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

1. Name of Property

historic name Bodden, Captain Willie House
other names/site number Taylor, Larry K. House

2. Location

street & number 4002 Pine Street N/A not for publication
city, town Pascagoula N/A vicinity
state Mississippi code MS county Jackson code 59 zip code 39567

3. Classification

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. 12/20/91

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Captain Willie Bodden house sits at the front of a deep lot, facing west; the back faces east to a slough. The slough curves, making the lot about a third deeper on north side than the south, and it comes relatively close to the south side of the house. This house is located close to the north property line; a side wing on the south side at the back of the house extends across to the south property line, which falls along a parking area. Landscaping is not distinguished; a lawn and some foundation planting in front. There is one large tree in the southeast corner, and a tree close to the south of the main front gable.

The frame house in the Queen Anne style has a double-pitched roof, clad with asphalt shingles, parallel to the street, with a gable on the north and south sides. On the north front end, a clipped gable with lower ridge makes an octagonal-ended room. The projecting roof eaves with simple boxed millwork run along the main roof, and along the sides and front of the front gable, returning on themselves at the north and south gable ends of the main building mass. Verges are similar, and have a deep fascia.

A porch runs from the south side of the octagonal projection, almost to the south end of the front wall. It has a low-pitched hipped roof set right under the eaves of the main roof.

The house is clad with weatherboards and corner boards, with a water table and large skirt fascia at floor level. The house sits on brick piers with open-work brick infill at the front porch and front octagon.

At the clipped gable, the attic level has a sash glazed with colored panes. The walls are clad with rectangular-shaped shingles set with every other shingle shorter than its neighbor, making a patterned surface. On the half-octagon mass below, each surface has a two-over-two sash in a simple frame.

The three-bay Eastlake front porch projects about five feet from the front wall of the house. It has a simple boxed fascia projecting out from the boxed soffit beam. The posts are turned above a rectangular base which receives a railing with turned balusters, and below a rectangular top block to which small open-work jigsaw brackets are set. Where the porch butts the octagonal projection and the main front wall of the house, the posts are about half their typical width, and weatherboards are trimmed and fitted to butt them.

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The entrance is up concrete steps the full width of the porch bay next to the octagon, leading directly to a front door frame with a single light transom above and a single-acting door below, set with leaded glass. To the south of the door are two two-over-two double-hung sash set in single frames.

On the south gable end, the eaves return about three feet, receiving the gable verge. Sash on the end are two six-over-six double-hung, set in one frame. On the south gable end, there is a wood stair to a second floor level wood porch. At this level is a door, a small high window to the west, and a lower window to the east, all replacing probably a double sash opening like the south gable end, and indicating a residential unit inside. A small wooden louver opening falls at the top of the gable end wall.

At about three-quarters of the way each on the south gable end, an L-shaped, one-story wing (ca. 1935) with gable roof runs south a distance almost that of the main house width. At the south end, it terminates in a gable end, the front eave turning the corner to receive the verge; the eave to the east catching the verge and running west over an open porch along one side of the ell. This easterly ell also ends in a gable, with a porch at its south side. Of the porch, the east bay and easternmost bay of the south side are intact. The center bay has been reduced towards the west, and the west bay has been filled in entirely, and contains a small variant four-over-four double-hung sash. The porch, which with the floor level is about six feet or so above grade, is on brick piers, infilled with wood, and has the same posts and brackets as the front, but a variant pattern in the rail of vertical and horizontal patterned millwork.

The west elevation of this wing has on each side a six-over-six double-hung window, and at the center, a door, with head lower than the windows, of lights above panels. Another six-over-six is centered in the south gable, below a small wood ventilator in the upper gable.

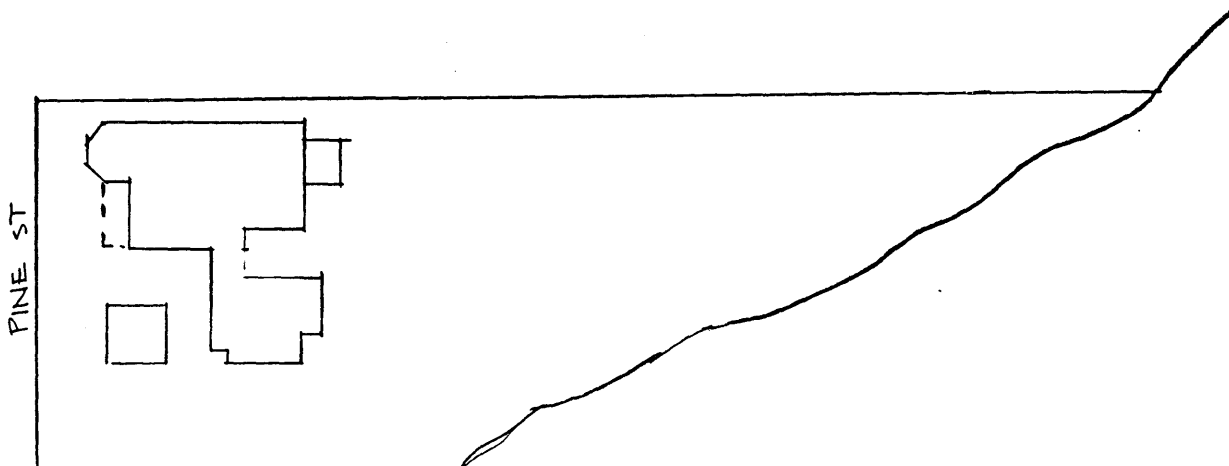
The Bodden residence is a center-hall cottage, modified by the late Victorian styles. A center hall bisects the cottage; on the north side of the hall is a pair of major rooms with a wooden mantel on the common wall in each room.

In the southwest corner of the lot, there is a wood frame garage on low concrete chain walls with a low-pitched roof. Its front gable-ended elevation has a single wide opening going out to the side street via a concrete drive.

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4002 PINE

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1910

Significant Dates
1910

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

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

4002 Pine is architecturally significant within the residential context of Pascagoula. The house was the residence of Captain Willie Bodden, a prominent sea captain who operated out of the port of Pascagoula. The Queen Anne cottage retains its original fabric, providing a tangible link to the maritime industry's impact on the socio-economic development of Pascagoula (see cover nomination).

The dredging of the Pascagoula River in 1875 led to expansion of the port and the lumber and shipbuilding industries and, correspondingly, opportunities for sea captains increased during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The house was built for Captain Bodden in 1910. Bodden was noted for his seamanship, and was one of the last skippers working for the lumber trade, and was the last captain to sail triple-masted ships out of the port of Pascagoula. Although a very late example of the Queen Anne style (see cover nomination), it is one of the most intact examples of a middle-class home in Krebsville. The cottage follows a design formula found throughout the state, but more common outside of the Gulf Coast area. The projecting bay with its clipped corners and decorative shingles on the gable end and the abutting Eastlake-detailed front porch impart a true feeling of the early twentieth century. The house type is a modified Creole cottage. It remained in the Bodden family until 1976. Subsequent owners include James W. Lee, 1976; Robert J. Dambrino III, 1982; and Larry K. Taylor, 1985.

The flourishing port created jobs, which resulted in the demand for middle-class housing. Such houses help define the area's historic context in a very tangible way, helping one to visualize, in the case of 4002 Pine, for example, the life-style of sea captains during the early twentieth century in Pascagoula.

9. Major Bibliographical References

For Bibliography See Context Statement.

N/A See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one acre.

UTM References

A

1	6
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3	5	0	5	2	5
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3	3	6	0	9	7	5
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 Zone Easting Northing

B

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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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N/A See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

So. 72½' of W 275' Lot 10, S. Krebs.

N/A See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

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

N/A See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert J. Cangelosi, Jr., Architect
 organization Koch and Wilson Architects, A Prof. Corp. date 3 June 1991
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 city or town New Orleans state LA zip code 70130