

1207

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 KREBSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

803,809,811 Kell Ave; 611,703,706,707,710,802 Mill Rd;
street & number 4011,4013,4205,4215 Pine St. N/A not for publication
city, town Pascagoula N/A vicinity
state Mississippi code MS county Jackson code 59 zip code 39567

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/district/site/structure/object categories.

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.
Signature of certifying official: Kenneth H. P. Pool
Date: Oct. 24, 1991
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.
determined eligible for the National Register.
determined not eligible for the National Register.
removed from the National Register.
other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper: Cecil D. Shull
Date of Action: 12-20-91

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Education/School

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne, Bungalow/Craftsman

Colonial Revival, Classical Revival

Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

roof Asphalt, Asbestos, Metal

other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Krebsville Historic District is set in north Pascagoula in what was referred to as Krebsville. It is a small part of that community which retains much of its turn-of-the-century appearance. The buildings are on generous lots, set spaciously apart, much the way they were when built. The 1909 Sanborn insurance map indicates that since that time, only one house, which stood at the corner of Mill and Pine, has been lost, and four houses have been added.

The district's buildings consist of a school built in 1909, six center-hall cottages (or variations thereof) built between 1894 and 1900, two historic bungalows built about 1919, a Colonial Revival cottage built about 1932, and three later, noncontributing houses. The three noncontributing houses have a scale and setting similar to the other houses and do not disrupt the visual character of the district.

1. 803 Kell Avenue (formerly Lake School) is a one-story, simply massed wood frame Renaissance style building with a hip roof and a projecting half-hip forming an entrance porch with fluted Corinthian columns and simple pilasters. Originally, there was an elaborate widow's walk atop the building. The entrance has a multiple-light casement door with a two-light transom. Windows are typically two-over-two double-hung. The 1918 Sanborn map indicates that there was a rear porch similar to the Kell Street porch. Between 1918 and 1924--most likely, 1922, the present rear wing was added as an auditorium for the school. [Classical Revival, 1909 - contributing]
2. 809 Kell Avenue is a one-story, simply massed brick bungalow with a gabled roof, having moderate overhangs. The entrance porch is centered on the mass, nearly full-width, independently roofed and supported on three iron pilasters. The entrance is in the east bay of the porch, and flanked to the west by a tripartite metal-frame window, with the larger center portion fixed. [Bungalow/Craftsman, 1949 - non-contributing]
3. 811 Kell Avenue is a one and a half story wood frame Queen Anne cottage with a steep gable roof and large gabled dormer with decorative shingles and gable ornament. The front porch is independently roofed, screen-enclosed, and supported on chamfered columns. The entrance has a two-light transom and three-light over panel side lights with a four-panel door. The entrance is flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows on each side. The 1918 Sanborn map illustrates that little has changed on the exterior since that time. [Late Victorian, 1895 - contributing]

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4. 611 Mill Road is a one-story bungalow with gable roof, two chimneys, exposed rafter ends, knee braces, and a three-bay, undercut, wraparound porch with tapered columns set on masonry piers, between which spans a wood rail. The entrance is centered in the middle porch bay and flanked by pairs of double-hung windows. [Craftsman, ca. 1919 - contributing]
5. 703 Mill Road is a one-story wood frame bungalow with a wraparound porch, undercut from a pyramidal roof, one half-hip dormer, two chimneys, Tuscan porch columns, and a centrally located entrance flanked by pairs of two-over-two double-hung windows [Craftsman, ca. 1919 - contributing]
6. 706 Mill Road is a simply massed, wood frame Colonial Revival cottage facing north. The gabled roof has a shallow slope and very small overhang. The entrance is centered on the main mass, and has an extension of the roof. It is flanked to the east by a pair of six-over-six double-hung windows, and to the west by a single six-over-six double-hung window with blinds. There is an appendage to the east, with a gable roof and a pair of six-over-six double-hung windows. [Colonial Revival, 1932 - contributing]
7. 707 Mill Road is a one-story vernacular Queen Anne styled center-hall cottage with gable roof which extends over the full-width front porch. There is one visible chimney punctuating the roof line. The front porch has turned wood columns and decorative brackets. The entrance has a replacement flush wood door. It is flanked to the west by a pair of double-hung two-over-two windows, and on the east by a single two-over-two double-hung window. There have been additions to the rear of the building since 1924. [Late Victorian, 1900 - contributing]
8. 710 Mill Road is a vernacular Italianate-influenced center-hall cottage with gable roof undercut to form a full-width front porch articulated with decorative chamfered columns. The entrance has a replacement door, which is flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows. Shortly after 1924, the rear of this residence was enlarged. [Late Victorian, 1898 - contributing]
9. 802 Mill Road is a simply massed, T-shaped Ranch-style house, facing north. It has a gable roof running parallel to the street, and a cross gable over an east end projection abutting the front porch, supported on irregularly spaced turned wood columns. Windows are grouped in twos and threes, and are double-hung. The house is clad in permastone and asbestos siding. [Modern Movement, 1952 - non-contributing]

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10. 4011 Pine Street is an Italianate center-hall cottage with a gable roof and two six-over-six double-hung windows in the gable ends. The partial-width front porch is undercut from the main gable. The entrance has a three-light transom with three-light side lights over panel and a four-panel door with circular-headed upper panels. The typical window is six-over-six double-hung. The porch originally extended across the entire facade, and there was a galleried rear wing. Alterations were made in 1933 and after 1954, which partially enclosed the front porch and enlarged the rear. [Late Victorian, 1894 - contributing]
11. 4109 Pine Street is a one-story frame residence, simply massed, with wraparound front porch undercut from the gable roof, which runs perpendicular to the street. [Bungalow/Craftsman, 1958 - non-contributing]
12. 4205 Pine Street is a one-story, simply massed wood frame double, vernacular Queen Anne center-hall cottage with a gable roof, independently roofed full-width front porch, and shed roof rear appendage. The front porch has turned wood columns; the typical windows are double-hung six-over-six lights, and the two entrance doors have six lights over three panels. The rear of the house was enlarged sometime between 1924 and 1954. [Late Victorian, 1900 - contributing]
13. 4215 Pine Street is a one-story wood frame Queen Anne cottage with rear additions and a simple gable roof. The front porch has an independent roof, turned wood posts, spandrel and railing. The front door has a single-light transom, double-light side lights over panel, and a large light over two panel sash. There is a one-story octagonal tower abutting the porch with decorative shingles and double-hung windows. [Queen Anne, 1900 - contributing]

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 B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1870-1941

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

The Krebsville Historic District is a collection of thirteen modest residential buildings, one of which was formerly a public school. The district's significance is derived from the collection of middle-class residences built during the Golden Age of Pascagoula when the port, shipbuilding, tourism, and lumbering were flourishing. This collection of homes and their siting impart the feeling of "small town" Pascagoula at the turn of the century (1897-1900).

The structure that housed Lake School was built in 1909 to satisfy the needs of an increasing population in north Pascagoula (Krebsville). Six structures are center-hall cottages, or variations of that house type so prevalent in Pascagoula and coastal Mississippi.

4011 Pine, 710 Mill Road, and 707 Mill Road all have undercut galleries, in true cottage form. 811 Kell Avenue, 4205 Pine and 4215 Pine demonstrate variations of the center-hall cottage house type, the result of the influence of the picturesque nature of the Queen Anne style. 611 and 703 Mill Road are examples of early twentieth-century bungalows.

The area was once part of the Duchesse de Chaumont land grant. In 1721, three hundred settlers arrived to colonize and cultivate the area. About that same time, Joseph Simon de la Pointe built a palisaded complex on the shore of Lake Catahoula (now Krebs Lake). De la Pointe's daughter Marie married Hugo Ernestus Krebs, who arrived in the colony in 1730, and the young couple eventually inherited the plantation. Cotton was apparently one of the crops grown in the area, for a 1775 account by Bernard Remans notes that Krebs employed a cotton gin--this two decades prior to Eli Whitney's invention. The same account reports that a 1772 hurricane "totally destroyed" Krebs' plantation, and that the "houses were left uncovered, his smith's shop was almost all washed away, all his works and out houses blown down." The Old Spanish Fort (see 1971 nomination) is believed to be a surviving element of this plantation.

The Spanish Fort remained in the Krebs family until 1914. The family remained prominent throughout Pascagoula's history, and were so prolific that the area became known as Krebsville.

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In 1878 Sidoine Krebs subdivided much of what is now north Pascagoula, along Krebs Lake, in order to meet the growing housing demands of a prosperous community. Other Krebs family subdivisions include the Krebsville Subdivision (1887), the Rene Krebs Tract (1877), and the J.C. Krebs tract (1894).

The area was eventually purchased and re-subdivided by W.K. Mead in 1892. It was then settled by workers in the nearby industries of M.M. Flechas Saw Mill, Planing and Shipbuilding, the F.B. Martin Shingle Mill, Gulf Ship Co., Pointeven Bros. Lumber & Shipbuilding, and F.B. Walker & Son Shipyard, along with many of the self-employed entrepreneurs of the town.

803 Kell Avenue represents one of the earliest usages of the Classic Revival style in Pascagoula. Built in 1909 as "Lake School" to serve the growing population of north Pascagoula, it was a counterpart of Beach School (1315 Washington Avenue), which served the beach community. The rear wing was added to Lake School about 1922, as the area continued to grow and prosper. The school operated in this building until 1939, when a larger school was built nearby.

811 Kell is a Queen Anne variation of the center-hall cottage. It was built in 1895 by Mary Julia Johnson, who owned it until 1901. Laurence Anderson then acquired it and retained ownership until 1965, when the present owner, Henry B. Moore, Jr., bought it. The varied wood detailing of the house was made possible by the local lumbering industry.

611 Mill Road is a modest bungalow, typical of those built just about the time of World War I. Its massing reflects the influence of the Creole cottage on twentieth-century styles, while its construction dates reflect the economic boom in Pascagoula due to war-time shipbuilding activities.

703 Mill Road is a bungalow that reflects the influences of climatic conditions on the architecture of Pascagoula, as demonstrated by the large hip roof and wraparound porch. It was built to meet the housing demands generated by shipbuilding industry's participation in the first world war effort.

706 Mill Road is a modest F.H.A. Colonial Revival cottage, typical of those built during the Great Depression. Its simple detailing reflects the austerity of the period, and the major economic impact it had on Pascagoula. During this period, Pascagoula's population dropped significantly.

707 Mill Road is a small center-hall cottage which retains much of its original street facade appearance. It is a good example of a modest turn-of-the-century home. In 1900 Henry Hague acquired the land, and by 1902 was assessed for the house, which has remained in the Hague family.

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710 Mill Road was built by Anna and Hugh Krebs in 1897. Krebs was a local ship carpenter and a descendent of Hugo Krebs, who had arrived in Pascagoula about 1730. The house is a center-hall cottage with minor Italianate detailing. The modest scale of the house is typical of many in Pascagoula, which boasted the nation's highest per capita self-employed individuals at the turn of the century.

4011 Pine Street is another center-hall cottage, built between 1890-1894 by ship carpenter John Brondum for himself and Eurania Brondum. The front porch was originally full width. The central front door is well-detailed in the Italianate taste. The house is a good example of middle-class housing in Pascagoula during the 1880s.

4205 Pine Street - In 1896 Eugene J. Nelson purchased this property from W.K. Mead, and by 1902 was assessed for this modest residence. It is typical of many built throughout the city during that time. The house stayed in the Nelson family until 1920. Subsequent owners have been Annie J. Ros, J.O. Brondum, M.W. Slater, and John M. Borho.

4215 Pine Street, although hard to detect, is basically a center-hall cottage with an added tower and independently roofed gallery. In 1910 Joseph W. Mead bought the land from W.K. Mead. The 1918 Sanborn insurance map does not show this house, nor do the assessment rolls of that year. It is not until 1921 that the house on this site is assessed. It is hard to believe that this structure was built that late, and it is likely that it was moved from another site. Subsequent owners include Emma L. Hiland, Alice Gray Lozel, Charles M. Bush, T.B. Gallospy, Jr., Theron T. Chapel, and John M. Borho. The house is significant as a link to the prosperous pre-World War I era of 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

Acreeage of property 6

UTM References

A 16 350475 3361225
Zone Easting Northing

B _____
Zone Easting Northing

C _____

D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The district starts in the northwest corner of 4215 Pine Street and extends east across Pine Street to the northeast corner of 809 Kell Avenue, down the east side of the property and over to the north property line of 811 Kell Avenue, down the east of that property, and across the south side of 811, 809 and 803 Kell to the northeast corner of 4205 Pine Street, south on Pine to the southeast corner of 4011 Pine, then along the south side of

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

This cluster of historic properties is surrounded on all sides by noncontributing, nonhistoric buildings which have been excluded from the district by the specified boundaries. The only noncontributing buildings in the district are those that are located directly between contributing buildings.

N/A See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert J. Cangelosi, Jr.
organization Koch and Wilson Architects, APC date 3 June 1991
street & number 1100 Jackson Avenue telephone 504-581-7023
city or town New Orleans state LA zip code 70130

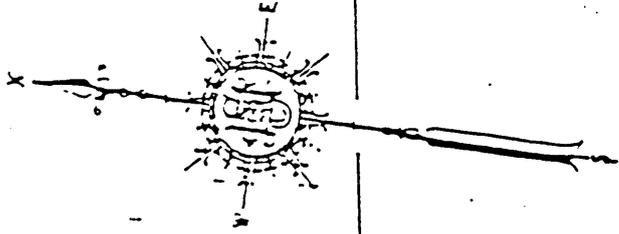
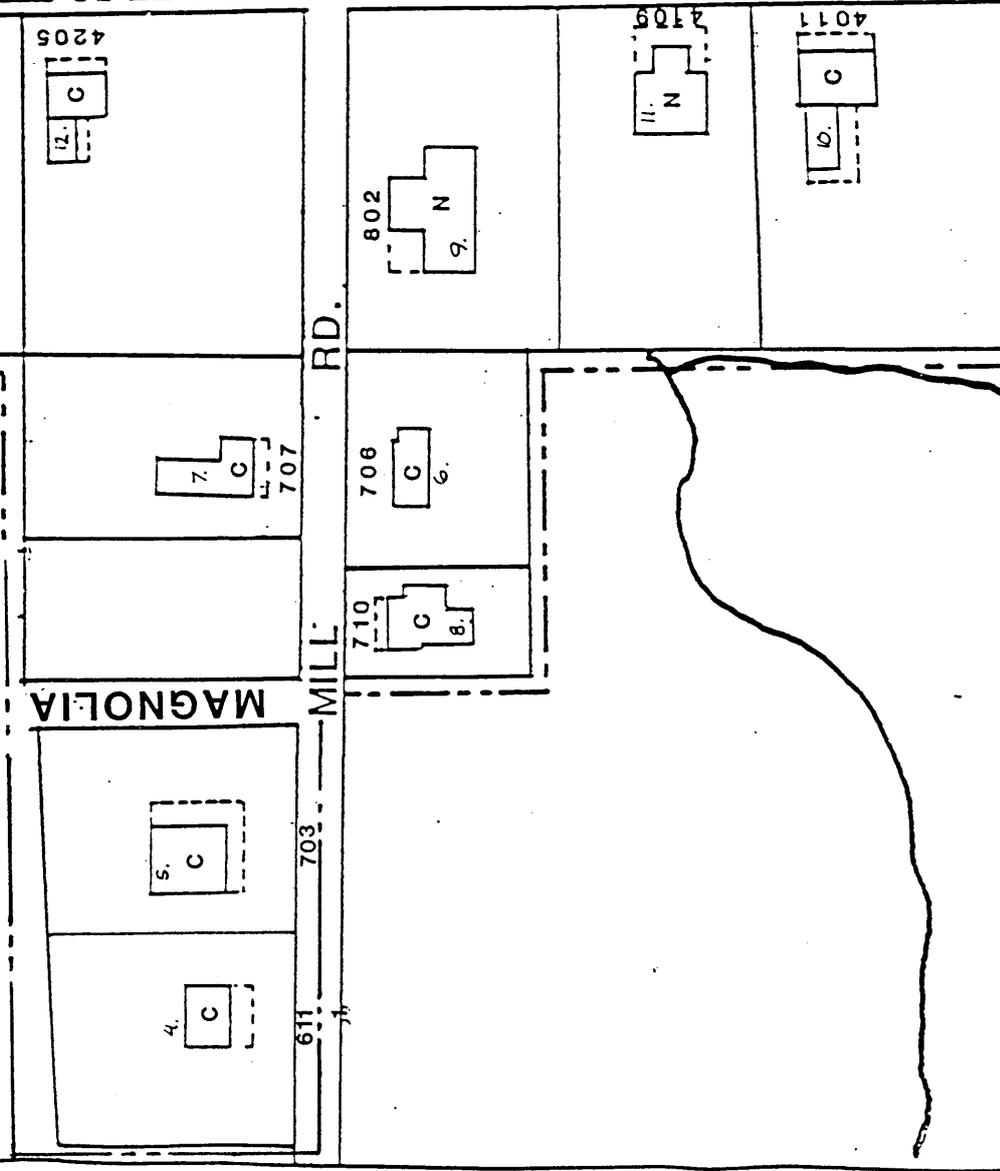
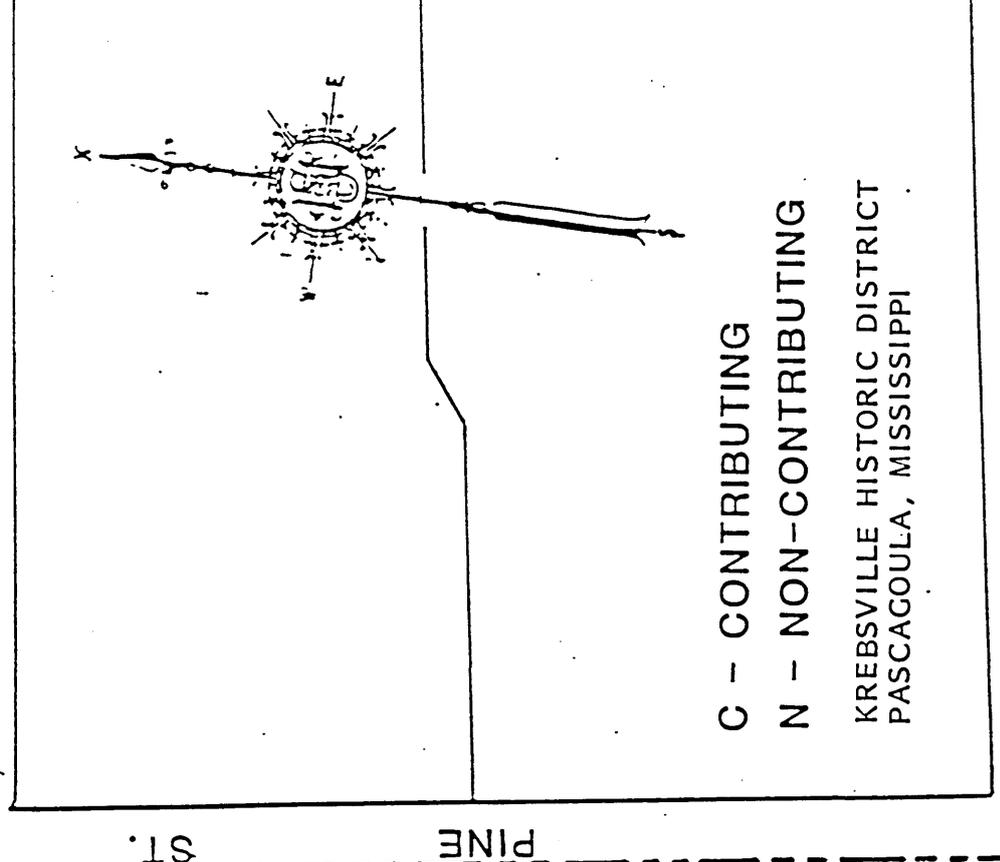
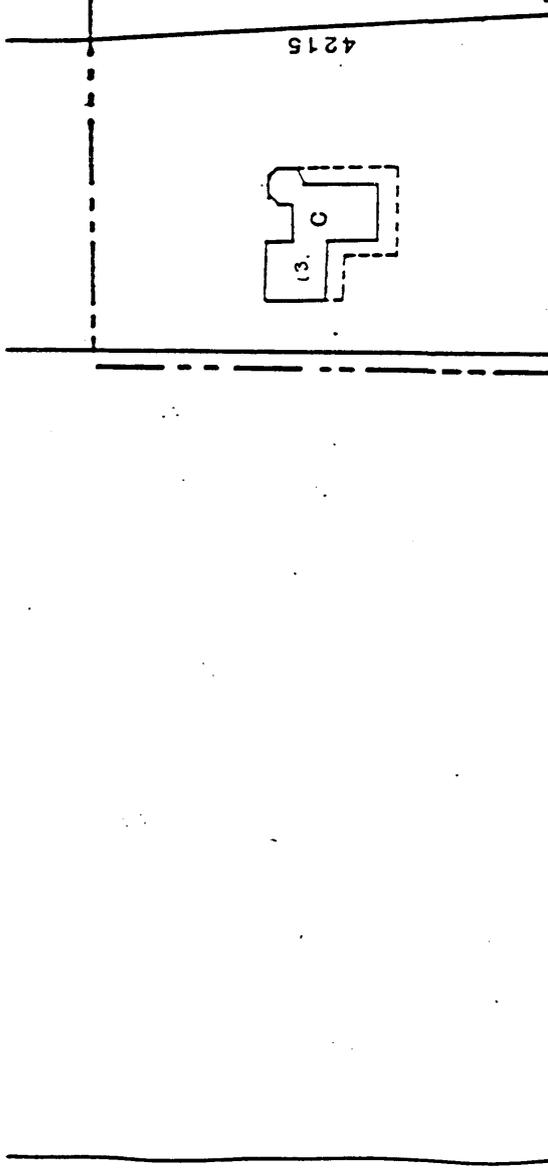
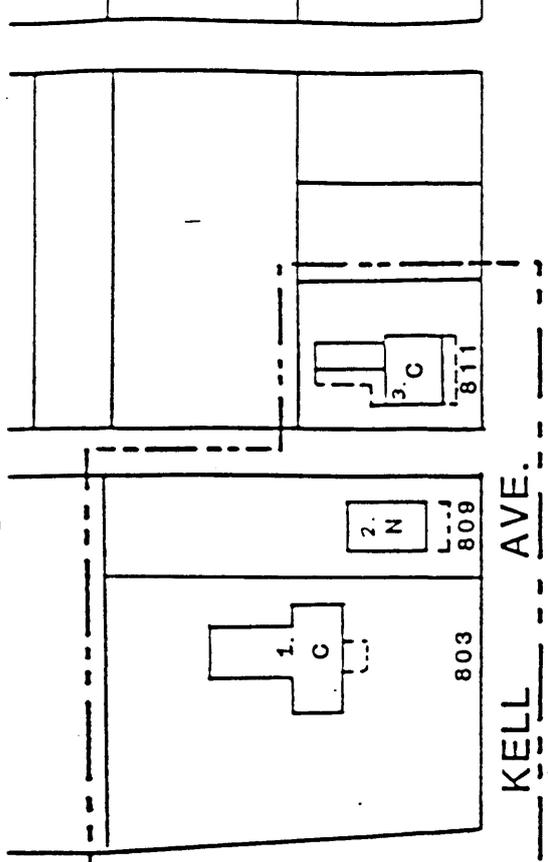
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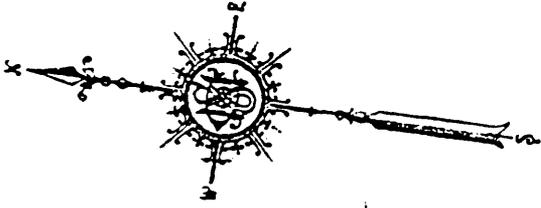
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (cont'd)

4011 Pine to the southwest corner of the property, then north to the southeast corner of 706 Mill, then west to the southwest corner of 710 Mill, then north to the intersection of Magnolia and Mill, then west to the southwest corner of 611 Mill, then north to the northwest corner of 611 Mill, then east to the southwest corner of 4215 Pine, then north to the starting point.



C - CONTRIBUTING
 N - NON-CONTRIBUTING
 KREBSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI



KREBSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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C CONTRIBUTING
NC NON-CONTRIBUTING
M MARGINAL

