

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 Pascagoula Street Railroad and Power Company
other names/site number Pascagoula Ice and Freezer Company, Inc.

2. Location

street & number 3708 Pascagoula Street N/A not for publication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> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
			<u>0</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 A. 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. Cassidy 12-20-91
 See continuation sheet. _____
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. _____
 determined not eligible for the National Register. _____
 removed from the National Register. _____
 other, (explain:): _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: Business

Transportation/Rail-Related

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof asphalt

other n/a

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Pascagoula Ice and Freezer Company, Inc. is a one-story brick structure with a two-story tower-like portion. Its present site is only one-half of the original site, and is irregularly shaped, fronting on North Pascagoula and backing on Telephone Road. The building is situated closer to N. Pascagoula than Telephone.

The west or Pascagoula elevation is the principal facade. The entrance is emphasized by its location in the two-story portion, which has a shallow-pitched pyramidal roof with asphalt shingles and boxed eaves. The second story of the tower has a ribbon of three arched windows with decorative five-light sash. The window frames and sills are cast stone. Below the windows is the company sign. The doorway is articulated with a brick arch and with several cast stone keys and an outer band of cast stone. The wood and glass door has a single wood panel, glass light and decorative three-light transom. It is flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. The entire base of the building and the steps are stucco. The one-story southern end of the building has two one-over-one double-hung windows, a glass and wood door and a decorative curved parapet. The southern elevation is divided into eight bays. The first bay has double-hung windows; the second is blank; the third through seventh have covered openings, although the original sash is visible from the interior; and the eighth bay is blank.

Originally, the northern wing was similar to the southern wing, its west facade being very plain, with only a single door. Down the north side of this wing, the elevation was broken into eight bays with pilasters and a corbeled brick coursing at the roof line. The first three panels were solid; the other eight had pairs of two-over-two double-hung windows. This wing has been altered and incorporated into later additions. In 1929, a masonry addition was made to the north of the main structure for ice storage. The walls, ceilings and floors of this industrial-type addition have cork insulation to confine the refrigeration; the flat roof is wood framed. The street facade has a concrete loading dock with steel frame, wood joists, a corrugated metal awning, and stuccoed masonry parapet. To the rear of this addition, the War Defense Corporation in 1943 added a 100-ton ice production plant of masonry construction with a flat roof supported on steel columns, beams and wood joists. The ice plant opened at one time to a rear loading bay. To the rear of this 1943 addition has been added a concrete block addition with flat roof on metal purlins. In 1949, a very large seafood processing plant of masonry construction and utilitarian appearance was added to the north of these two additions. The rear of this addition has a small loading dock, flanked by a corrugated sheet-metal wall and roof on wood frame portion on one side and a flat-lock sheet-metal clad portion on the other side. More recently, a concrete block section was added as a fish processing plant in

See continuation sheet

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1979, and a scallop plant in 1989 (see sketch plan). These post-World War II additions do not compromise the ability of the older parts of the building to convey the important connections with the city's transportation system, and in fact continue the building's association with local commerce, particularly the seafood industry.

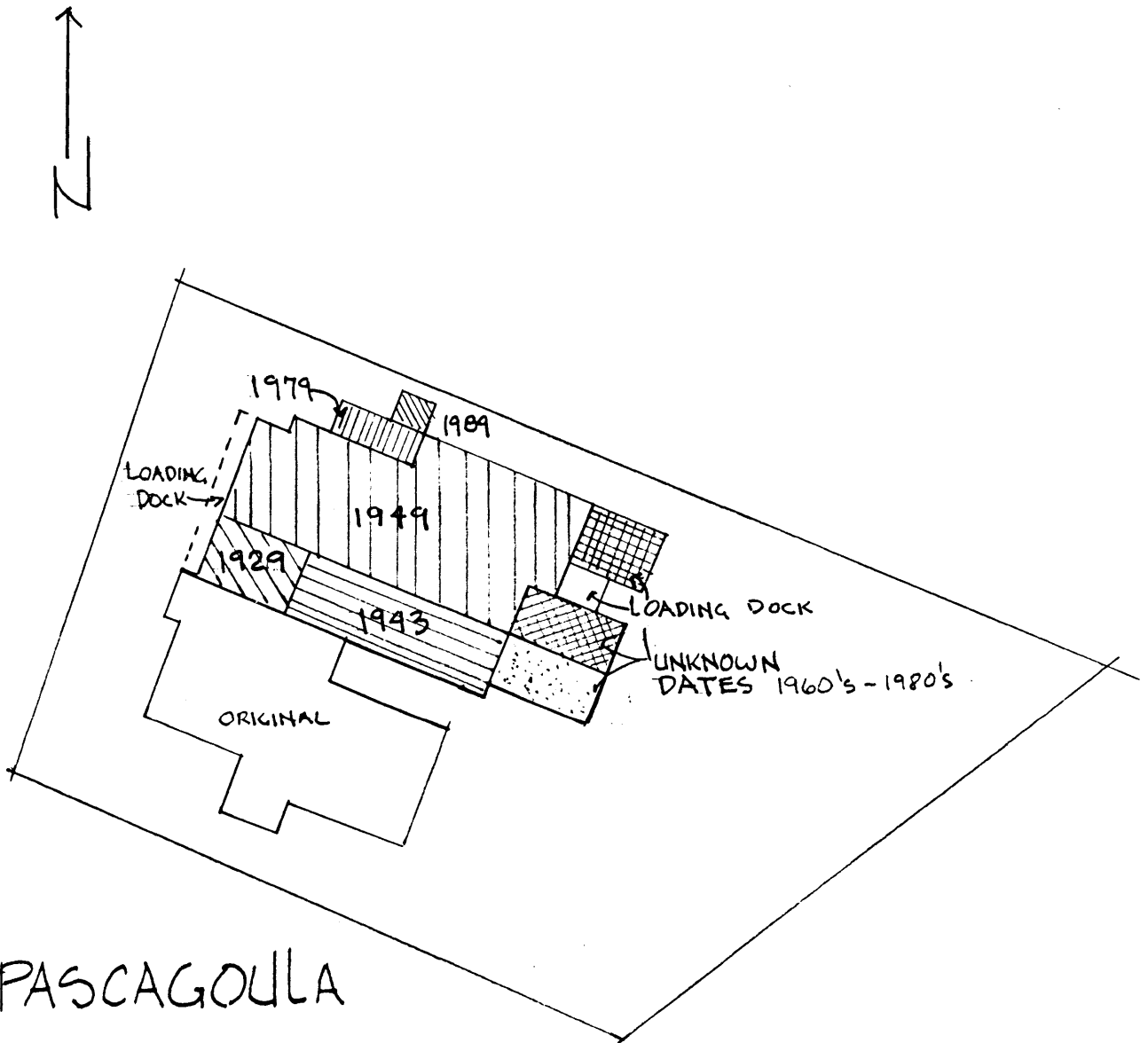
The business offices of the company were located in the original portion of the building, across the street facade, backed by a large room housing the ice machine dynamos and engines. Slightly off-set from the main mass was a square portion housing more engines. The replaced portion of the building housed the cold storage and freezing tanks.

Upon entering the building today, one faces the original ticket counter. The stairs to the left to the upper floor has square pickets and a handrail. The ceiling is wood and the walls plaster, covered by paneling. In the business office is the original company safe, on which "Pascagoula Street & Railway Co." is painted.

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3708 PASCAGOULA

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) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce
Transportation
Architecture

Period of Significance

1903-1941
1903-1921
1903

Significant Dates

1903
1903

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.

The Pascagoula Street Railroad and Power Company building is significant within the context of Pascagoula's non-residential elements, both historically and architecturally. The building is the sole example of the Mission Revival style in the city, and one of the older examples in the state. As an important surviving element of the Pascagoula street railway, it represents a tangible link to a very vital business of the local economy, which provided transportation between the diverse communities of Pascagoula before unification in 1904, as well as between Pascagoula and Moss Point. (See cover nomination.)

The one-story brick Mission style building with two-story tower was built by the Pascagoula Street Railroad and Power Company as a power and ice plant in 1903. The original portion of the building housed the business offices, a 50-ton ice machine, three dynamos with a 14-foot diameter flywheel, and two large engines. Cold storage and the freezing tank were in the northern portion, now altered. By 1909 an open-air coal shed, which has since been lost, had been erected behind the building. The dynamos were two-cylinder steam-powered Fairbanks 210 h.p. units, fueled by wood and coal, with water from an artesian well. In 1925, these dynamos exploded, destroying an adjacent house and sending parts as far as Lake Avenue. They were replaced with Fairbanks-Morse equipment, which is still in the building. Ice was originally produced by a 30-ton block-ice plant using an ammonia-absorption system, employing steam from the generators to make ice.

North of the main office was an open-air car shed, backed by a machine shop and storage room, with three independent small structures. By 1909 this building was significantly remodeled or rebuilt, as the Sanborn map of that year shows the structure as an iron-clad building with a cupola, and an open-air car shop, machine shop, iron foundry, electric motor and 'core oven', and a separate brass foundry.

In 1919 former Mayor Ebb J. Ford purchased the complex. Streetcar service was discontinued in 1921, and by 1924 the Sanborn insurance map identifies one building in the complex as the Pascagoula Ice Company and the other structure as the Gulf Cities Lumber Company. The complex continues in operation today as the Pascagoula Ice & Freezer Company, Inc.

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The combination of street railway, power company, and ice company was a natural, due to the common need of electricity. The Pascagoula Ice Company was in operation in 1882 between Krebs and Delmas on the river. Between 1898 and 1904, it was replaced by a combined streetcar, power and ice plant on the corner of Frederic and Krebs and the subject complex.

The streetcar ran from Moss Point down Pascagoula, all the way to the beach, turning on Commerce and then to Anderson Park, a streetcar and electric park. It also ran down Krebs Avenue, with a loop near the L & N depot.

Ice was an important commodity in Pascagoula because of the seafood industry--it was needed to keep seafood from spoiling in the pre-refrigeration days. The importance of electricity to the local economy is obvious.

In 1919 Ebb J. Ford purchased the company and operated it until 1921, when he disbanded streetcar service due to the prevalence of the automobile.

Architecturally, the building is one of only a few masonry historic structures in Pascagoula, and the only example of the Mission style. It serves as a tangible link to Pascagoula's turn-of-the-century architecture.

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	7	0	0
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3	3	6	0	8	2	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

Part of lot 34, S Krebs TCT, less pt sold SEC 1-8-6 DB 303-48, DB 750-340 34A, 34B1, M863.16.

N/A See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the original building lot.

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

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