

Three-story, stone and stucco office building with a flat roof behind a parapet that has a lower and large projecting cornice with brackets. Below the cornice is an inscribed sign board with "GULF & SHIP ISLAND R R OFFICE" and square recessed blocks with hexagons on either side of the letters. The façade is ten bays divided by pilasters with projecting capitals. Between the pilasters the stucco wall surface is scored to resemble large stone blocks. The first floor bays are D, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired, D, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired, D. The main entrance to the building is recessed in the center bay and the opening is framed in with projecting pilasters that have capitals which support an architrave over the opening. The central entrance door is double-leaf wood with a single light over a projecting panel and flanked by matching sidelights and transoms above each sidelight and the door. The other doors in the first and last bays are fixed wood French doors with two lights divided horizontally over a single projecting panel and a two light transom above. The windows on the first floor are 1/1 wood double hung sash with transoms above. The second and third floor bays each have paired windows. The windows on the second floor are 1/1 wood double hung sash and the end bays each have transoms above the windows. The windows on the third floor are trefoil with 1/1 wood double hung sash. The building opened in March of 1903 and housed railroad offices, U.S. Customs Collector, post office, and telegraph company. It was built from stones hauled from the pier which were dumped by ships as ballast as they took lumber out. [Photo 3]

8. C 2610 13th Street 1919

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a stepped parapet that has a cast stone cap and cartouche in the center. The first floor façade is four bays divided by cast iron columns. The first bay, on the left, has a tripled 1/1 metal single hung sash window unit; the second, a plate glass door with aluminum frame and eight divisions, sidelights and transom; the third bay matches the first bay; the fourth bay, on the right, has a 1/1 metal single hung sash paired window unit followed by the same door unit as in the second bay, then followed by another 1/1 metal single hung sash paired window. Above the doors and windows, where the original transoms would have been, are stucco panels. Below the windows are stucco base panels. The first and second floors are divided by a cast stone string course. The second floor is divided into five bays (W-Paired, W-Paired, W, W-Tripled, W-Tripled) separated by brick pilasters with a recessed panel and a terra cotta string course above the pilasters. The windows are 1/1 metal single hung sash with transoms above and the lower sash smaller than the upper sash. A portion of the wall on the second floor was destroyed by Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and has been rebuilt. The windows on the second floor were completely destroyed during Hurricane Katrina and the replacements are new to meet hurricane standards and are compatible to the originals.

14th Street

9. C 2300 14th Street 1917

One-story, brick and stucco commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet. The parapet has three divisions with the central one having a quatrefoil relief with "1917" in the center. The stucco in the parapet is scored to resemble large blocks of stone and the two outer divisions have remnants of painted signs on top of the stucco. The storefront is three bays and is separated by concrete columns with recessed panels and concrete lintels over the openings, also with recessed panels. The storefront was destroyed by Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and has not been rebuilt.

10. C 2301 14th Street 1926-1927
Markham Building

Eight-story, former hotel with stucco covered brick and ashlar blocks on a granite water table with a flat roof behind a parapet with centered pediments that have terra cotta cartouches. There are two terra cotta string courses between floor two and three and between seven and eight. There are recessed entries on the 14th Street and 23rd Avenue sides of the building and at the corner of 14th and 23rd. The entrance on the 14th Street side has a projecting barrel vault canvas awning supported by metal poles. The first floor façade was heavily damaged by Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and the openings (seven bays) have been boarded up. The second floor has seven bays with original 10/10 wood double hung sash windows with pent canvas awnings. Floors three though eight have eleven bays (W-Paired, W, W, W, W, W-Paired, W, W, W, W, W-Paired). Windows on those floors are fixed glass in metal frames with no divisions. There is a one-story rear addition to the building. The architects for the building were Benjamin Marshall from Chicago and N.W. Overstreet from Jackson, Mississippi. The contractor was C.A.D. Bayley Co. of New Orleans. The hotel officially opened on January 29, 1927 and was named for Charles Markham who was the president of Illinois Central Railroad at the time. [Photo 5]

11. C 2304 14th Street c. 1955

One-story, painted scratch brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a stucco sign board in a projecting frame that extends to the building at 2306. An arched canvas awning covers the storefront and is supported by thin metal poles. The façade is three bays (W-Paired, D, W-Paired). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames. The entry is slightly recessed and the door is plate glass in an aluminum frame with sidelights and a transom.

12. C 2306 14th Street c. 1955

One-story, painted scratch brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a stucco sign board in a projecting frame that extends to the building at 2304. The façade is two bays (D, W-Tripled). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames. The entry is slightly recessed and the door is plate glass in an aluminum frame with sidelights and a transom.

13. C 2320 14th Street c. 1940 Art Moderne
Hatten Building

Three-story Art Moderne painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a simple parapet with a projecting cornice of a single brick. Stuccoed entry canopy cantilevered from the building with rounded corners and outlined in a projecting band. "Hatten Building" appears in the canopy. There are several soldier course string courses across the building and outlining the windows. The first floor is eleven-bays (W-Tripled, D, W-Paired, W, D, W, W, W-Paired, D, W-Tripled). The windows are fixed glass in aluminum frames divided horizontally in three parts. The doors are plate glass in aluminum frames. The windows flanking the main entry door are fixed glass and flanking those windows on either side are circular windows with nine divisions, also in aluminum frames. The second floor is four-bays (W-Sextupled. W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Sextupled) and the third floor is six-bays (W-Sextupled. W, W-Paired, W-Paired, W, W-Sextupled). The windows on the second and third floor are original metal awning windows divided horizontal in three parts and have angled brick sills. [Photo 6]

14. NC 2408 14th Street c. 1980

One-story, stucco over brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting cornice. The sides of the building are brick. The façade is three-bays (W, D, W) with each bay recessed in a segmental arch opening. The windows are plate glass in metal frames and the entry door is double leaf with wood doors that have nine beveled lights over a single recessed panel. The building has multiple stucco string courses and the parapet is divided into seven parts by vertical stucco bands. The arched openings also have a stucco band outlining the top of the opening and a stucco keystone. Between window and door openings there are circular features outlined in a stucco band.

15. C 2409 14th Street c. 1910

One-story, stucco covered brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. The parapet has a sign board framed in a projecting stucco border. Shed roof cantilevered canopy over the storefront is covered in metal standing seam panels. There is a recessed entry to the building. The façade is seven-bays (W, W, D, W, W, W, W-Tripled). The aluminum frame windows are plate glass divided horizontally in three parts with the middle part larger than the upper and lower part. Below the windows is a ceramic tiled base panel. The entry door is a commercial door with plate glass in an aluminum frame flanked by sidelights and a transom.

16. NC 2413-2415 14th Street c. 1910

One-story, stucco covered brick double commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting Dryvit or fiberglass cornice. Cantilevered hip roof canopy with asphalt shingles over the storefronts. The left storefront is five-bays (W, W, D, W, W) and the right storefront is three-bays (W, W, D). The windows are plate glass in metal frames and appear to be original or early to the building. Behind the storefront glass there is a cast iron column. The entry doors are plate glass in aluminum frames and have transoms above. The addition of the mansard roof and the projecting cornice make the building non-contributing.

17. C 2417 14th Street c. 1920

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. A suspended metal canopy extends from the building and is supported by metal rods tied to the building. The façade is five-bays (W-Paired, W, D, W, W-Sextupled). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames with a horizontal division dividing the window in a smaller upper part and larger lower part. The windows rest on angled brick sills over a brick base. The entry doors are double-leaf wood with a single light over a single projecting panel flanked by matching sidelights and a transom that goes over the doors and sidelights. Above the canopy are eight transom lights framed in wood. The storefront was damaged in Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and has been rebuilt in a compatible style for the building.

18. C 2419 14th Street c. 1925

Two-story, painted brick and stucco commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a simple projecting cornice supported by brick corbels. A sign board in the parapet is framed in soldier course brick. There are stucco pilasters on either end of the building. Suspended metal canopy tied to the building by metal rods. The façade on the first floor is three-bays (W, D, W). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames horizontally divided in two with a small upper portion and rest on angled brick sills with a brick base below. The entry doors are double-leaf glass in aluminum frames with a transom above. Above the canopy are six metal frame transom windows. The second floor is two-bay (W-Paired, W-Paired). The windows are wood single hung sash with angled brick sills. The storefront was damaged in Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and has been rebuilt in a compatible style for the building.

19. C 2420 14th Street c. 1920

One-story, brick double commercial building with a flat roof behind a stepped parapet with cast stone cap. The parapet is vertically divided into three bays with pilasters framed in cast stone with a rough stucco center that rest on cast iron columns. There are also cast iron columns on each end of the building. The outer bays have a diamond panel framed in cast stone with a basket weave pattern brick in alternating colors inside the diamond. The central bay has a sign for the building. Each of the bays has a Flemish Bond pattern to the brick with the bricks in two colors. A suspended flat roof metal canopy is attached to the building by metal rods. The storefront has seven-bays (W, W, D, W, W-Tripled, D, W-Tripled) and two recessed entries. The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The door on the left is double-leaf frameless glass with a transom above. The door on the right is metal clad wood with a central light that is painted over, surrounded by seven projecting panels. [Photo 5]

20. NC 2421 14th Street c. 1920

Two-story, brick commercial building covered in Dryvit panels with a flat roof behind a parapet. Cantilevered metal canopy covers the storefront. The façade is three-bays (W-Paired, D, W-Tripled) and has a recessed entry. The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames. The entry door is wood with an oval glass light flanked by sidelights and a transom above. The second floor has two-bays (W-Quadrupled, W-Quadrupled) with wood casement windows. The changes to the façade have rendered the building non-contributing.

21. NC 2423 14th Street c. 1925

One-story, brick commercial building covered in stucco and Dryvit panels. Shed roof metal canopy covered in standing seam metal. The storefront is two-bays (W-Paired, D). There are stucco pilasters on either end of the building. The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames divided horizontally in two with lower portion smaller than the upper portion. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame with a transom above. The changes to the façade have rendered the building non-contributing.

22. NC 2424 14th Street c. 1920

One-story, brick commercial building covered in rough stucco with a flat roof behind a parapet with projecting cast stone cap and six decorative cast stone blocks that rise above the parapet cap. There has been a new stucco storefront attached to the building that projects slightly from the historic façade and has a metal panel roof. The later storefront is covered in smooth stucco and has five-bays (W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Paired, D, W-Tripled) with projecting pilasters that divide each bay. The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames horizontally dived in two with the lower portion smaller than the upper portion. The entry door is plate glass with an aluminum frame. The new storefront attached to the building renders it non-contributing.

23. NC 2425 14th Street c. 1925

One-story, brick commercial building covered in stucco. The parapet has two projecting string course that form a sign board and have three rectangular stucco blocks at each end. Below that is a projecting cornice with dentils below that run the length of the building. Shed roof metal canopy over storefront is covered in standing seam metal. The storefront is four-bays (D, W, W, W). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames divided horizontally in two with lower portion smaller than the upper portion. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame with a transom above. Below the windows is a tiled base panel. The changes to the façade have rendered the building non-contributing.

24. C 2429 14th Street c. 1925

One-story, brick commercial building with the parapet covered in concrete panels, of alternating colors, that hide a flat roof. Below the cast concrete panels the wall surface is recessed and is covered in glazed brick tiles. A cantilevered projecting canopy wraps the corner covering both façades. The entry is recessed in the corner of the building. The front façade is four-bays (W, W-Paired, W-Paired, D) and is divided by concrete pilasters, each with a globe light above. The windows are plate glass in metal frames. The entry door is double-leaf with plate glass in an aluminum frame. It appears as if the building on the outside was completely remodeled around 1960 which makes the changes to the building significant and the building contributing.

25. C 2500 14th Street 1928 Neoclassical
Hancock Bank

Eight story, Neoclassical, brick and ashlar block office building with a flat roof behind a projecting cast stone cornice. Below the cornice is a cast stone string course with decorative detailing and on the main façade above the string course is a cast stone shield surrounded by a braided wreath. The first two stories of the building are covered in ashlar on a granite water table and above that the building is sided in brick. The entrance to the building is recessed under a two-story opening supported by Roman Doric columns and square pilasters with capitals and bases. The recessed entrance has a two-story window wall with the double-leaf entry doors surrounded by cast stone panels. The windows surrounding the door are plate glass in metal frames with a grid pattern and diagonal divisions. Outside of the recessed entrance the first and second floors have a single bay (W-Paired) to each side of the opening with the first floor having 1/1 metal single hung sash windows and casement window on the second floor matching the window division pattern of the windows that surround the entry door. Floors three to six have five-bays (W-Paired, W, D, W, W-Paired) with 1/1 metal single hung sash windows. The seventh and eighth floor each have five-bays (W-Paired, W, W, W, W-Paired) and the seventh floor has a balcony supported by cast stone brackets that has a cast stone balustrade. The balcony is framed in cast stone detailing in a quoin pattern and cast stone pilasters between the windows that open to the balcony. The quoining and pilasters extend to the eighth floor and terminate in arches over each of the three windows. In between the pilasters that extend from the seventh to the eighth floor are cast stone panels, each with a shield, between the windows on each floor. On the seventh and eighth floors the paired windows are 1/1 metal single hung sash and the single windows are paired casement windows with eight divisions each. The casement windows on the eighth floor have an arched transom divided vertically into five divisions. [Photo 8]

26. C 2501 14th Street 1903-1904 Second Renaissance Revival

Two-story, Second Renaissance Revival style brick and stucco commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a cast stone cap. In the parapet is a projecting string course with dentil molding. The corners of the building have ashlar quoins. Between the second and first floor is another projecting cast stone string course. The first floor is stuccoed and scored into large blocks. There is a cantilevered metal canopy that wraps the corner of the building and extends over both facades. It is supported by metal rods attached to the building above the canopy. The first floor façade is six-bays (W-Paired, D, W-Paired, W, D, W-Paired). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames divided horizontally into a smaller lower section and larger upper section. The doors are in recessed entries and are double-leaf with plate glass in aluminum frames and have a transom above. The second floor has four-bays (W, W, W, W) with metal frame windows that are fixed with four divisions. The windows have cast stone sills and cast stone lintels with a flat arch of cast stone blocks. The building exhibits many of the same design features as 2505 14th Street suggesting they were constructed at the same time. The storefront and windows were heavily damaged during Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and the new storefront design and windows were rebuilt to hurricane standards and are compatible with the style of the building.

27. PL 2505 14th Street 1903-1904 Second Renaissance Revival
Hewes Building

Five-story, Second Renaissance Revival style brick and stucco office building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a cast stone cap. In the parapet is a projecting string course with dentil molding. The corners of the building have ashlar block quoins. Between the first and second floor is another projecting cast stone string course. The first floor is stuccoed and scored into large blocks. There is a suspended metal canopy attached by metal rods to the building. The first floor façade is four-bays (W-Paired, D, W-Paired, W-Paired). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames divided horizontally into a larger lower section and smaller upper section. The door is in a recessed entry and is plate glass in an aluminum frame with sidelights and a transom above. Above the canopy are two sets of four transoms framed in wood. The upper floors each have four-bays (W, W, W, W) with metal frame windows that are fixed with four divisions. The windows have cast stone headers with angled cast stone blocks and cast stone sills. The building exhibits many of the same design features as 2501 14th Street suggesting they were constructed at the same time. The storefront and windows were heavily damaged during Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and the new storefront design and windows were rebuilt to hurricane standards and are compatible with the style of the building.

28. NC 2555 14th Street c. 1986

One-story, brick commercial building covered in stucco with a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting stucco cornice. Below the cornice is projecting stucco string course. The façade is ten-bays (W, W, W, W, W, D, W, W, W, W) with each bay separated by a stucco pilaster opening. The windows are fixed wood with four divisions to resemble French doors. Between the pilasters above each window is a projecting stucco cantilever. The entry door is in a recessed opening and is double-leaf plate glass with two divisions in a wood frame with sidelights and a transom.

29. C 2601 14th Street 1903 Venetian Gothic

Two-story, Venetian Gothic painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a stepped parapet with a cast stone cap. The parapet has a projecting pressed metal cornice with recessed panels below resting on a projecting string course. Between the first and second floor is also a projecting string course. The first floor façade is seven-bays (W-Quintupled, W, D, D, D, W, W-Quintupled) separated by pilasters with casts stone capitals. The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames horizontally divided with a smaller upper portion and larger lower portion. The doors are each in recesses and are plate glass with aluminum frames. The central door is wood with fifteen projecting panels and flanked by sidelights. The second floor is five bays (W-Tripled, W-Paired, W-Tripled, W-Paired, W-Tripled). The central window is in a projecting bay with three 1/1 wood double hung sash windows and a decorative cornice above the bay. The other windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash with the top sash arched. The windows have hood molds and projecting sills. The storefront was heavily damaged during Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and the new storefront design was rebuilt to meet hurricane standards and is compatible with the style of the building.

30. C 2615 14th Street 1912

Three-story, brick commercial building that has a flat roof behind a stepped parapet with projecting blocks resembling dentils. Suspended metal canopy supported by metal rods attached to the building. Between the first and second floor is a large flat belt course with a projecting cap. The first floor façade is seven bays (W-Paired and D, W-Quadrupled, W-Tripled, W-Paired, W, W-Paired, D) divided by cast iron columns. The entrance is recessed and on the corner. The windows on the first floor are plate glass in aluminum frames with stucco panels below and transoms above the canopy. On the second and third floors there are six bays, each divided by brick pilasters with cast stone caps on the third floor. The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash and seem to be replacements as the original openings look partially bricked in and the cast stone window headers, with keystones, no longer connect to the top of the windows. The storefront was heavily damaged during Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and the new storefront design was rebuilt to meet hurricane standards and is compatible with the style of the building.

15th Street

31. C 2301 15th Street 1912-1913 Beaux Arts
First United Methodist Church

Two-story, brick and ashlar block Beaux Arts style church building that rests on a high basement. A flat roof is behind a stepped parapet with a metal cap. There is a central dome clad in metal. Even though the building has a 15th Street address the main façade faces 24th Avenue. The front façade features an entrance colonnade with two-story cast stone ionic columns supporting an architrave and pediment with cast stone dentil molding and a circular window resting on cast stone palm leaves. Concrete steps lead up to the entrance colonnade and are flanked by brick wing walls with concrete caps and metal lamp fixtures. The corners of the building and the bays on either side of the colonnade have brick quoins. Each floor has five bays (W, W, W, W, W). The entrance doors are on the sides of the recess behind the colonnade and do not face the street. They are double-leaf wood with fourteen projecting panels and the center panel of the second row from the top a light. Above the door is blind stucco transom with a laurel wreath and palms. The arch for the transom has a cast stone keystone. The windows on either end of the facade on the first floor are 1/1 wood double hung sash with stained glass. Above is a blind stucco transom with a laurel wreath and palms. The other windows behind the colonnade are 1/1 wood double hung sash with stained glass and the top sash arched. The arched openings for all of the windows on the first floor all have a cast stone keystone. The windows on either side of the colonnade on the second floor are single wood sash with stained glass resting on cast stone sills. The three windows behind the colonnade are paired wood casements with stained glass, also resting on cast stone sills. [Photo 9]

32. C 2305 15th Street 1965
First United Methodist Church Education Building

One-story and two-story, brick and concrete educational building for the First United Methodist Church at 2301 15th Street. The front of the building is one-story and has a flat roof behind a concrete parapet with double square recesses. The entry is recessed and supported by concrete columns. In the center of the recessed entry a concrete x shaped tower rises through a hole in the roof about four stores and is topped by a concrete cross. The recessed entry has a set of four plate glass 1/1 fixed windows in metal frames; a double-leaf wood entry door with a sidelight to the right and transoms above, and a tripled window unit with 1/1 fixed windows in metal frames. The rest of the front façade is brick in between regularly spaced concrete columns. The rear of the building is two-story and has detailing similar to the front of the building. The architect for the building was Milton B.E. Hill, and the contractor was George Hopkins Construction Co.

33. C 2309 15th Street 1906 Colonial Revival
Gulfport City Hall

Two-story, stucco covered brick Colonial Revival City Hall with a cross-gable on hip roof of composition shingles. The center of the roof has a raised center block with a cupola on top with Corinthian columns supporting a copper covered hexagonal dome. A pressed metal cornice runs along the roof line and has brackets and dentil molding. There is a front facing gable projecting portico on the front façade of the building supported by two-story Corinthian columns resting on square bases. Under the portico on the second floor is a cantilevered balcony with metal railing supported by metal brackets. The stucco on the first floor of the building is scored to look like large blocks and on the second floor is smooth. The floors are separated by a cornice string course. The façade on the first floor is seven bays (W, W-Paired, W-Paired, D, W-Paired, W-Paired, W). The windows are 6/6 wood double hung sash with a six light ransom above. The entry door is double-leaf wood with twelve lights over a single projecting panel and has a fourteen light transom above. The second floor is also seven bays (W, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired, W) with windows that match the first floor. The windows on both floors have large stucco covered lintels. The architect for the building was C.E. Black and the contractor was D.J. Haire of Laurel. [Photo 10]

17th Street

34. C 2415 17th Street c. 1925 & c. 1960
St. John Catholic School

One-story, painted brick school with a flat roof behind a capped parapet. It appears as if an addition was added to the original school around 1960. The main entrance to the building is in the original section and is in a recess that is framed in a curved cast stone pilaster with a simplified architrave above with a broken pediment. The original portion of the school is five bays (W – W, W – W, D, W – W - W, W – W). Originally each of the window bays used to have a ribbon of windows, but those have been replaced with single window units and brick infill. The replacement windows have are four lights in aluminum frames. The entry door is double-leaf wood with a single light. The addition has four bays (W-Quintupled, W-Quintupled, W-Quintupled, W-Quintupled). The windows each have three lights in aluminum frames and have cantilevered canopies above.

24th Avenue

35. C 1300 24th Avenue 1916-1917 Second Renaissance Revival
Carnegie Library

One-story, brick former Carnegie Library in the Second Renaissance Revival Style on a raised basement and a flat roof behind a parapet with brick cap and a small central section with a blind balustrade that has cast stone balusters. Below the balustrade is a projecting cornice string course. There are concrete steps that lead to a landing in front of the entry door. The steps have brick wing walls with a concrete cap and light poles. The first floor façade is three bays (W, D, W) separated by double brick pilasters with a cast stone Corinthian capitals supporting a projecting brick string course. The windows are 6/6 wood double hung sash with the top sash arched. The windows are framed in cast stone with a key stone at the top of the arch. There is a projecting brick panel below the windows. The door is double-leaf wood with a central light and recessed panels above and below the light. The door opening is framed in cast stone and has a projecting header above the door supported by cast stone corbels. There is an arched transom with six divisions above the header and the transom is also framed in cast stone with a keystone. The basement level has several string recessed stringcourses between five rows of brick to give the appearance of a differentiated water table from the rest of the facade. The basement level also has two windows on either side of the stairs which are paired casements with six lights each and a flat arched cast stone lintel with keystone. Built using a grant from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation of $10,000. Dedicated on November 20, 1916 and was completed on April 3, 1917. The architect was Nolan and Torre of New Orleans and the contractor was C.O. Eure of Hattiesburg. [Photo 11]

36. NC 1317 A-D 24th Avenue c. 1980

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with metal cap. The parapet has a projecting mansard canopy attached to it covered with composition shingles. The facade is eleven bays (W, D, D, W, W, W, D, W, D, D, W). The windows are single light plate glass in aluminum frames and doors are also plate glass in aluminum frames. The second door from the left is in a recess.

37. C 1319 24th Avenue c. 1925

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a stepped parapet with cast stone cap. In the parapet are five cast stone rectangular blocks framed by soldier course brick connected together with a soldier course stringcourse. Below that there is also another soldier course string course. One-story, gallery attached to the façade of the building and supported by metal box columns with a metal railing. The first floor is three bays (W-Paired, D, D). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames with transoms. The main entry door to the first floor is double-leaf plate glass in an aluminum frame with a transom. The other door is also plate glass in an aluminum frame with transom above. The second floor is two bays each with a set of French doors with no divisions and two light transoms above.

38. C 1410 24th Avenue c. 1920

Two-story, painted Flemish bond brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a stepped parapet that has a central segmental arch. The parapet is capped in cast stone and metal. Below the parapet is a stucco covered sign board framed in cast stone egg-and-dart molding. There is a suspended canopy supported by metal rods above the storefront. Above the canopy is cast stone string course with a soldier course of brick above that. The first and second floors are two bays divided by a brick pilaster with recessed panels. There are also brick pilasters with recessed brick panels at either end of the building that terminate at the parapet and have concrete balls on top. The bay on the left, on the first floor, has two sets of tripled 1/1 fixed windows with transoms in wood frames. The other bay has a double-leaf wood door unit with two lights over a projecting panel, matching sidelights, and a transom above followed by a paired window unit matching the other first floor windows. Below the windows are recessed wood panels. Each of the bays on the second floor have two sets of tripled wood 3/1 fixed windows that rest on a projecting cast stone sill with a soldier course of brick below that. Above the windows is a soldier course header and above that is a projecting decorative cast stone block string course.

39. C 1411 24th Avenue c. 1920

Two-story, brick and concrete block commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. I-beams extend from the building above the storefront and used to support a cantilevered canopy. The first floor and second floor both have one large bay. The first floor has a continuous wall of windows and two sets of doors, both in recessed openings. The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames divided horizontally in two with a smaller upper portion. The main entry door is double-leaf plate glass in an aluminum frame, and the other door is a single plate glass door in an aluminum frame. The second floor has a central window with seven divisions in an aluminum frame. The window unit, framed by cast stone blocks, is surrounded by a large masonry block screen. The second floor screen and window unit is not original to the building; however, it appears to have been done around 1960 making it a contributing change. The storefront was damaged in Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and has been rebuilt in a compatible style for the building.

40. C 1415 24th Avenue 1926

Two-story, Flemish bond brick former telephone switching station with a flat roof behind a parapet with a small cast stone cornice. In the parapet are three cast stone circular medallions. The building has a tall cast stone water table and cast stone quoins on either end of the building that terminate in a cast stone cornice with a soldier course of brick above the cornice. The first floor is three bays (W, W, D) with a recessed entry to the building though a cast stone arch with concrete steps up to the floor level. The entry door is steel with two panels. The windows are 1/1 in fixed metal frames. The second floor is three bays (W, W, W). The windows are the same as the first floor. All of the windows have flat-arched lintels with a cast stone keystone.

41. C 1417 24th Avenue 1927 Tudor Revival
Dixie Press

One-story, Tudor style commercial building with stucco finish and a flat roof behind a shed roof parapet of Spanish tiles. At either end of the building are two projecting bays with a front facing gable roof of Spanish tiles supported by wood corbels. There are projections on either end of the gable that resemble chimneys and have a diamond medallion. There is a small medallion in the gable. In each of the end bays is a nine light window in a metal frame resting on a projecting stucco sill with a blind arch transom that has decorative timbering. Below the window are three recessed stucco panels. In between the two end bays are a door and a window. The door is plate glass in an aluminum frame with a shed roof projecting canopy above. The window is a 1/1 metal single hung sash with a stucco panel below.

42. NC 1421-1423 24th Avenue c. 1930

One-story, stucco covered brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a simple projecting stucco cornice and string course in the parapet. The façade is five bays (D, W-Tripled, W, W-Tripled, D). The doors are plate glass with eight divisions in an aluminum frame with transoms. Above those transoms are arched copper covered canopies supported by metal brackets. The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames with transoms. Each of the tripled window units have a large stucco covered lintel. The single window unit has an arched copper covered canopy supported by metal brackets matching the ones over the doors. The changes to the storefront, windows, and doors have made this building non-contributing.

43. C 1507 24th Avenue c. 1930
One-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a stepped parapet. In the parapet is a framed sign board. The façade is eight bays (D, W, W, D, Filled opening, D, D, Filled opening). The two doors on the left are six panel metal clad wood doors and the other doors are metal covered slabs. The windows are 2/2 metal single hung sash horizontally divided resting on cast stone sills. The filled openings are filled with vinyl siding which also fills the openings around the metal slab doors.

44. NC 1509 24th Avenue c. 1930
One-story, brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a cast stone key stone block in the center with an angled brick soldier course that extends from either side forming a string course. The façade bricks have rough mortar between them. The façade is two bays (W-Paired, D). The window is plate glass in an aluminum frame resting on an angled brick sill and has a flat arch header with a cast stone keystone. The entry door is double-leaf wood with four lights over two projecting vertical panels. Above the door is a mansard canopy with standing seam metal panels. A metal gate covers the opening for the door. The alterations to the façade make the building non-contributing.

45. NC 1513 24th Avenue c. 1925
One-story, stucco covered brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a stucco cornice. The façade is four bays (W-Tripled, D, D, W-Tripled). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames with a stucco header and sill. The doors are plate glass in aluminum frames and have a transom above. The doors and windows each have individual pent canvas awnings. The alterations to the façade make the building non-contributing.

25th Avenue

46. NC 1300 25th Avenue c. 1980
Two-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a stepped parapet. The central portion of the building projects slightly from the rest of the building and has a projecting cornice band in the parapet and has a cantilevered canopy over the first floor supported by metal tie rods. There are also projecting cornice bands on the rest of the front of the building. The façade on the first floor is eleven bays (W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Paired, D, W-Paired, W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Tripled). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames with transoms. The entry door is double-leaf with plate glass in aluminum frames and transom above. The second floor is nine bays (W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Tripled, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames with transoms. There is a projecting stucco belt course between the first and second floors.

47. C 1307-1311 25th Avenue c. 1925
One-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a molded projecting terra cotta parapet. There are recessed entry bays on either end of the building outlined with cast stone and with a cartouche at the top of the parapet and a decorative panel in the parapet. In between the recessed door bays the parapet is also outlined in decorative cast stone. The façade is seven bays (D, W, W-Tripled, W-D-W, W-Tripled, W-Paired, D). The outer two bays have the recessed door openings and the other bays are separated by cast stone pilasters. Between the recessed door entry bays there is a suspended metal canopy supported by metal rods tied to the building. Each of the recessed entry door bays at either end each have a wood door with an oval light and a transom above with segmental arch to it. The recess for the door is outlined in decorative cast stone. The other bays have plate glass windows in metal frames, except for the center bay which has a recess with a wood entry door, with an oval light, and sidelights flanked by plate glass windows in metal frames. Above the canopy are transoms.

48. C 1310 25th Avenue c. 1925
Two-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a stepped parapet with terra cotta coping that has a central cartouche. The first floor façade is recessed and supported by metal columns with capitals, boots, and decorative iron work frieze between the columns with brackets. The first floor has four bays (D, W, W, W). The windows are divided in three parts with a large twelve light fixed central window flanked by a five light window and twelve light fan light above. The entry door is double-leaf wood with four lights over a projecting panel flanked by matching sidelights and a twelve light fan light above. The second floor is also four bays (W, W, W, W). The windows are paired wood casements with eight lights each and a fan light above with four lights. The windows have applied louvered shutters that are arched at the top.

49. NC 1313 25th Avenue c. 1920

Two-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet, which has a molded projecting cornice. On either end of the building are pilasters with bases. Cantilevered balcony with metal railing supported by metal brackets. The façade on the first floor has been altered and is two bays (D, D). The doors are wood with two lights over four projecting panels with a transom above and hinged louvered shutters. The door on the right is in a recess. There are no storefront windows on the building as is typical with the age of the building and surrounding buildings. The second floor is also two bays (W, W). The windows are paired casements with a single light, transom above, and hinged louvered shutters. Above the transoms is a cast stone lintel. The alteration of the storefront and the change in windows on the second floor make the building non-contributing.

50. NC 1314 25th Avenue c. 1925
Anderson's Theatre

Two-story, painted brick and stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a stepped parapet with a cast stone cap. The parapet has an outlined sign board with "ANDERSON'S THEATRE" in the board. The first floor is divided into four bays (W, D, D, W) separated by stucco covered pilasters. The second and third bays are recessed and separated by a stucco covered column. The windows are wood frame with forty-two lights. The entry doors are double-leaf with ten lights over a single recessed panel. The second floor is divided into seven bays (W, W, W, W-Paired, W, W, W) separated by brick pilasters that terminate in a projecting cornice string course. Above the first, third, fourth, fifth, and seventh bay is a recessed panel. The windows are 2/2 metal single hung sash horizontal divided. The changes to the façade have made the building non-contributing.

51. C 1315 25th Avenue c. 1925

Two-story, stucco covered brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet. Paneled pilasters on either end of the building. There is a heavy string course between the first and second floor. Suspended metal canopy supported by metal rods tied to the building. The first floor is five bays (W-Paired, W, D, W, W-Paired) with a recessed entry. The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames. The entry door is double-leaf glass in an aluminum frame. The windows and doors have transoms above and below the canopy. There are also five transoms above the canopy framed in wood. The second floor is two bays (W-Paired, W-Paired). The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash and rest on a stucco covered sill and have stucco covered projecting lintel. The storefront and second floor windows were damaged in Hurricane Katrina in 2005. The replacement windows are compatible with original windows and the storefront has been rebuilt in a compatible style for the building meeting hurricane standards.

52. NC 1410 25th Avenue c. 1910

Two-story, stucco covered brick commercial building with a heavily altered façade circa 1990. There is a flat roof behind a parapet with a projecting string course. The first floor façade is recessed behind a stucco column and horizontal member that extends from the column to the wall. Cantilevered projection over the sidewalk that extends from the horizontal member. The first floor has two bays (W-Paired, W – D – W). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames. The entry door is plate glass in an aluminum frame. The second floor is also two bays (W-Paired, W-Paired) with plate glass windows in aluminum frames. The alterations to the façade circa 1990 have made the building non-contributing.

53. C 1413-1415 25th Avenue 1927
Hewes-Martin Building

Two-story, Flemish bond brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a cast stone cap and pediment in the middle of the building. In the pediment, inscribed in cast stone blocks on two lines is "HEWES-MARTIN" and "BUILDING." Below that is another set of cast stone blocks that read "BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION." The first floor is three bays (W-Tripled, D, W-Tripled) separated by brick pilasters with flat cast stone caps. The windows are plate glass in wood frames with transoms above and recessed wood panels below. The entry door is double-leaf wood with a single light over a single projecting panel. Above the door is a projecting glazed terra cotta cast stone pediment supported by glazed terra cotta scroll corbels. Between the pediment and door are glazed terra cotta blocks inscribed with "OFFICE." The second floor is eight bays (W, W, W, W, W, W, W, W) with 1/1 wood double hung sash windows resting on cast stone sills and with a soldier course header. The second floor façade is framed by cast stone blocks with egg-and-dart molding.

54. NC 1414 25th Avenue c. 1925

Two-story, heavily altered, stucco covered brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a stepped parapet with a sign board in the parapet that reads "OWEN." Below the sign board is a string course cornice with a series of six framed panels below that and another string course below that. The first floor façade is five bays (French Door, French Door, D, Opening, Blind Panel) separated by Dryvit pilasters scored and blocked to look like stone. The two wood French doors on the left are fixed and have five lights to each part and have a transom above. The other door is in a recess and is wood with ten lights that mimic the French door, although it operates as single door. It also has a transom above. The bay with opening is a drive-through to the rear of the building. The second floor is six bays with the same French doors as the first floor. Each of the doors on the second floor has a slightly projecting balcony with metal railing. All of the doors have a pediment window hood. There is a flat string course that runs between the first and second floors. [Photo 13]

55. C 1417 25th Avenue c. 1930

One-story, scratch brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a stucco cornice. The façade is three-bays divided by brick pilasters with a stucco base and corners. The first bay on the left has three plate glass windows in a metal frame followed by an angled recess with another window and a wood door with a single light. Above the first bay are three sets of four light wood frame transoms The middle bay is a mirror image of the left bay except that the middle transom is boarded over and has an air conditioner in it. The bay on the right has a wood frame door with a single light followed by four plate glass windows in metal frames. The transoms on either end of the right bay have four lights and the middle one has three lights with one of the lights filled with an air conditioning unit. Below all of the windows is a stucco base panel.

56. C 1420 25th Avenue c. 1960
Firestone Automotive

One-story, L-shaped painted brick auto service building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. The front portion of the building is the retail section and the rear contains the service bays. On the retail section of the building there is a cantilevered canopy with "Firestone" in individual letters on top. There is a recessed entrance with frameless glass doors. The rest of the façade is a ribbon of plate glass windows in metal frames on angled brick sills and brick base panels. There are two service bays each with two divisions. The doors covering the service bays are metal roll up doors.

57. C 1423-1425 25th Avenue c. 1920

One-story, painted brick commercial building with the upper portion of the façade covered in a metal slip cover. There is a flat roof behind the slip cover. A suspended metal canopy is supported by metal tie rods attached to the building over the storefront. There is a recessed entry with two separate plate glass doors in aluminum frames. The rest of the façade is made up of a ribbon of plate glass windows in metal frames that rest on angled brick sills and have a brick base panel below. It appears as if the façade was renovated in the 1950s when the slipcover was added, thus making the building contributing.

58. NC 1427-1429 25th Avenue c. 1920

One-story, stucco covered commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a Dryvit cornice. Two framed sign boards are located below the cornice. There is a recessed entrance with side doors of plate glass in aluminum frames. On either side of the entrance are three part plate glass windows in aluminum frames with stucco base panels below. Above each of the window units and the recessed entrance is a suspended metal canopy supported by metal rods tied to the building. The recent changes to the façade have made the building non-contributing.

59. NC 1430 25th Avenue c. 1980

One-story, brick bank drive through set far back on the site with a metal panel parapet and flat roof. There are two separate brick buildings under the drive through and brick columns at the far right end. The brick building in the middle has a metal slab door with a single upper light and a plate glass window in an aluminum frame. Above the door and window is a pent metal awning.

60. NC 1501 25th Avenue c. 1980

One-story, wood frame commercial building with a side facing gable roof of metal panels on a concrete foundation. The façade is three bays (W, D, W) with Hardiplank siding. The windows are 8/8 metal single hung sash with applied louvered shutters. The entry door is metal clad wood with six projecting panels.

61. NC 1600 – 1610 25th Avenue c. 1925

One-story, stucco covered brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet. The building was originally one building and the façade has been altered to look like two separate buildings. The storefront on the left has four bays (W-Tripled, W-Tripled, D, W – W) separated by stucco pilasters. The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames with stucco base panels below. The door is also plate glass in an aluminum frame with sidelights and a transom above. The storefront on the right is separated from the other storefront with a stucco pilaster that extends above the parapet and has a cornice. There is a companion pilaster at the end of the storefront as well. Between the two pilasters the parapet has a cornice. The storefront is two bays (W-Tripled, D – W-Tripled) and has a suspended metal canopy tied to the building with metal rods. The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames. The door is also plate glass in an aluminum frame with a single sidelight. The changes to the façade have made the building non-contributing.

62. NC 1601 25th Avenue c. 1980

One-story, wood frame commercial building with a mansard roof of asphalt shingles on a concrete foundation. The building is sided in wood panels and the entrance is on the 16th Street side of the building and not the 25th Avenue side. The façade on the 16th Street side is four bays (W, W, D, W). The windows are plate glass in wood frames and the door is plate glass in an aluminum frame.

63. NC 1612 25th Avenue c 1925

One-story, stucco covered brick commercial building with parapet that has a slight gable to it and concrete balls on top at either end of the building. The parapet has a slightly projecting cornice and a metal cap. In the parapet is a framed stucco sign board. There is a shed roof canopy covered in metal panels over the storefront. The façade is three bays (W, D, W-Tripled). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames with a stucco sill and base panel below. The door is double-leaf plate glass in an aluminum frame. The changes to the façade have made the building non-contributing.

64. NC 1613 25th Avenue c. 1970

One-story, brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof behind a mansard roof canopy with composition shingles. The façade is six bays (W-Paired, D, D, W, D, W-Paired). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames and the doors are also plate glass in aluminum frames. Some of the windows have applied louvered shutters.

65. NC 1614 - 1616 25th Avenue c. 1970

One-story, stucco and brick double commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a stucco cap. There are stucco pilasters at either end of the building and the two storefronts are separated by a brick pilaster. There is a suspended metal canopy across both storefronts that is supported underneath by metal brackets. The storefront on the left has a quadrupled window and a door. The storefront on the right has a door followed by a sextupled window. The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames with transoms above and a metal base panel below. The doors are plate glass in aluminum frames with transoms above. [Photo 14]

66. C 1617 25th Avenue c 1925 Spanish Revival
Aubert Motor Car Co. Inc.

Two-story, Flemish bond brick Spanish Revival commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with glazed cast stone cap and steps at either end of the building that rise up to an arch. In the center of the parapet is a glazed cast stone tire with its tread end projecting from the building and wings on either side of the tire. Under the parapets at the ends of the building are cast stone shields. In the center of the parapet under the tire in terra cotta tiles is "AUBERT MOTOR CAR CO. INC." and is framed by cast stone blocks. The façade on the first floor is three bays (D, W-Quadrupled, D). The doors are double-leaf wood with single lights and an arched fan light transom above with stained glass and a circular insert with the Star of David and "DB" in the center of the star. The door and transom are surrounded by a glazed tile frontispiece with Corinthian rope columns supporting a highly decorative top portion with a coat of arms, profile of a medieval armored helmet, scrolls, egg-and-dart molding, and an open shell. The windows are plate glass in wood frames with transoms above. The second floor is five bays (W-Paired, W-Tripled, W-Quadrupled, W-Tripled, W-Paired). The two sets of paired windows are single wood casements with eight divisions separated by a glazed tile Corinthian rope column and individual arched transoms above each casement. The other windows are made up of single wood casement windows with eight divisions and three light transoms above. All of the windows rest on angled brick sills. [Photo 15]

67. C 1618 – 1620 25th Avenue c. 1925
One-story, brick double commercial building with a flat roof behind a projecting parapet with metal cap. In the parapet are five recessed sign boards. The storefront on the left (1620) has a shed roof canopy with asphalt shingles. The façade of the left storefront is three bays (W-Tripled, D, W-Paired) separated by projecting brick pilasters. The tripled window is wood frame and the glass has been covered with plywood. The paired window is plate glass in a metal frame. The door is double-leaf wood with the glass boarded over. The storefront on the right (1618) has two bays (W-Quadrupled, D). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames and the door is double-leaf also plate glass in an aluminum frame.

68. C 1623 A 25th Avenue c. 1955
One-story, painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a dentil cap. Shed roof canopy with metal panels covers the storefront. The façade is two bays (W-Paired, D). The window is plate glass in an aluminum frame with a brick base panel below. The door is also plate glass in an aluminum frame with a transom above.

69. C 1623 B 25th Avenue c 1955
One-story, brick and stucco commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a metal cap. Suspended metal canopy covers the storefront and is attached to the building with metal rods. The façade is three bays (W-Tripled, D, W-Tripled). The windows are plate glass in metal frames that rest on angled brick sills with rough brick base panels below. The door is double-leaf plate glass in an aluminum frame with a transom above.

70. C 1625 25th Avenue c. 1925 Spanish Revival
One-story, Flemish bond brick Spanish Revival commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a glazed cast stone cap. The right end of the building has a higher parapet with an arched top and a glazed cast stone medieval shield with a frontal view of an armored knight's helmet above the shield. The façade is two bays (W-Quintupled, D). The windows are plate glass in aluminum frames divided horizontally in two, approximately at the middle. The windows rest at sidewalk level and have no base panels. Above the window is a pent canvas awning. The door is double-leaf plate glass in aluminum frame with sidelight and an arched transom above which fills an arched opening outlines in soldier course brick. A pent canvas awning fills the arched opening. On either side of the windows and the door are cast stone water table blocks.

71. C 25th Avenue median c. 1920
Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway Marker
Granite monument erected in the median of 25th Avenue to mark the Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway. The marker is a smooth granite block topped with seven small carved blocks. There is a recessed square panel with seal of the state of Mississippi carved in to the panel. Below that inscribed into the smooth surface of the block is "JEFFERSON DAVIS MEORIAL HIGHWAY" and below that "PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY." The two are separated by an inscribed diamond with double lines on either side.

26th Avenue

72. C 1301 - 1311 26th Avenue 1903 Beaux Arts
Two story, painted brick Beaux Arts commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a cast stone cap and step on the 13th Street side of the building which has "1903" in a block with a shield above the date block. Just below the parapet is a projecting cornice with dentil. The façade is divided into bays by projecting pilasters with lionic capitals and tall bases that support a projecting architrave. The 13th Street side of the building has three bays on the first (W, W, D) and second (W, W, W) floors. On the first floor the windows are plate glass in metal frames and the door is also plate glass in an aluminum frame with sidelights and a transom. Above the windows and doors is an arched wood frame transom with hood mold that has a projecting scrolled keystone. On the second floor are 1/1 wood double hung sash windows with cast stone surrounds and projecting sills supported by corbels. On the 26th Avenue façade it is eight bays for the first (D, W, D, W, W, D, W, D) and second (W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired,) floors. On the first floor the windows are plate glass in metal frames and the doors are also plate glass in an aluminum frames with sidelights and transoms except for the far right door which is double-leaf wood with lights that are boarded over. Above the windows and doors are arched wood frame transoms with hood molds that have projecting scrolled keystones. On the second floor are 1/1 wood double hung sash with cast stone surrounds and projecting sills supported by corbels.

73. C 1317 26th Avenue 1903 Venetian Gothic

Three-story, Venetian Gothic painted brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet that does not have a cap. The third story was added to the building around 1925 above the original projecting pressed cornice with recessed panels below resting on a projecting string course. There is a suspended metal canopy supported by metal roods tied to the building. The first floor façade is six bays (W-Tripled, W-Paired, W-Tripled, D and W, W-Quintupled, W-Paired and D). The windows on the first floor are plate glass in metal frames and have stucco base panels below. The entry doors are double-leaf plate glass in aluminum frames with sidelights and transom above. Above the canopy are transoms in metal frames. The second and third floors are five bays (W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Tripled, W-Tripled). The windows on the second floor are 1/1 wood double hung sash with the top sash arched. The windows have hood molds and projecting sills. The windows on the third floor are 1/1 wood double hung sash.

27th Avenue

74. NC 1308 27th Avenue c. 1920

Two-story, painted false stone veneer commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet. Suspended metal canopy supported by metal rods tied to the building. The first floor is three bays (W, D, W). The windows are aluminum frame with ten lights. The entry door is boarded over. The second floor is two bays (W-Tripled, W-Tripled) with metal casement windows that have a flat arch header with a keystone. The changes to the façade around 1980 have made the building non-contributing.

75. C 1310 27th Avenue 1903

Four-story, stucco covered brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with metal cap. It appears as if the fourth floor was added later to the building. The first floor has two large bays divided by a pilaster. The storefront on the left has a tripled window unit of plate glass in a metal frame, followed by a plate glass door in an aluminum frame, a single plate glass window in a metal frame, and a wood door with two vertical lights over a single projecting panel. The doors have transoms above. The bay on the right has a tripled window unit of plate glass in a metal frame, and a wood slab door. Each bay has a four light transom above. The second and third floors are divided into eight bays separated by pilasters with recessed panels and decorative capitals. Above each pilaster is a circular recessed panel. The windows on both floors are 2/2 wood double hung sash with the top sash arched and keystones above the windows. Below each of the windows there are recessed stucco panels framed in molding. Above the third floor windows is a string course cornice and above that "1903" is projecting from the stucco. The fourth floor has ten single sash wood windows joined together with blind arched transoms above and appears to have been added around 1955.

76. C 1316 27th Avenue 1928

One-story, stucco covered brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet. There is a string course in the parapet with a projecting cornice. The façade is one large bay with a recessed entrance. The entrance door is double-leaf plate glass in an aluminum frame, with a transom above. The windows on either side of the door are plate glass with two divisions each, in metal frames. Below the windows are stucco base panels. Above the door and windows is a glass block transom.

77. C 1318 -1320 27th Avenue c. 1920

One story, stucco covered brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a stepped parapet. There is a string course in the parapet with dentil molding. The storefront is three bays divided by cast iron columns. The end bays have recessed entries, each with double-leaf plate glass doors in aluminum frames and transoms above. Each of the bays have plate glass windows with transoms in metal frames resting on ceramic tile base panels.

78a. C 1419 27th Avenue 1904
Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Station

One-story, L-shaped brick former railroad depot on a concrete foundation with a hip roof of composition shingles with a six-foot overhang supported by knee braces with the bottom portion of the brace resting on a projecting cast stone corbel. Central section of the roof is flat behind a parapet with cast stone and tile caps. In the parapet is a galvanized projecting metal cornice. The façade is seventeen bays (D, W, W, Freight Door, Freight Door, D, D, W, W, W, D, W, W, W, D, W, Freight Door). The majority of the doors and windows are boarded over. There are a few of the wood windows with only the lights covered and it appears that the windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash. The freight doors are wood and have a chevron pattern to them. The entry door and transom are covered over. The windows and doors on the central section have terra cotta lintels and cast stone sills. There are two wood doors visible, both are wood and one has twelve lights over two recessed vertical panels and a four light, vertically divided, transom above. The other door has four lights over three recessed panels and the transom is covered. [Photo 19]

78b. C Railroad Passenger Shed c. 1925
One-story, wood frame open railroad passenger shed with a hip roof of composition shingles on large concrete tapered bases. The columns supporting the roof have large decorative braces and lights. The framing under the roof is open. Exposed rafter tips are visible.

78c. NC World War II Memorial 2009
One-story, wood frame World War II memorial with a hip roof of metal panels supported by square wood columns with capitals and bases. All four sides are open and in the center are panels with the names of soldiers who died in the War. Above the columns is an architrave and projecting cornice with the roof above.

28th Avenue

79. C 1313 28th Avenue c. 1930
One-story, brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with a cast stone cap. The façade is six bays (W, W, D, D, W, W). The lights of the windows have been boarded over; however, the wood frame is still visible and rests on an angled brick sill. One of the entry doors is completely boarded over and the other is wood frame and only has the light boarded over. Both transoms above the doors are visible and they are wood frame. The side of the building which is visible is concrete block.

80. C 1323 28th Avenue c. 1930
One-story, stucco covered brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a projecting cornice in the parapet. There is a suspended metal canopy over the storefront supported by metal rods that tie into the building. The façade is three bays divided by projecting pilaster columns. The first bay on the left has an aluminum frame glass door and a tripled plate glass window in aluminum frames. The middle bay has two sets of tripled windows of plate glass in aluminum frames. Above the doors and windows and canopy are transom windows in aluminum frames. The bay on the right has and a tripled plate glass window in aluminum frames followed by an aluminum frame glass door.

81. C 1325 28th Avenue c. 1920
Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a stucco parapet that has a string course of dentils. There is a suspended metal canopy over the storefront supported by metal rods that tie into the building. The façade of the first floor is two bays (D, W-Quadrupled). The door is plate glass with an aluminum frame and the windows are also plate glass in aluminum frames. Below the windows is a stucco base panel. Above the doors and windows, and canopy are transoms with aluminum frames. The second floor façade is three bays (W-Paired, W-Paired, W-Paired). The windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash that rest on a soldier course string course that runs the length of the building.

82. C 1401 28th Avenue c. 1930
One-story, scratch-brick garage building with a barrel vaulted roof behind a stepped parapet with cast stone block cap on a concrete foundation. In the parapet is a sign board with a painted sign that reads "MASTER BRAKE & AXLE SERVICE." The façade is four-bays (Garage Door, Garage Door, Garage Door, D). All of the garage doors are metal roll up doors. The other door is a metal slab door in a larger opening that has been filled in with vinyl siding. Above the doors a soldier course of brick runs the length of the façade.

83. C 1415 28th Avenue c. 1910
One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof behind a parapet with no cap. A portion of the brick façade has been painted over. The façade is four bays (D, D, W, W). The door on the left is wood with nine lights over three recessed panels and has a bricked in transom with a segmental brick arch. The other door opening is for a double leaf door which is no longer there. There is a wood lintel above the opening. The window on the left has been boarded over; however, the wood frame transom is still visible and has a wood lintel over the transom. The other window has been bricked in and also has a segmental brick arch like the first door. To the rear of the building a concrete block addition is visible from the front façade with a garage door sized opening; however, the garage door is no longer present.

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)

- [X] 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.
- [X] 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)

Property is:

- [ ] 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
Commerce
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance
1903 - 1961

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Noland and Torre
C.O. Eure
Benjamin Marshall and N.W. Overstreet

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance starts with the earliest structure in the district constructed 1903 and ends in 1961, 50 years before the completion of this nomination.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Gulfport Harbor Square Commercial Historic District in the city of Gulfport, in Harrison County, Mississippi represents an excellent example of commercial development in the early 1900s from a small settlement at the terminus of a rail line to a bustling port city on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. The location for Gulfport was established because of the access to the deep water channel off of the shore where the City of Gulfport is now located. That channel enabled a port to be constructed that allowed vast quantities of lumber and goods from south Mississippi to be exported around the world in addition to imported goods that were transferred inland by rail and later trucking. The wealth created from the successes of the port and shipping helped to build magnificent commercial buildings of high architectural style and detailing during the first thirty years of the 1900s in downtown Gulfport. The district represents a tapestry of commercial building styles, sizes, and construction dates, all of which give the district a unique pattern of development and character. The Gulfport Harbor Square Commercial Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, Community Planning and Development. The period of significance is from circa 1903, the date of the oldest known building in the district, to 1961, fifty years prior to this nomination. The district's significance also derives from a concentration of intact commercial, public, governmental, and religious resources illustrating not only the popular architectural styles of the period between 1903 and 1961, but also vernacular forms common during that time.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

Gulfport's Early Beginnings

Harrison County, where Gulfport is located, was established February 5, 1841.[12] It was named in honor of General William Henry Harrison, then president of the United States. Before the county was created the state legislature in 1837 chartered the Mississippi City Company which was authorized to construct a town, not to exceed two miles square, build a harbor, and construct a rail road on the coast of Mississippi.[13] A depression the following year forced the abandonment of the railroad, but the town of Mississippi City was built and became the first incorporated town on the Gulf Coast. When Harrison County was established it became the county seat.[14]

Unlike other cities along the Mississippi Gulf Coast, Gulfport is really a twentieth century city whose beginnings stem from a railroad town. In 1854 the state legislature chartered the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company to construct a railroad from Jackson, the capital city, all the way to the coast.[15] The Civil War and its aftermath caused the railroad to be abandoned.

After the turmoil of Reconstruction, the Gulf and Ship Island Company was rechartered in 1882. However in 1885 the company suspended operations for a lack of capital. One year later the company reorganized and offered the presidency to William Harris Hardy. He was the founder of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, also a railroad town, and wanted to build the rail line from the coast through Hattiesburg on its way to Jackson. In 1887 he signed a contract with the Company to build and equip a railroad from Hattiesburg to a place on the coast to be determined by a commission headed by Hardy.[16] In selecting the location for the terminus on the coast Hardy's only consideration was the shortest and most accessible route to deep water. Ship Island and Cat Island, both off of the coast of Mississippi, created a channel that was constantly being deepened by storms and water that poured into the Mississippi Sound. Hardy concluded that ships entering the harbor at Ship Island must come through the channel and if that channel was continued in a straight line it would terminate at the shore where a port city should be built. Hardy envisioned the location of the new city to become a great lumber harbor for South Mississippi's yellow pine with its location on the Mississippi Sound where the deep water of the Gulf of Mexico made its nearest approach to the mainland.

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[12] Rowland, Dunbar. *Mississippi A-L,* p. 845
[13] Black, Henry. *Gulfport Early Beginnings and Growth*, p. 9
[14] Ibid, p. 9
[15] Ibid, p. 9
[16] Ibid, p. 10

Hardy, as an agent for the Union Investment Company, bought 5,000 acres fronting on the beach from Mrs. C.M. Soria for $5 per acre.[17] J.M.T. Hamilton, a Meridian engineer was hired to survey and plat the new town; and on August 27, 1887 he drove the first stake marking the town boundary.[18] The town was laid out in a grid system with streets running north/south and east/west.

It was not until 1888 that Gulfport received its official name. Hardy was in the Jackson Clarion-Ledger office discussing names with his friend the editor, Col. R. H. Henry. Names like New Brunswick, and New Liverpool were suggested for the new town. Henry asked what the purpose was for the new town and Hardy responded "a port on the Gulf."[19] Henry suggested switching the words around and Gulfport was selected as the new name for the town.

By 1888, while the railroad progressed northward from Gulfport, the nucleus of a town emerged along 27th and 28th Avenues between the railroad right-of-way and 13th Street. Several saw mills, a grocery store, and a hotel opened. Construction began on homes as well. Unfortunately the initial progress proved to be short-lived. In 1889 several suits were brought against the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad which frightened potential investors. In 1892 the railroad ceased operations and the bondholders filed suit for the sale of the railroad's lands to recover their investment. Hardy attempted to refinance the project, but a depression in 1893 dried up all sources of revenue. When the railroad went into bankruptcy the town quickly became a ghost town as people left and businesses closed.[20]

The individual most responsible for the growth of Gulfport was Joseph T. Jones, an easterner whose Bradford Construction Company picked up the reins of the financially troubled Gulf and Ship Island Railroad in 1895. Jones spearheaded the completion of the railroad from the Gulf Coast to Jackson by 1900 and set about with drive and capital to change the face of early Gulfport.[21]

On July 28, 1898 Gulfport was officially incorporated as a town.[22] In 1899 it was stated that "Gulfport offers the greatest opportunity as a trade center for commercial enterprises and manufacturing in wood, clay, sand, cotton and wool; lumber for saw mills, clay for brick, tile and pottery and china wares, and for glass, the cotton fields joining the sheep pastures will furnish material for the factories; then there is the unlimited fisheries at its door to furnish sport and food for millions of people."[23]

Growth and Commercial Development of Gulfport

The new century brought unparalleled growth to Gulfport due to the completion of the railroad in 1900 and the port in 1902. In addition to completing the rail line, Captain Jones also oversaw improvements to the harbor and the construction of a channel extending six miles south of Gulfport. The channel, twenty-four feet deep and three-hundred feet wide, enabled larger ships to sail directly into Gulfport, thus enhancing the exportation of lumber. Navigation to and from Gulfport was also accomplished with greater facility than either Mobile, Alabama or New Orleans, Louisiana, where ships had to negotiate troublesome bays and rivers. The original idea was to extend the railroad across the twelve mile channel to Ship Island, but that proved impractical and the improvements were made on the harbor instead which officially opened in 1902.[24]

By 1900 the population in Gulfport was up to 1,000 and in 1901 the voters of Harrison County decided to move the county seat to Gulfport.[25] City leaders took note of the growth of Gulfport and in 1902 adopted a number of ordinances related to safety and sanitation. A fire department was created, the principal thoroughfares were covered in oyster shells, and a sewer system installed. In 1903 the Gulfport Board of Alderman adopted an ordinance that prohibited the building of any frame structures in the central business district.[26] The ordinance was adhered to quickly as that year construction was completed on several masonry buildings including the substantial Gulf and Ship Island Railroad office at 2605 13th Street (#7) [Photo 3], and a whole block of buildings on 26th Avenue between 13th and 14th Streets.

[17] Black, Henry. *Gulfport Early Beginnings and Growth*, p. 11
[18] Ibid, p. 11.
[19] *Sun Herald*, 1/29/84
[20] Black, Henry. *Gulfport Early Beginnings and Growth*, p. 13 and 14
[21] *Harbor Square Historic District nomination*, section 8
[22] Black, Henry. *Gulfport Early Beginnings and Growth*, p. 23
[23] *Gulfport Star Journal*, 7/27/1978
[24] *Conservation News*, 9/8/1948
[25] Black, Henry. *Gulfport Early Beginnings and Growth*, p. 32
[26] Ibid, p. 31

By 1904 the original incorporated area of Gulfport had doubled and was rapidly being built out. A special census was ordered by the Board of Alderman in 1904, which revealed a population of 4,112. A certified copy of the count was sent to the Governor of Mississippi who then officially proclaimed Gulfport a city on November 10, 1904.[27] Also in 1904 the "Union" depot (#78a) [Photo 19] opened serving the Louisville and Nashville line and the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad line.

The first Sanborn Maps for Gulfport in 1904 show the blocks with densest commercial development were the 26th and 27th Avenue blocks between 13th Street and the railroad tracks. Those blocks were developed first as they were the closest to the railroad depot. Some residential development took place on 25th Avenue north and south of the railroad tracks along with some scattered commercial development and the Methodist Church at the corner of 25th Avenue and 14th Street. South of 13th Street, on the shoreline, the Great Southern Hotel is visible. The hotel was completed in 1903, built by Captain Jones, and was the largest structure in Gulfport at the time. It survived until the 1950s when it was demolished. Additional dwellings appear on 13th Street and 24th Avenue. The newly completed county courthouse, finished in 1903, appears on 24th Avenue and featured a clock tower and round courtroom. The courthouse was demolished around 1960 for a new larger courthouse outside of the district boundary.

A new electric plant was constructed in 1905 near the Great Southern Hotel and supplied power to about 600 electric customers in Gulfport. In addition power was also supplied to the newly built street car line in Gulfport, which ran down 13th Street, and the inter-urban line which ran to Biloxi.[28] In 1925 the newly organized Mississippi Power Company took over the plant. That company still exists today and their modern headquarters are in Gulfport on the site of the early power plant. They also occupy the former Gulf and Ship Island Railroad office located on 2605 13th Street (#7) [Photo 3].

Because of the port, 293,000,000 feet of lumber was shipped from Gulfport by 1906, making it the largest lumber export city in the United States. The depletion of South Mississippi's yellow pine would end Gulfport's role in the world lumber industry by the time of America's entry into World War I, and by 1927 only 15,000,000 feet of lumber would be exported from the town's port. By that time, however, Gulfport's direct link to deep water and its proximity to South American ports made it a leading importer of perishable fruits, as it is today.[29]

The Sanborn Map in 1907 shows more commercial development on 25th Avenue between 13th and 14th Streets and the newly completed 1906 City Hall at the corner of 15th Street and 24th Avenue. There are also additional houses constructed on previously vacant lots.

In 1908, the Board of Alderman approved the city's first paving program of vitrified brick laid on a five-inch concrete foundation. When completed the project included 24th through 30th Avenue south of the railroad tracks, and 13th and 14th Streets from 24th to 27th Avenue.[30]

The population in Gulfport had grown to 6,000 people in 1910 from 1000 in 1900. In 1912 the Sanborn Map shows more commercial development along 14th Street between 24th and 25th Avenues. The Methodist Church is gone as it burned in 1911. The new church was completed in 1913 at 2301 15th Street (#31) [Photo 9] at the intersection of 24th Avenue and 15th Street across from City Hall.

Gulfport was selected in 1916 as the site of Mississippi's Centennial Celebration the following year. The Centennial Grounds were selected just east of the downtown commercial core of Gulfport. Several large buildings were constructed for the centennial when the United States entered World War I. The plans for the centennial were cancelled and the property was sold to the government for use as a naval training center and after the war it was converted into a Veterans Administration Hospital which operated until 2005 when it was damaged by Hurricane Katrina and closed.

The first public library in Gulfport opened in 1917 funded by a $10,000 grant from the Carnegie Foundation.[31] The property for the library at 1300 24th Avenue (#35) [Photo 11] was deeded to the city by Harrison County. The library remained in use until 1966 when a new much larger library opened in downtown Gulfport three blocks east of the Carnegie Library.

By 1920, the population of Gulfport grew to 8,000 continuing on an upward swing. Sanborn Maps in 1921 show additional commercial buildings constructed on 25th Avenue south of the railroad tracks; however, north of the tracks on 25th still remained mostly residential with only a few commercial structures. 26th and 27th Avenues between 13th Street and the

[27] Black, Henry. *Gulfport Early Beginnings and Growth*, p. 36
[28] *Gulfport, Mississippi 1898-1973*, p. 2
[29] *Harbor Square Historic District nomination*, section 8
[30] Black, Henry. *Gulfport Early Beginnings and Growth*, p. 43
[31] Ibid, p. 64

railroad tracks still remained the dominant commercial area of the city. More commercial structures were completed on 14th Street between 24th and 25th Avenues filling up the south side of the block.

The mid-1920s saw a big construction boom in downtown Gulfport with many new buildings being completed. Several commercial buildings were completed on 13th and 14th Streets, as well as 24th and 25th Avenues. One of the first commercial structures north of the railroad tracks on 25th Avenue was the Aubert Motor Car Co. Inc. at 1617 25th Avenue (#66) [Photo 15] completed around 1925. The Cumberland Telephone Company opened a new office and switching station in 1926 at 1415 24th Avenue (#40). In 1927 the eight-story Hotel Markham was completed at 2301 14th Street (#10) [Photo 5]. It was named in honor of Charles Markham, the president of the Illinois Central Railroad who pushed for the construction of a business hotel in downtown Gulfport. The Bank of Gulfport finished its eight-story headquarters at 2500 14th Street (#25) [Photo 8] in 1928.

The 1929 Sanborn Maps show that there was only one dwelling remaining on 25th Avenue south of the railroad tracks and north of the tracks the east side of 25th Avenue was completely commercial while the west side still had several houses. The 14th Street block between 24th and 15th Avenues was also completely filled out with commercial enterprises.

By 1930 the population of Gulfport had increased to 12,457. Commercial development continued as well, filling in vacant lots or replacing earlier structures. In 1940 the population was 15,195. Around 1940, the Hatten Building was completed at 2320 14th Street (#13) [Photo 6] and for a time served as a bus station.

The U.S. Navy returned to Gulfport with World War II and established Camp Hollyday in 1942 northwest of downtown Gulfport. That camp later became the home base for the Navy Construction Battalions. The U.S. Air Corps also came to Gulfport during the war and constructed a training base for heavy bomber crews north of the downtown. After the war ended the city took over the airfield and it became the new Gulfport Municipal Airport replacing the old Gulfport Field on 28th Street.[32]

The population in 1950 grew to 22,659. By that time, according to Sanborn Maps corrected to 1950, the area south of the tracks in the district had gone completely commercial with no residential structures remaining. However, north of the tracks on 25th Avenue there were still a few houses remaining on the west side of the street. In the 1950s and into the 1960s new commercial buildings were built on vacant lots or replaced earlier structures.

Population continued to grow in Gulfport, mainly with annexation of outlying communities, including Mississippi City, the original county seat of Harrison County. Population in 1960 was 30,204. Growth has continued all the way up to the present as the population of Gulfport in 2010 was 67,793. Gulfport has become the largest city on the Coast of Mississippi and the largest commercial center as the port still generates income from goods being imported and exported.

Architecture

Architectural styles found in the Gulfport Harbor Square Commercial District cover many commercial architectural styles of the early to mid-twentieth century. The styles found in the district include: Beaux Arts, Venetian Gothic, Second Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Tudor Revival, Spanish Revival, and Art Moderne. The historic structures in the district vary from more vernacular in the use of the architectural styles, with very simplified and restrained detailing, to more elaborate architectural features used on several of the styles.

The two-story building at the corner of the 26th Avenue and 13th Street intersection, 1301-1311 26th Avenue (#72), was constructed in the Beaux Arts style with projecting pilasters with Ionic capitals and stepped parapet on the 13th Street façade with "1903" in a center panel of the parapet. In 1905 the State Bank of Gulfport building was completed at 2500 13th Street (#4) which is at the intersection of 13th Street and 25th Avenue [Photo 4]. The building is Beaux Arts in style as well with two-story cast stone pilasters with Ionic capitals separating the brick bays and supporting a large projecting cornice. Above that cornice is the third story, which was added to the building probably around 1925 according to Sanborn Maps. The Gulfport United Methodist Church located at 2301 15th Street (#31) [Photo 9] at the intersection with 15th Street and 24th Avenue is also Beaux Arts in style. Even though the address for the church is listed as 15th Street the main façade and entrance to the church face 24th Avenue. It was completed in 1913 and is an imposing raised two-story religious building that has a two-story recessed entrance with a colonnade that features large two-story cast stone Ionic columns.

[32] *Gulfport, Mississippi 1898-1973*, p. 3

There are several buildings that were built in the Venetian Gothic style on 13th Street and 26th Avenue [Photo 17]. They include 2602-2608 13th Street (#6) and 1317 26th Avenue (#73), which are two-story buildings featuring rows of windows on the second floor with Venetian style window hoods. The building at 1317 26th Avenue is currently three-story as another floor was added to the building above its pressed metal cornice, most likely around 1925 according to Sanborn Maps. The building next to 1317 26th Avenue is also Venetian Gothic in style, featuring the same detailing as its neighbor, and built at the same time. It wraps the corner of 26th Avenue and 14th Street with an address of 2604 14th Street (#29). The Venetian Gothic buildings in Gulfport are the only examples of that style in the state of Mississippi.

There are two buildings built in simplified versions of the Second Renaissance Revival style in the district at 2501 14th Street (#26) and 2505 14th Street (#27). They were constructed at the same time between 1903 and 1904, and share similar detailing. The building at 2501 is two-story and the one at 2505 is five-story. Both have parapets with projecting cast stone cornices and cast stone quoining on the ends of the buildings. Windows feature flat cast stone arched headers with a keystone. The first floors are stucco and are scored to look like large stone blocks with flat arches serving as headers over the storefront openings. An excellent example of the Second Renaissance Revival Style is the U.S. Post Office building at 2421 13th Street completed in 1910, at the intersection of 13th Street and 25th Avenue. The massive and imposing two-story stone building sits on a raised base and features an entrance colonnade with Doric columns supporting arched openings. The building was designed by the U.S. Treasury Department, with James Know Taylor serving as the supervising architect, and was constructed by George E. Moore & Sons of Nashville, Tennessee.[33] A sympathetic one-story addition was added to the building in 1963. The Carnegie Library (#35) [Photo 11] is also an outstanding Second Renaissance Revival style masonry building finished in 1917.[34] The building was designed by Noland and Torre of New Orleans and the contractor was C.O. Eure of Hattiesburg.[35] It sits on a raised basement with a flight of stairs to the entry door and has a façade that features brick pilasters with Corinthian capitals. It serves as the terminus of 13th Street where it intersects with 24th Avenue.

The Gulfport City Hall (#33) [Photo 10] was completed in 1906 in the Colonial Revival style and was designed by C.E. Black and constructed by D. J. Haire of Laurel, Mississippi.[36] It is located at 2509 15th Street which is at the intersection of 15th Street with 24th Avenue. The symmetrically massed two-story building features a two-story portico with full height Corinthian columns and a detailed projecting cornice with brackets and dentils that surrounds the roof line. The first floor stucco is scored to resemble large blocks.

In 1928, the Bank of Gulfport completed an eight-story Neoclassical office building at 2500 14th Street (#25) [Photo 8]. At the time it was the tallest office building in Gulfport and in a very prominent location at the intersection of 14th Street and 25th Avenue. The building features a two-story ashlar stone base with recessed entrance supported by two-story Roman Doric columns. Above the base, the building is sided in brick and capped with an ornamented cast stone cornice. The seventh floor has a projecting balcony with cast stone balustrade.

A rare Tudor style one-story stucco covered commercial building was constructed at 1417 24th Avenue (#41) in 1927. It has a mansard roof of Spanish tiles and two front facing gable projections with wood brackets supporting the gables and timbering above the windows.

There are a couple of Spanish Revival style structures in the district, both located on 25th Avenue. One is the highly significant two-story brick Aubert Motor Car Co. Inc. building as identified by the terra cotta letter tiles in the parapet. It is located at 1617 25th Avenue (#66) [Photo 15] and features highly decorative detailing. In the center of the parapet is a glazed cast stone tire with its tread end projecting from the building and wings on either side of the tire. Under the parapet at each end of the building are cast stone shields. There are two sets of entrance doors at either end of the building. The doors and transoms are surrounded by glazed tile frontispieces with Corinthian rope columns supporting a highly decorative top portion with a coat of arms, profile of a medieval armored helmet, scrolls, egg-and-dart molding, and an open shell. Casement windows above the entrance doors also use glazed tile Corinthian rope columns as a separation and holding up the arches for the transom windows. The other Spanish Revival building is located at 1625 25th Avenue (#70) and is much simpler in design than 1617 25th Avenue but still features a stepped parapet in the Spanish Revival style and has a glazed cast stone medieval shield with a frontal view of an armored knight's helmet above the shield. Both buildings were constructed around 1925.

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[33] *U.S. Post Office and Courthouse National Register of Historic Places nomination form*
[34] Black, Henry. *Gulfport Early Beginnings and Growth* p. 64
[35] MDAH Historic Sites Files
[36] Black, Henry. *Gulfport Early Beginnings and Growth*, p. 36

Around 1940, the Hatten Building at 2320 14th Street (#13) [Photo 6] was built in the Art Moderne style, the only example of that style in the district. It is a three-story brick building with rounded corners and ribbons of horizontal metal frame windows that wrap around the corners. The entrance features a cantilevered canopy also with rounded corner.

The building located at 2429 14th Street (#23) was constructed around 1925; however, it received a significant remodeling to its façade around 1960 with modern materials and design. The parapet was covered by cast concrete panels, in alternating colors, and the storefront has glazed brick tiles between the bays and below the storefront windows. It also has a cantilevered canopy that wraps the corner of the building with globe lights below attached to the divisions between the bays.

Another structure with a modern design is the education building for the Methodist Church located at 2350 15th Street (#32). It was constructed in 1965 in the modern style with clean horizontal lines using brick and concrete. A concrete parapet band wraps the front of the building with double projecting squares at regular intervals giving a patterned look to the parapet. However, the most striking feature is a four-story, cross shaped tower that extends from the ground, through a hole in the roof of the recessed entrance, and supports a concrete cross at the top. The building was designed by Milton B.E. Hill and the contractor was George Hopkins Construction Co.[37]

Other architecturally significant buildings that were constructed in the district including the 1903 Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Office located at 2305 13th Street (#7) [Photo 3]. It is a large three story building with classical detailing and proportions. It has a large projecting cornice over a façade of stone and stucco detailing with the stucco scored to look like large stone blocks. Pilasters separate the bays of the building and support arches over the third floor trefoil windows. Another 1903 building, located at 1310 27th Avenue (#75), directly behind the 1903 block of buildings on 26th Avenue was originally constructed as a three-story building with paneled pilasters with Tuscan capitals, and arched windows framed in heavy molding with keystones. Somewhere around 1955 a fourth floor was added to the building above the parapet. In the process of the addition the original projecting cornice in the parapet was removed along with the decorative parapet wall above that which had a raised central section with additional ornamentation on top.[38] However, the "1903" raised lettering still remains on the building between the third and fourth floors. In 1926 construction began on the eight-story Markham Hotel at 2301 14th Street (#10) [Photo 5]. It was designed by Benjamin Marshall from Chicago and N.W. Overstreet from Jackson, Mississippi. The contractor on the project was C.A.D. Bayley Co. of New Orleans. The hotel featured a symmetrical façade topped with a front facing gable portico in the parapet with a bas relief of a laurel wreath with flanking swags.

There are several buildings that were constructed, mostly in the 1920s, with a more restrained style which still have some interesting detailing. One of those is the one-story brick building at 2420 14th Street (#19) [Photo 7] built around 1920. It has a parapet with cast stone cap that is vertically divided into three bays using pilasters framed in cast stone with a rough stucco center that rests on cast iron columns. The outer bays of the parapet each have a diamond panel framed in cast stone with basket weave pattern brick in alternating colors inside the diamond. Another significant building, this one constructed around 1925, is located at 1307-1311 25th Avenue (#47). It is also a one-story brick building and at each end of the simple building are two recessed entry bays which are framed in cast stone and have decorative cast stone panels above the entry and cast stone shields with torches at the parapet level. The building located at 1415 24th Avenue (#40) was completed in 1926 as the Cumberland Telephone Company office and switching station. It is two-story brick building on a cast stone water table with simple detailing of cast stone quoins and a cast stone projecting cornice in the parapet. The entry is recessed under a cast stone arch and each window has a cast stone keystone. There are also three cast stone circular panels above the cornice in the parapet. Also on 24th Avenue at 1410 (#38) is a brick two-story building completed about 1920 with a stepped parapet and brick pilasters with recessed panels. The two-story brick Hewes-Martin Building was completed in 1927 at 1413-1415 25th Avenue (#53). It has simple detailing that uses glazed terra cotta to frame the parapet and the second floor. In the parapet "HEWES-MARTIN" and "BUILDING" is inscribed in cast stone blocks on two lines and below that is another set of cast stone blocks that read "BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION." Above the entrance door is a projecting glazed terra cotta cast stone pediment supported by glazed terra cotta scroll corbels. Between the pediment and door are glazed terra cotta blocks inscribed with "OFFICE."

Architecturally the Gulfport Harbor Square Commercial Historic District has the largest collection of historic structures in any commercial area in the county, due to the fact that it is the largest city in the county and the wealth generated from the port and rail that provided the resources to construct those buildings. . The next city in size is Biloxi, and while it has a substantial commercial area, it is not as large as Gulfport and does not rival it in terms of architecturally impressive structures. Urban renewal efforts in Biloxi over the years have also changed the historic character of its commercial area

[37] Building Plaque
[38] Black, Henry. *Gulfport Early Beginnings and Growth*, p.32

and its buildings. The other coastal cities in Harrison County, Long Beach and Pass Christian, are much older than Gulfport; however, they never grew to a size large enough to compete with Gulfport and both have remained small cities. They both have very small commercial areas. In Long Beach the commercial area is only two blocks while in Pass Christian it is only several blocks with buildings that rise no more than two stories. Hurricane Katrina in 2005 also destroyed the majority of the historic commercial buildings in Long Beach and Pass Christian. The rest of the county inland has only small towns and becomes very rural with roughly a quarter of it located in the De Soto National Forest.

Conclusion

The Gulfport Harbor Square Historic District represents a unique pattern of development from the start of a small settlement around the rail line to that of a bustling port city that prospered from agricultural enterprises helping to support the building of the commercial core and residential areas of the town. Gulfport was located where it is because of the terminus of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad line and the port on the Gulf of Mexico. Principal growth of Gulfport took place in the early twentieth century with the majority of the commercial buildings constructed between 1903 and 1930. Commercial buildings still remain in the district from that period of growth and present a pattern of development unique to Gulfport and Mississippi. Gulfport still retains much of the same feel as it did in its heyday of the early twentieth century due to the commercial buildings that still remain from that period. Other than the capital city of Jackson, the Gulfport Harbor Square Commercial Historic District has the most architecturally impressive commercial buildings in the state. Those buildings cover a wide range of styles from Beaux Arts to Art Moderne, and include most popular commercial styles as well as vernacular versions. Gulfport is certainly a unique city in Mississippi and the Gulfport Harbor Square Historic District contains the saga of its commercial development visible in the numerous significant commercial historic structures that have survived to this day.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Black, Henry. *Gulfport Beginnings and Growth*. 1986. Rivendell Publications, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Conservation News, 9/8/1948.

Gulfport, Mississippi 1898-1973. 1973, Abbey Commercial Printers & Stationers, Gulfport, Mississippi.

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Rowland, Dunbar. *Mississippi – Volume I – A-K*. 1976 (reprint from 1907 edition). The Reprint Company, Publishers: Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Gulfport, Mississippi: 1904, 1907, 1912, 1921, 1929, 1929 – 1950. On microfilm at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Jackson, Mississippi).

Sun Herald (Gulfport, Mississippi). Issues: 1/29/84, 3/6/86, 1/24/87.

The WPA Guide to Mississippi. Golden Anniversary Edition 1988. University Press Mississippi.

U.S. Department of Transportation - Federal Highway Administration, Highway History, http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/jdavis.cfm, August 1, 2011

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_X_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
_X_ 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 #_____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
_X_ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 37
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A	16	2 98 862	33 61 572	G	16	2 98 562	33 61 181
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
B	16	2 98 954	33 61 572	H	16	2 98 562	33 61 291
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	16	2 99 119	33 61 344	I	16	2 98 742	33 61 329
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
D	16	2 99 119	33 61 107	J	16	2 98 787	33 61 271
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
E	16	2 98 939	33 60 997	K	16	2 98 826	33 61 542
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
F	16	2 98 889	33 60 987				
	Zone	Easting	Northing				

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The district boundaries are delineated on the accompanying map.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The Gulfport Harbor Square Commercial Historic District includes a group of contiguous commercial, governmental, educational, and religious buildings that represent the historic and architectural development of the commercial center of the city of Gulfport during the period of significance from 1903 to 1961.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Preziosi
organization Mississippi Heritage Trust date
street & number 600 East Amite Street, Suite 201 telephone 601-354-0200
city or town Jackson state MS zip code 39201
e-mail david@mississippiheritage.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity: Gulfport

County: Harrison **State:** Mississippi

Photographer: David Preziosi

Date Photographed: May 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 20: U.S. Post Office, 2421 13th Street
View to S

2 of 20: World War I Monument, 13th Street median
View to SW

3 of 20: Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Office, 2605 13th Street
View to SE

4 of 20: Streetscape, 13th Street and 25th Avenue
View to NW

5 of 20: Markham Building, 2301 14th Street
View to SW

6 of 20: Hatten Building, 2320 14th Street
View to NW

7 of 20: 2420 14th Street
View to N

8 of 20: Hancock Bank, 2500 14th Street
View to NW

9 of 20: First United Methodist Church, 2301 15th Street
View to E (from 24th Avenue)

10 of 20: Gulfport City Hall, 2309 15th Street
View to NW

11 of 20: Carnegie Library, 1300 24th Avenue
View to E

12 of 20: Streetscape, 24th Avenue 1400 Block Odd Side
View to NW

13 of 20: 1414 25th Avenue
View to E

14 of 20: 1614 – 1616 25th Avenue
View to E

15 of 20: Aubert Motor Car Co. Inc., 1617 25th Avenue
View to W

16 of 20: Streetscape, 25th Avenue
View to S

17 of 20: Streetscape, 26th Avenue and 13th Street
View to NW

18 of 20: Streetscape, 27th Avenue 1300 Block Even Side
View to SE

19 of 20: Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Depot, 1419 27th Avenue
View to NW

20 of 20: Streetscape, 28th Avenue 1300-1400 Block Odd Side
View to SE

Property Owner:

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

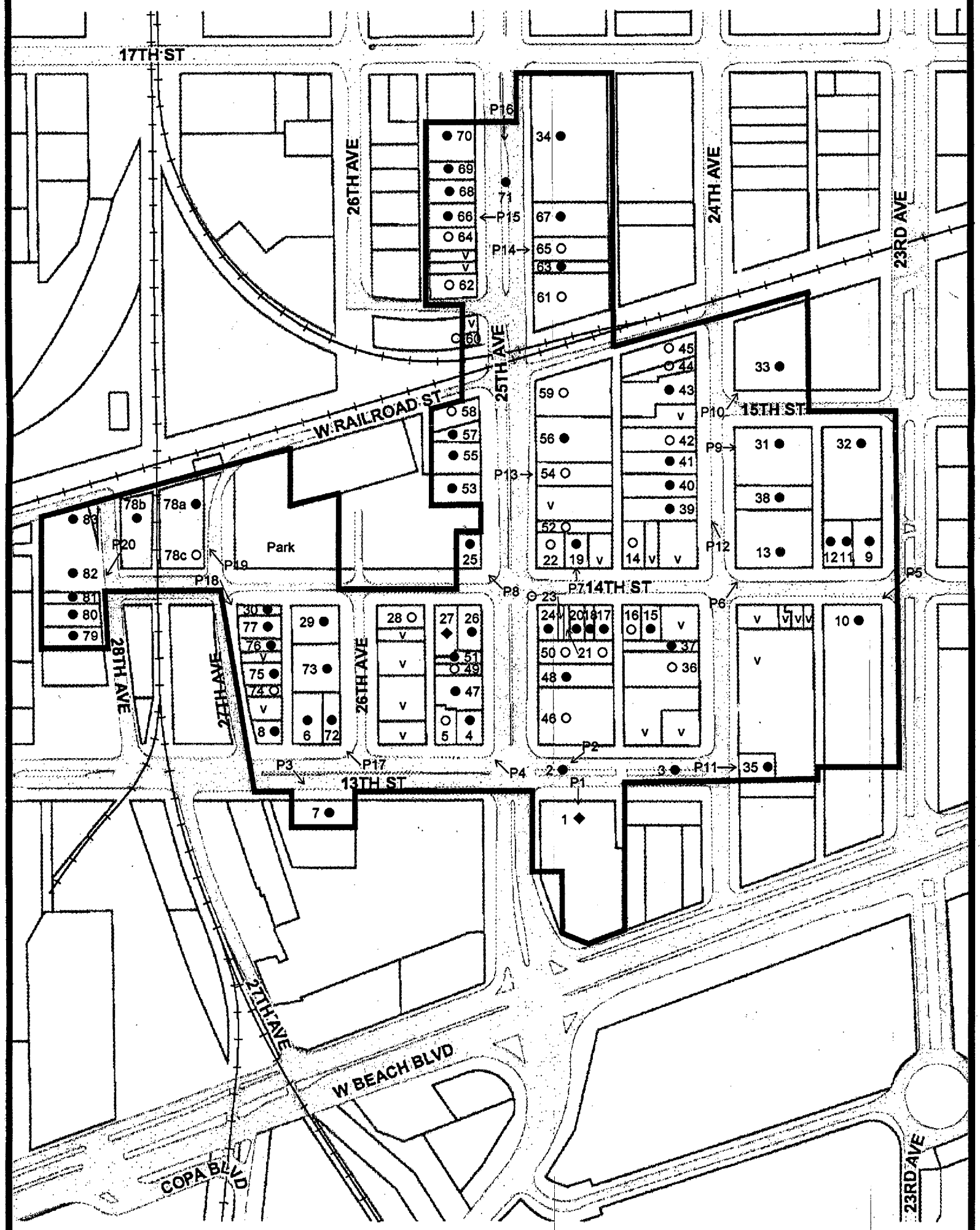
name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code

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 18 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.

Gulfport Harbor Square Commercial Historic District
Gulfport, Harrison County, Mississippi



Map Key:

▬	District Boundary	V	Vacant
●	Contributing	P	Photograph Number
○	Non-Contributing		
◆	Previously Listed		

Scale in Feet: 0 100 200 400

N

UNITED STATES
POST OFFICE

ERECTED BY
THE WOMAN'S MEMORIAL ASS'N. OF GULFPORT.
IN MEMORY OF
OUR BOYS WHO MADE THE SUPREME
SACRIFICE IN THE WORLD WAR.
DEDICATED NOV. 11, 1920.

GULF & SHIP ISLAND R R OFFICE

Hancock Bank
Hwy 49
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Markham

14th St
AVAILABLE

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Salads
Specials
Private Parties
Catering
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OPEN
PORT CITY

Hancock Bank
Hwy 49
LEFT TURN
YIELD
ON GREEN

CARNEGIE LIBRARY

OWEN
OWEN, GALLOWAY
AND MYERS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
TURANZA

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TROPHY SHOP
Varnado
FOR LEASE
MOSES'
MENS WEAR
LOCALLY OWNED
SINCE 1920

AUBERT MOTOR CAR CO. INC.
1617
Since 1949
863-7814

Hancock Bank
AUBERT MOTOR CAR CO. INC.
Jeep

1903
LOOKOUT
LOOKOUT

VISION CONSTRUCTORS INC
GENERAL
CONTRACTING
CONSTRUCTION
MANAGEMENT

LATIN AMERICAN COFFEE
COMPANY
MASTER BRAKE & AXLE SERVICE
REALTY