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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 Krebs, Agnes V. House
other names/site number Frederic, Donald E. House

2. Location

street & number 803 Buena Vista Street not for publication
city, town Pascagoula 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>3</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>3</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. Park 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 DwellingCurrent Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brickwalls weatherboardsroof asphaltother N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The house is centered on the east of a lot facing Buena Vista, the lot being larger north and south than deep. A small concrete block outbuilding with a porch sits near the west property line, about a quarter of the way in from the northwest corner. It has a shallow gable roof, iron columns, and various types of openings. A carport open on all sides is directly in back of the back wing on the west side the house, its south wall lining up with the south wall of the main house mass. Between these two buildings is a pre-fabricated fiberglass greenhouse. All three outbuildings are non-contributing. In the southeast of the front lawn is a palm tree; to the north, an old tree and shrubs. There is very little foundation planting, but some fairly good-sized trees in the back yard.

This frame story-and-a-half building is a simple gable-ended structure with the front pitch of the roof coming down over a full length porch facing and parallel to the street. Its form, scale and details are derived closely from Greek Revival antecedents.

The modern shingle roof falls over weatherboarded and corner boarded walls, which sit on a skirt fascia with water table, above brick piers. The site undulates slightly.

The verge of the gable ends projects out from a fascia about a foot on the north and south, and is simply boxed, as is the thin eave, which in turn projects over the rather thin soffit beam of the front porch, the eave boxing returning at all corners of the house to receive the gable verges.

On the front, the porch is five bays with rather delicate rectangular chamfered boxed columns with cap blocks, moldings, and a low necking. The post chamfers at the top indicate missing brackets. The lower chamfer dies above the handrail. The handrail is closely based on Greek Revival work, with simple rectangular sectioned pickets and a large bottom board. The porch floor fascia is quite thin. Access is by masonry steps the width of the central bay, which butt masonry buttresses with a projecting cap course at each side.

The centrally placed crossette frame has a pedimented top, two full-height mullions receiving a three-light transom, and a four-panel, single-acting door whose top panels have semi-circular heads. On the outer sides of the mullions are side light sash with four lights over a wood panel. Symmetrically placed to each side of the entrance door frame are two full-length, six-over-nine double-hung sash with louver blinds. The door retains its original etched pattern glass and "twist" doorbell.

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On the east gable there are two symmetrically located six-over-six double-hung sash with louver blinds on the second floor. On the first, there are five similar, but larger openings, two towards the front and one towards the west. A small two-over-two double-hung falls to the east of the westernmost window. The house turns at its northeast corner and runs south to the projecting gabled back wing, which runs east, turns south, then turns west and joins the main house. On the south side of this back wing, a porch was added approximately 1920 and at one time lattice-enclosed. The roof flares up into the back wing roof. The south wall of the porch is thin, vertical wood members, with spaces between set with screen. There are panels of wood infill below the screens. At the east end of the back wing, a massive masonry wall construction rises up above the wing roofs, its sloping sides steeply pitched. At its center, it takes on a chimney form, and emerging from this is a tall metal flue pipe about a foot in diameter, all recent construction. There is the foundation of a former cistern in the rear.

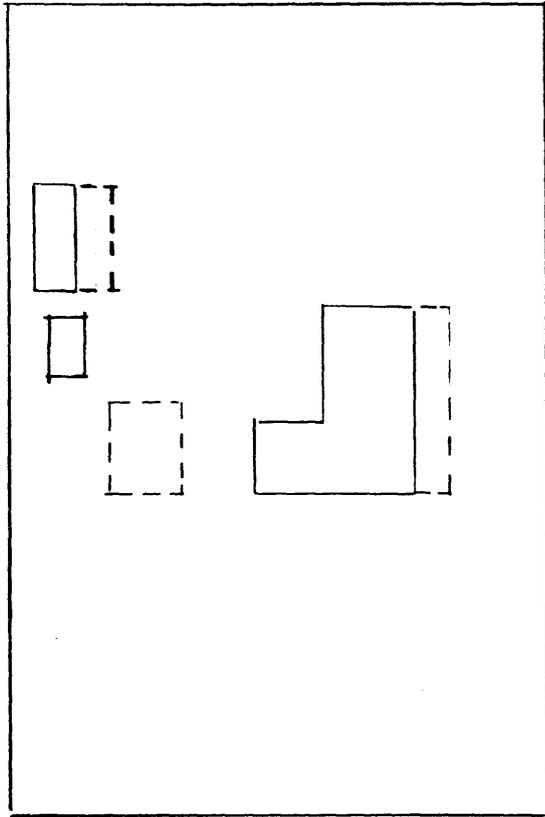
Originally a center-hall cottage with two rooms on each side of a bisecting hall with a wing to the rear, the house is atypical in that the stair is not visible from the front door, but rather offset in the hall to the right of the entrance. Unfortunately, the wall separating the living room from the hall has been removed, so that entrance is into the living room instead of the hall. The unpretentious stairs have a turned wood newel and simple balusters and lead to a single, large, furnished attic room.

The typical interior door has four panels, no transom, box locks, and Greek Revival detailing. There is evidence that there were screen doors on the interior doors at one time. The typical casing has an elaborate backband, as does the cap molding of the base. The walls have wood planks with picture molding and no cornices. The floors are wide 6" plank pine. The mantel in the dining room appears not to be original, as it has a Colonial Revival feeling, with a beveled mirror, tall, round columns, pink ceramic tile surround and hearth. The dining room has a wainscot of matched and beaded boards, and a wood ceiling.

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803 BUENA VISTA

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

1885

Significant Dates

1885

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.

803 Buena Vista is significant architecturally as it relates to Pascagoula's residential elements. It is perhaps Pascagoula's best example of a center-hall cottage (see cover nomination). Its 1885 construction date indicates the well-entrenched usage of the cottage form during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Like all surviving cottages in Pascagoula, it has a central hallway and double-hung windows, an American influence. The original French versions were hall-less, and employed casement doors and windows like Old Spanish Fort. The classic detailing of this house points to the longevity of the Greek Revival style in Pascagoula.

The boxed columns, handrail, slip-head windows, and elegant entrance combine to impart a simple elegance so indicative of the Greek Revival. The house typifies the East Pascagoula resort community during the 1880s when tourism was flourishing.

Agnes V. Krebs had this cottage built as her home after acquiring the site from Eugenia Baptiste in 1883. Krebs was a descendant of Joseph de la Pointe, who built Old Spanish Fort in 1721. The house remains in the possession of descendants of the Krebs family today, one of the oldest families 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

Acreeage of property Less than one acre.

UTM References

A

1	6	3	5	0	9	0	0
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3	3	5	8	0	5	0
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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

BK 4, Lot 47, Share 8 w/Side Buena Vista St., E Baptiste TR S/D DB-126-190&191
47 M866.9 SEC 8-8-6

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

street & number 1100 Jackson Avenue telephone 504/581-7023

city or town New Orleans state LA zip code 70130