

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 13000303

Date Listed: 5/22/2013

Property Name: Krebsville HD (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)

County: Jackson

State: MS

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper
JM

5/22/2013

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8:

MARITIME HISTORY is hereby deleted as an area of significance.

The nomination does not provide a comparative context that demonstrates that the homes where ship builders and workers lived is be best representation of the importance of the industry to the community. There are extant shipyards, docks, and other resources that provide a more direct association with the community's maritime history.

The Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

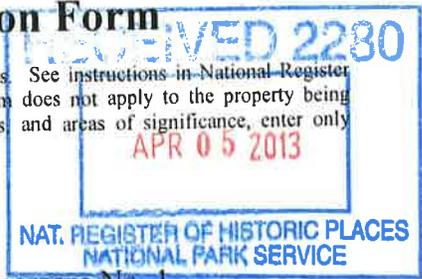
DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



303

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name:

Other names/site number: Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase No. 1

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic Resources of Pascagoula, Mississippi

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Lake Street on the north; Cedar Street and Pine Street on the west; Laurel Avenue and Denny Avenue on the south; and Market Street on the east.

City or town: Pascagoula State: MS County: Jackson

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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
Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
	3-28-13
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

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

5/22/2013

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
District

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

DOMESTIC/single family _____
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling _____
COMMERCE/specialty store _____
GOVERNMENT/fire station _____
EDUCATION/school _____
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility _____
RELIGION/religious facility _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne _____
LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial
Revival _____
LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival _____
LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Gothic Revival _____
LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Spanish Colonial
Revival _____
LATE 19th CENTURY AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman _____
MODERN MOVEMENT/ranch _____
MODERN MOVEMENT/minimal traditional _____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD; BRICK; STONE; METAL; STUCCO;
ASPHALT; ASBESTOS; CONCRETE _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1
Name of Property

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Summary Paragraph

The Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase No. 1 is intended to amend the boundaries of the existing Krebsville Historic District to the north, south and east. The area of the boundary increase is approximately 165 acres containing 197 resources. Although the resources are primarily residential buildings, the boundary increase also includes industrial, commercial, educational and public service resources. The resources were built between 1883 and 1962. The street pattern is mostly a grid of north-south and east-west streets, with the exception of Pascagoula Street which transects the east part of the district in a generally northeast-southwest direction. Architectural styles represented in the boundary increase include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, Ranch and Minimal Traditional.

Narrative Description

Administrative Matters

The Krebsville Historic District in Pascagoula, Mississippi was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1991 as part of *Historic Resources of Pascagoula, Mississippi*, the cover document for a National Register Multiple Property Submission, approved in 1991. This nomination proposes a boundary increase, an expansion in the period of significance, and an additional area of significance based on new documentation compiled by FEMA in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. When it was listed in 1991, the Krebsville Historic District had ten contributing buildings and three noncontributing buildings. After resurvey, the original district will have twelve contributing resources and one noncontributing resource. Three buildings originally considered noncontributing since they were not fifty years old at the time of the nomination are now considered contributing: 809 Kell Avenue, 4109 Pine Street and 802 Mill Street. One resource, 711 Mill Street, was constructed since the original district was listed on the National Register. One resource, 4205 Pine Street, is non-extant. The period of significance is 1878-1933, which will be expanded to 1878 to 1963 to account for resources built after the original period of significance. The listed historic district is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

The proposed boundary increase encompasses a total of 197 resources, 131 of which are contributing and 62 of which are noncontributing. Four resources were previously listed individually. The period of significance is 1883-1963. The expanded historic district is significant under Criterion A for Maritime History and Community Planning and Development and under Criterion C for Architecture.

The historic district boundary increase is located in the City of Pascagoula, in southeast Jackson County. The district is in the northwest part of a peninsula that contains most of the city. Pascagoula is bounded by Gautier on the west, Moss Point on the north, and the Mississippi Sound on the south. Between Pascagoula and Gautier is the Pascagoula River, which is about 80 miles long, and drains an area of nearly 8,800 square miles, winding through marshes and swamps, and flowing into the Mississippi Sound. The river splits north of Pascagoula into the East and West Pascagoula Rivers, and is about four miles wide where it meets the Mississippi Sound. The eastern branch of the

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

river flows through Pascagoula, and the western branch through Gautier. The terrain of Pascagoula is nearly flat and averages 10 feet above sea level.¹

More specifically, the historic district boundary increase is in an area between Denny Avenue (U.S. Highway 90) on the south, Spanish Avenue on the north, Cedar Street on the west, and Market Street on the east. This area is bounded by waterways on two sides: Krebs Lake on the north, and the East Pascagoula River on the west, an environment that facilitated the development of the shipbuilding, lumber, and seafood industries in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Most of the historic district boundary increase is within the boundaries of the Sidoine Krebs Tract, which was platted in 1878 and contained 60 lots.² The arrangement of the lots suggests that some of the irregular circulation pattern had been established before the subdivision was laid out. The lots varied in size; the largest were five acres or more, while others were less than one acre. The eight largest lots were situated on the north side of Lake Avenue and extended to Krebs Lake. All of these, as well as most of the smaller lots, have been re-platted over the years. Examples of the many subdivisions include Kell's plat of lot 24 into 14 lots in 1900, J.C. Delmas' plat of lot 10 and part of lot 9 into 19 lots in 1918, and Blumer's plat of part of lot 29 into 11 lots in 1940.³ The way in which the area was subdivided and developed over a long period of time contributed to the character of the historic district. Houses of varying ages and styles are situated together, and lots are of varying sizes.

Many of the early houses are located on Lake Avenue. Several of these formerly had small, family boatyards in the back yards on Krebs Lake, including those of the Krebs and Walker families. There were also, at one time, a number of houses along Cedar Street, some of which belonged to owners of boatyards on the East Pascagoula River, including the Pol, Flechas, and Poitevin families. Some of the Cedar Street houses were moved to other lots in Krebsville during World War I in order to expand the shipyard area. The Ros-Mead-Hilard House, now at 4215 Pine Street (Inventory No. 210), is an example of a house that was moved. It was originally constructed on the west side of Cedar Street, south of Morgan Avenue.⁴

Krebsville was somewhat remote from the main commercial and residential area of Pascagoula, and most likely had a rural character in the late nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth century. It consisted of houses, with boatyards along the waterways. More houses were built throughout the years, and the neighborhood gradually achieved a more suburban character. The periods of construction in the district reflect periods of population growth in Pascagoula, accompanied by an increased demand in housing. The lumber industry drove development in the early years of the neighborhood, with shipbuilding becoming more important during World War I. After a slump in the economy in the 1920s and 30s, shipbuilding became important again during and after World War II. The peak construction period in the expanded Krebsville Historic District occurred around 1950.

Today, Krebsville is a neighborhood with a broad range of residential styles and types. Most of the houses are modest in scale and decoration, in keeping with the working class roots of the area. Streets are generally narrow, tree-lined, and many do not have curbs and gutters, giving the district a suburban character. Though most of the buildings in the district are dwellings, there are a few other types of structures. Among these are the Pascagoula Street Railroad and Power Company (3708 Pascagoula Street, c.1903, Inventory No. 98, PHOTO 0012), Lake School (803 Kell Avenue, 1909, Inventory No.198), Lake Elementary School (4504 Willow Street, 1941, Inventory No. 197), Lake Avenue Fire Station (1411 Lake Avenue, 1952, Inventory No.94, PHOTO 0028), and Assembly of

¹ Susie V. Powell, Supervisor, "Works Progress Administration for Mississippi: Historical Data, Jackson County," 1936-37, p19; City of Pascagoula, Mississippi. *2010 Comprehensive Plan*, p7; National Register of Historic Places, *Historic Resources of Pascagoula, Mississippi*, Multiple Property Listing, Section E.

² Jackson County, MS Land Records, DB 4, p.532.5 (Office of the Chancery Clerk, Pascagoula, MS). The Sidoine Krebs associated with the Krebs tract was born in 1816 and died in 1884. A descendent, also named Sidoine Krebs (1878-1951) is the one more frequently referred to in this narrative.

³ Jackson County, MS Land Records, PB 1, p.10, SRB 1, p.106, SRB 1, p.181.

⁴ Sanborn Map Company, Maps of Pascagoula, MS, 1904, sheet 1, 1918, sheet 11, 1924, sheet 15; Regina Hines, "Pilgrimage will feature Pascagoula home," Mississippi Press, p.1-B, March 30, 1989.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

God Church/Oasis Church (4007 Pascagoula Street, c.1945/1984, Inventory 110, PHOTO 0015). There is also a neighborhood park, Pine Street Park.

The proposed boundary increase to the Krebsville Historic District includes a small part of the historic neighborhood of Creoletown, a mixed race neighborhood, located around the intersection of Pascagoula and Market streets, adjacent to Krebsville. Among resources associated with Creoletown are the W.A. Barial General Store (4505 Pascagoula Street, c.1900, Inventory No. 139, PHOTO 0018), and the Calvin Henry House (4503 Market Street, 1910-1920, Inventory No. 95, PHOTO 0011).

The houses of the historic district represent domestic styles and forms dating from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. As noted above, houses of different periods are distributed more or less evenly throughout, which is one of the more distinctive features of the historic district.

One of the most common of the early types was the vernacular Center Hall house, seen from the late nineteenth century up until about 1920. This type was often incorporated with styles such as Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, and Colonial Revival. The Center Hall form is seen in 16 houses in the historic district, which includes the Poitevin House at 606 Lake Avenue (c.1906, Inventory No. 53, PHOTO 0029) in the northwest part of Krebsville, and the house at 3824 Pascagoula Street (1892, Inventory No. 103), in the southeast part.

There are five examples of the Queen Anne style, dating from c.1890 when the Ros-Mead-Hilard House was built (4215 Pine Street, Inventory No. 210), to 1910, when the Captain Willie Bodden House was completed (4002 Pine Street, (Inventory No.195, N R, 1991, PHOTO 0020). Related to the Queen Anne style in decoration and period of popularity was the Folk Victorian style, of which there are seven examples. The construction date for houses of this style ranges from 1889 to the first decade of the twentieth century. Examples include the John B. Gentile House at 1102 Lake Avenue (1889, Inventory No. 77) and the Huggins-Rigsby-Higginbotham House at 3809 Pascagoula Street (1895, Inventory No. 99, PHOTO 0013).

The style with the longest period of popularity, from about 1890 to about 1950, was the Colonial Revival, of which there are seven examples. Among these are the Hugh and Anna Krebs House, a Colonial Revival Center Hall at 1012 Lake Avenue (1912, Inventory No. 73, PHOTO 0008), and a Colonial Revival style house at 1009 Lake Avenue (1930-1940, Inventory No. 72).

Overlapping with the Colonial Revival period, the Bungalow form was popular in Pascagoula from around 1910 into the 1940s. The Bungalow had a number of variations and was frequently paired with the Craftsman style. There are 43 examples of Bungalows, either in the vernacular, or as the form for a Craftsman house. The Arent Larsen House, a vernacular hipped-roof Bungalow located at 4106 Willow Street (1910-1920, Inventory No. 180), is one of the earliest examples in the district. Examples of the popular vernacular gable-front Bungalow include houses at 1202 Lake Avenue (c.1925, Inventory No. 82) and 4107 Pascagoula Street (1935, Inventory No. 116)..

The Craftsman mode was also popular during this period, and there are eighteen examples, including variations and vernacular types. The house at 4212 Pascagoula Street, a Craftsman gable-front Bungalow (c.1935-1945, Inventory No. 125), represents a simple example. More elaborate – with novelty siding, tapered porch columns on brick piers, and other Craftsman features – is the William Robinson House, a Craftsman gable-front Bungalow at 4008 Pascagoula Street (1918-1924, Inventory No. 111).

The Minimal Traditional style exhibited its highest period of popularity in the 1940s and 50s, though there are both earlier and later examples. This style is represented by eighteen houses. Among good examples are houses at 1102 and 1203 Becht Avenue (Inventory Nos. 6 and 10, respectively) that date from the early 1950s, and a house at 410 Lake Avenue, built in 1950 (Inventory No. 48).

The most popular of the mid-twentieth century styles in the historic district is the Ranch style, of which there are forty-eight examples, representing nearly one-quarter of the buildings in the historic district. Early examples include the house at 1314 Becht Avenue (1950, Inventory No. 11), and the house at 4109 Willow Street (1950, Inventory

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

No. 183). Among later examples are houses at 906 Lake Avenue (1959, Inventory No. 67) and 4203 Willow Street (1958, Inventory No. 184).

The historic district as a whole has good integrity. Approximately 30 percent of the resources built during the period of significance are "very intact," 60 percent have "some changes," and 10 percent have "extensive changes."

Intact structures may be considered to have a high degree of integrity and contribute to the character of the historic district. Examples include the Adam Gautier House, a Queen Anne style house at 4418 Cedar Street (1905, Inventory No. 21, NR 1991, PHOTO 0005), a Craftsman side-gable bungalow at 611 Mill Avenue (1919, Inventory No. 201), a Minimal Traditional style house at 1102 Becht Avenue (1952, Inventory No. 6), and a Ranch style house at 1314 Becht Avenue (1950, Inventory No. 11).

For the 60 percent of buildings in the historic district that have some changes, alterations typically include one or more the following: replacement siding, replacement windows, removal of decorative elements, additions, porch enclosures, or replacement doors. Properties that exhibit some changes, but retain their historic character, are considered to have sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic district. Examples of houses in this category include the vernacular hipped roof Bungalow at 703 Mill Avenue (1919, Inventory No. 202); the Folk Victorian house at 3809 Pascagoula Street (1895, Inventory No. 99, PHOTO 0013), and the Roy Krebs House, a Craftsman gable-front Bungalow at 1109 Lake Avenue (c.1934, Inventory No. 79, PHOTO 0009).

Resources with extensive changes usually have been modified to the extent that the historic character of the property is compromised. Examples of buildings in this category include houses at 1406 Becht Street (1960-70, Inventory No. 15) and 1004 Lake Avenue (1925/c.1980, Inventory No. 70). Both houses have partially enclosed porches, and replacement windows and siding. The church at 4007 Pascagoula Street is another building in this category (Inventory No. 110, PHOTO 0015). The resource is an extensively altered Gothic Revival church building, built c.1945, with a large, contemporary sanctuary, built in 1984. In most cases, properties that have been extensively altered do not retain their integrity, and are rated "non-contributing."

A few extensively altered buildings have been ranked "contributing." Among factors considered are the nature of the alterations, and the rarity of the resource. The Gothic Revival house at 1019 Kell Avenue (c. 1900, Inventory No. 44, PHOTO 0007) is an example. Though it has replacement windows, vinyl siding, and other alterations, it retains its original massing and decorative elements. In addition, it is a rare example of the Gothic Revival style, which is seen infrequently on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

All houses within the boundaries of the historic district, built after the period of significance (1883-1963), are rated non-contributing. Many of these later houses are generally compatible with the district in size, scale, setback, and massing, but are not old enough to be considered contributing to its character. Examples of dwellings of this type include a Ranch style house at 1105 Becht Avenue (1965, Inventory No. 8), a Ranch style house at 815 Lake Avenue (1964, Inventory No. 64), and a Neo-Eclectic style house at 4300 Willow Street (1992, Inventory No. 187).

As many as seven houses were moved from their original locations near the former Gulf Ship Company, which was located on Cedar Street at the end of Morgan Lane during World War I (near the boundaries of the historic district). At least some of the houses were moved to locations in the historic district. A 1989 *Mississippi Press* article stated that several houses were moved by the U.S. Government around 1918 in anticipation of expanding the shipyard area along the Pascagoula River. The article specifically named the Vincent Ros house (Ros-Mead-Hilard House, c.1890, Inventory No. 210), which was moved from Cedar Street to 4215 Pine Street around 1918. The relocation of this house is substantiated by 1918 and 1924 Sanborn Maps. The house was moved a short distance to a lot in the Krebsville neighborhood.⁵

⁵ Regina Hines, "Pilgrimage will feature historic Pascagoula home," *Mississippi Press*, p.1-B, March 30, 1989; Sanborn Map Company, Pascagoula, 1918, 1924.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase

No. 1

Name of Property

Jackson County,

Mississippi

County and State

Other houses may have been moved later, such as those at 4309 Pine Street (Inventory No. 154, PHOTO 0022), 1310 Lake Avenue (Inventory No. 91), 1402 Lake Avenue (Inventory No. 94), and 4411 Pascagoula Street (Inventory No. 137). These houses appear to date from the early twentieth century, but are not shown on the 1950 Sanborn map. The original location of these houses and the reason they were moved is not known.

Inventory of Resources in Boundary Increase No. 1

Becht Avenue

- 1. (NC) 1014 Becht Avenue 1993 Neo-Eclectic**
One-story, frame, six-bay-wide (garage-w-w-d-w-w) Neo-Eclectic residence with a side-gable broken-slope roof. The inset partial-width porch is supported by square posts. Windows are 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and brick veneer, and has a roof sheathed in pressed metal.
- 2. (C) 1015 Becht Avenue 1895-1907 Queen Anne L-Galleried Shotgun**
One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) Queen Anne L-galleried shotgun house with a front gable roof and a wraparound porch with skirt roof supported by bracketed turned posts. The door is a single-light over three-panel wood door with a two-light transom. Windows are 2/2 and 4/4 wooden double-hung-sash. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asbestos shingle roof. A gable roof addition spans the rear (north). PHOTO 0002
- 3. (NC) 1017 Becht Avenue 1976 Ranch**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable Ranch with a shed entry porch. Windows are 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 4. (NC) 1019 Becht Avenue 1965 Ranch**
One-story, hip roofed Ranch house with an inset carport and a gable partial porch supported by paired square posts on paneled pedestals. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 5. (C) 1020 Becht Avenue 1945 Vernacular Gable-Front Bungalow**
One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (wd-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an inset partial porch supported by a vinyl Doric column. Windows are 3/1 wooden double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition containing a carport, living space, and a porch spans the right (east) elevation.
- 6. (C) 1102 Becht Avenue 1952 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-ww) hip roof Minimal Traditional residence with narrow eaves and a projecting hipped ell (Bay 1). The gable entry porch is supported by square posts on a closed brick balustrade. Windows are 6/6 and 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house has a pier foundation, brick veneer, and a pressed metal roof. A flat roof carport has been added to the right (west) elevation.
- 7. (NC) 1103 Becht Avenue 1965-1975 Ranch**
One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (carport-w-w-d-w) multi-gabled Ranch house. The gable-partial porch spans Bays 3 and 4 and is supported by square posts. Windows are 4/4 vinyl double-double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

8. (NC) 1105 Becht Avenue

1965

Ranch

One-story Ranch house with a multi-gable roof and an inset entry porch. Windows are 6/6, 6/4, 4/4, and 12/8 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins and faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and a pressed metal roof.

9. (NC) 1109 Becht Avenue

1954/alterd c.1980

Ranch

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) Ranch house with a side-gable broken slope roof and an inset full-width porch. Windows are 6/6 and 9/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof. Alterations include the brick veneer, replacement windows, and a rear (north) gabled-ell which incorporates a two-car garage

10. (C) 1203 Becht Avenue

1950

Minimal Traditional

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-w-carport) side-gable Minimal Traditional residence. Bay 2 is a projecting front-gabled ell, and a carport fills the right front reentrant angle (Bay 3). Windows are 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A partial-width shed addition is at the rear left (northwest) corner.

11. (C) 1314 Becht Avenue

1950

Ranch

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-www) side-gable Ranch house. Windows are 2/2 wood and 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux shutters. It has a concrete slab foundation, asbestos siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

12. (C) 1317 Becht Avenue

1950

Craftsman Vernacular
Gable-Front Bungalow

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (ww-ww) Craftsman Vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a gable-partial porch supported by iron posts. A side-gabled ell extends from the right (east) façade. Windows are 3/1 wooden double-hung-sash. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, asbestos siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition incorporating a porch spans the rear.

13. (C) 1403 Becht Avenue

1920-1930

Vernacular

One-story, frame, hip roof vernacular residence with a hip full-width porch supported by square wood posts. Windows are replacement 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house has a pier foundation, asbestos shingle siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

14. (C) 1405 Becht Avenue

1950

Minimal Traditional

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) side-gable Minimal Traditional residence with a flat entry porch supported by iron columns. Bays 1 and 5 are symmetrical wings set back from Bays 2-4. Windows are 2/2 and 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

15. (NC) 1406 Becht Avenue

1960-1970

Ranch

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (carport-wdw-w-w-w) hip roof Ranch house. Bay 2 is an enclosed shed partial porch, and Bay 3 is a projecting hip roofed ell. Windows are 6/6, 4/4, and 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

16. (C) 1407 Becht Avenue

1954-1956

Ranch

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-carport) side-gable Ranch house with a shed partial porch supported by square wood posts. Windows are 6/6 and 4/4 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins and shutters. It has a pier foundation, vinyl siding, and a pressed metal roof.

17. (C) 1408 Becht Avenue

1960

Ranch

One-story, frame, multiple-hip roofed Ranch house with an inset partial porch and carport supported by square posts. Windows are 2/2 wooden double-hung-sash. It has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

18. (C) 1410 Becht Avenue

1954

Minimal Traditional

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable Minimal Traditional residence with a partial-width shed porch supported by braced posts. Windows are 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

Cedar Street

19. (C) 4405 Cedar Street

1943

Vernacular Gable-Front
Bungalow

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width gable roof porch supported by square columns on a picketed balustrade. The center bay replacement door is offset left with paired 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins on either side. Other windows are single 6/6 vinyl double hung sash windows with faux muntins. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, novelty siding, exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof. The house is elevated approximately four feet and has a rear gable addition.

20. (C) 4406 Cedar Street

1958

Ranch

One-story, frame, Ranch house with a side-gable roof and a partial-width shed roof porch supported by decorative iron posts. Windows are replacement 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Distinctive elements include wide eaves and faux shutters on the main façade. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, novelty siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition is located on the right (south) side with an attached carport.

21. (PL) 4418 Cedar Street

1905

Queen Anne

The Adam Gautier House

1.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) Queen Anne house with an intersecting gable roof and a hip roof wraparound porch supported by chamfered posts with cap molding. The center bay door has sidelights and a transom; bays 1-2 and 4-5 are full-length windows with louvered shutters. Windows include 2/2 wood double hung sash windows with working shutters. Queen Anne detailing includes pented gables with returns and ornamentation in the peaks, hood molding above gable windows, and spindlework. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. PHOTO 0005

Fort Street

22. (C) 4420 Fort Street

1950-1960

Ranch

One-story, frame, Ranch style house with an intersecting-gable roof and a brick arch gable-entry porch. Windows include paired and single 2/2 and 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash windows. Defining features include wide eaves and faux shutters. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A second-story addition was added to the garage.

Grove Street

23. (NC) 4311 Grove Street

1980-1990

Neo-Eclectic

Two-story, frame, Neo-Eclectic house with a side-gable roof and a shed-roof entry porch supported by square posts. Windows include 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins and 2/2 wood double-hung-sash windows on the left façade. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and a pressed metal roof. A garage is located on the left (south) side of the house and a gable addition is located on the rear right (north) corner.

24. (C) 4402 Grove Street

1955-1965

Ranch

One-story, frame, Ranch house with a gable-on-hip roof and an inset-entry porch. Windows are 1-by-1 sliding windows with faux shutters. The house has a pier foundation, brick cladding, wide eaves, and an asphalt shingle roof. An enclosed garage is located on the right (north) side of the building.

Joe Avenue

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

25. (C) 1202 Joe Avenue 1918-1924 Vernacular Side-Gable Bungalow
One-story, frame, vernacular side-gable Bungalow with an enclosed gable-partial porch. Windows are 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a concrete pier foundation, novelty siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable roofed addition is at the rear right (southwest) corner.
26. (C) 1203 Joe Avenue 1950 Minimal Traditional
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-w-carport) side-gable Minimal Traditional residence. Bay 2 is a projecting front-gabled ell, and a carport fills the right front reentrant angle (Bay 3). Windows are 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A partial-width shed addition is at the rear left (northwest) corner.
27. (C) 1206 Joe Avenue 1935-1945 Craftsman Vernacular Front-Gable Bungalow
One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) Craftsman Vernacular front-gable Bungalow with a gable-partial porch supported by square posts on a closed balustrade. Windows are 6/6 wooden double-hung-sash. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof. Alterations include an attached carport on the right (east) elevation, two gabled dormer vents on the right (east) elevation, and a shed roof addition at the rear.
28. (C) 1207 Joe Avenue 1930-1940 Craftsman Vernacular Side-Gable Bungalow
1.5 story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) Craftsman Vernacular side-gable Bungalow with a gable entry porch supported by square posts. A large central shed roof dormer is on the main façade. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, novelty siding, exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof. Two shed roof additions have been appended to the sides of the structure. The left (west) addition is a carport, and the right (east) addition is a screened porch.
29. (C) 1209 Joe Avenue 1950 Ranch
One-story, frame, side-gable Ranch house. Windows are 2/2 aluminum double hung sash and 3/1 wood double hung sash. It has a concrete block pier foundation, novelty siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition spans the rear of the residence.
30. (C) 1210 Joe Avenue 1950 Craftsman Vernacular Gable-Front Bungalow
1.5 story, frame, Craftsman Vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an enclosed partial-width gable porch supported by tapered columns on a closed balustrade. Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a pier foundation, asbestos siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A vinyl sided half-story addition has been appended to the center of the structure.
31. (C) 1212 Joe Avenue 1950 Craftsman Vernacular Gable-Front Bungalow
One-story, frame, Craftsman Vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an enclosed full-width gable porch. Windows are 6/6 and 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash. It has a continuous concrete foundation, asbestos siding, exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport has been added to the left (east) side, and a shed roof addition spans the rear (southwest).
32. (C) 1303 Joe Avenue 1940-1950 Vernacular Gable-Front Bungalow
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a gable partial porch supported by Doric columns on brick pedestals. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof. Incorporates carport on right.
33. (C) 1305 Joe Avenue 1940-1950 Vernacular Side-Gable Bungalow

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

One-story, frame, vernacular side-gable Bungalow with an enclosed gable-partial porch and a new gable-partial porch supported by wood posts spanned by an iron balustrade. Windows are 6/6 wood and 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash. It has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

34. (C) 1307 Joe Avenue 1940 Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) Craftsman Vernacular Bungalow with intersecting side-gable and clipped-gable roofs. Bay 2 projects forward one bay and has a clipped-gable roof. A shed roof partial porch, with novelty siding, spans Bays 3 and 4 filling the right front reentrant angle. Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a brick pier foundation, asbestos shingle siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

35. (C) 1309 Joe Avenue 1950-1960 Minimal Traditional
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w-) side-gable Minimal Traditional residence. There is an inset partial porch at Bay 1 and a gable-entry porch at Bay 2. Both porches are supported by iron posts. Bay two is an arched wood panel door. Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins and shutters. The house has a continuous concrete foundation, aluminum siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. Two gable additions are at the rear and a shed roof carport has been added to the left (west) elevation.

Kell Avenue

36. (NC) 804 Kell Avenue 2001 Neo-Bungalow
One-story, Neo-Bungalow with a front-gable roof and a screened partial-width gable roof porch. Windows include single and paired 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding with vinyl siding in the gables, wide boxed eaves, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition is located on the rear (south) elevation.

37. (C) 808 Kell Avenue 1941 Minimal Traditional
One-story, frame, Minimal Traditional house with a side-gable roof and a full-width broken slope porch supported by turned posts and accentuated with decorative brackets and a turned balustrade. Windows include single and paired 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport addition is located on the right (west) elevation.

38. (C) 812 Kell Avenue 1940 Vernacular Bungalow
One-story, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) vernacular Bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof and a screened full-width inset porch supported by stuccoed columns. Windows include single-light vinyl windows with faux shutters and 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash windows. The house has a concrete slab foundation, stucco and vinyl cladding, and a pressed metal roof. A shed addition is located on the rear (south) elevation and a carport has been attached to the left (east) side.

39. (C) 902 Kell Avenue 1938 Vernacular
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) vernacular house with a side-gable roof and an inset partial-width porch supported by tapered wood columns. Bay 2 is a replacement door; Bays 1 and 3 are picture windows flanked by paired double hung sash windows, and bay 4 is a paired 3/1 wood double hung sash window. Other windows include single and paired 3/1 wood double hung sash, 1/1 vinyl double hung sash, and 2/2 wood double hung sash windows. The house has a concrete pier foundation, asbestos and novelty siding, wide eaves, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition is located on the rear (south) elevation.

40. (C) 907 Kell Avenue 1925-1935 Vernacular
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (wdw-ww-w) vernacular house with a side-gable roof and a full-width shed roof porch supported by square columns. Bay 3 is a recessed side-gabled-ell. Windows are single and paired 3/1 wood double-hung-sash windows. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, 3/1 wood windows in the gable, and an asphalt shingle roof. A small gable addition is located on the right (east) elevation.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

41. (C) 1014 Kell Avenue 1960 Minimal Traditional
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) side-gable Minimal Traditional residence with a gable entry porch supported by bracketed turned posts. Bay 4 is set back one foot from the body of the house. Windows are 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a concrete pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition spans the rear.
42. (C) 1015 Kell Avenue 1906-1909 Folk Victorian Center Hall
Richardson House
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Folk Victorian Center Hall residence with a side-gable roof. The hip full-width porch is supported by bracketed turned posts. Bay 2 (replaced since the 1986 inventory) is a lead glass front door flanked by lead glass transom and sidelights. Windows are 2/2 wooden double-hung-sash with working shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. Additions include a large front gable ell at the rear (northeast) with two side gable wings extending from either elevation.
43. (C) 1018 Kell Avenue 1941 Vernacular
One-story, frame, side-gable vernacular residence with two front-gable ells. Alterations to the main façade include brick veneer, steel casement windows, carport, a partial-width shed porch supported by braced square posts, and a shed roofed addition filling the right front reentrant angle. The house has a concrete slab foundation, asbestos siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.
44. (C) 1019 Kell Avenue c. 1900 Gothic Revival
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) front Gothic Revival residence with a gabled wing on the (right) east elevation. A porch, supported by square columns, wraps around the south and east facades. It has been partially enclosed and extends on the east elevation. Bay 2 is a two-light over two-panel door with enclosed transom. Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux mullions. Distinctive features include a large pointed vent in the gable end and gable returns. The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding, and a pressed metal roof. PHOTO 0007
45. (NC) 1101 Kell Avenue c. 1970 Vernacular
One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) vernacular residence with a gable-on-hip roof. The gable entry porch is supported by square posts. Windows are 6/6 and 8/8 wooden double-hung-sash. The house has a concrete pier foundation, composite wood panel siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.
46. (NC) 1102 Kell Avenue 1960 No Style
One and two-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-carport) residence with a one-story hip roofed core and a two-story side-gable rear addition. Windows are 9/6 and 6/6 aluminum double-hung sash with faux muntins and shutters. It has a concrete slab foundation, asbestos siding, brick skirting, and an asphalt shingle roof.
47. (C) 1103 Kell Avenue 1958 Vernacular Side-Gable Bungalow
1.5 story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular side-gable Bungalow with a shed dormer and a shed partial porch. Bay 3 is a 24 -light picture window; other windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof carport has been added to the right (east) elevation.

Lake Avenue

48. (C) 410 Lake Avenue 1950 Minimal Traditional
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), Minimal Traditional house with a side-gable roof and a partial-width gable roof porch supported by paired wood columns on brick pedestals. The center bay replacement door has sidelights. Windows are single, paired, and triple 6/6 double hung sash vinyl windows with faux muntins on either side. The house has a brick pier foundation, novelty siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. Gable additions are located on the left (south) and rear (west) elevations and a carport is attached to the right (north) side of the house.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

- 49. (C) 509 Lake Avenue 1885-1892 Colonial Revival Vernacular**
1-story, frame, three-bay-wide (www-d-ww), Colonial Revival Vernacular house with a multi-gable roof. The center bay door is accentuated with an unornamented casing and a 2-light transom; the third bay is an enclosed shed roof porch with fixed vinyl windows. Other windows are 2/2 wood double hung sash. Decorative features include a plain cornice and exposed rafters covered with fascia. The house has a brick pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a rear (north) shed roof addition and an attached side-gable addition on the rear (northwest) corner.
- 50. (C) 510 Lake Avenue 1952 Minimal Traditional**
One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-d-w-w-w) Minimal Traditional house with a side-gable roof. Bay 1 is an enclosed garage with a rectangular picture window, and bay 4 is a projecting front gable. Windows include 8/8, 4/4, 4/1 wood double-hung-sash windows. The house has a concrete slab foundation, novelty siding, closed eaves, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition is located on the rear southwest corner.
- 51. (NC) 519 Lake Avenue 1960-1970 Ranch**
One-story, frame, Ranch-style house with a multi-gable roof and a partial-width inset porch supported by Doric columns with a turned balustrade. Windows include 1/1 wood double-hung-sash, a large picture window, and 2-light casement windows on the right (east) side. Decorative features include wide eaves and faux shutters on the main façade. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a rear, bay window, addition.
- 52. (C) 602 Lake Avenue 1948 Ranch**
One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (d-w-ww-d-ww), Ranch house with a side-gable roof and a flat roof porch with decorative iron supports. Bays 1 and 2 are a side-gabled wing with a carport. Windows include paired and single 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Distinctive features include wide eaves and faux shutters on the main façade. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding with a brick skirting, and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 53. (C) 606 Lake Avenue c. 1906 Vernacular Center Hall**
**Poitevin House/
Rodriguez-O'Sullivan House**
One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) vernacular Center Hall with a side-gable roof. The wraparound hip roof porch is supported with turned posts and tapered wood columns on brick pedestals and has a turned balustrade. Bay 3 has a two-light transom. Windows include 2/2 wood double hung sash and 3/2 aluminum double hung sash windows. Distinctive features include gable returns and wood shutters with decorative motifs. The house has a brick pier foundation, asbestos siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a shed roof addition in the rear. PHOTO 0029
- 54. (C) 612 Lake Avenue 1940 Vernacular**
One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular house with a hip roof and a full-width inset porch supported by square brick columns. The center bay door has a 12/8 aluminum double-hung-sash window with faux shutters on either side; other windows include vinyl 6/6 double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, replacement brick veneer cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 55. (NC) 614 Lake Avenue 2006 Post-Katrina Architecture**
One-story, Post-Katrina Coastal house with a front-gable roof and an inset partial-width porch supported by turned posts with a turned balustrade. Windows include 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Distinctive features include a pented-gable roof, projecting front gable, and faux shutters. The house is elevated approximately ten feet. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.
- 56. (C) 615 Lake Avenue 1950-1960 Ranch**
One-story, frame, Ranch-style house with a gable-on-hip roof and an inset partial-width porch supported by decorative brick columns. Windows are paired and triple 3/1 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

Defining features include brick quoins, wide eaves, and decorative brick work. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

57. (NC) 616 Lake Avenue c. 2006-2008 Post-Katrina Architecture
Neo-Bungalow

One-story, Post-Katrina Coastal Neo-Bungalow with a front-gable roof and a partial-width gable roof porch supported by tapered columns on pedestals and a large front deck with a picketed balustrade. Windows include paired and triple 9/6 and 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Distinctive features include decorative beams and wide eaves. The house is elevated approximately ten feet, has a concrete block pier foundation, stucco cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

58. (C) 707 Lake Avenue 1960 Ranch

One-story, frame, Ranch-style house with a multi-hip roof and a partial-width inset porch supported by square brick columns. Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Defining features include wide eaves and faux shutters. The house has a pier foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport is attached to the rear (north) side of the house.

59. (C) 715 Lake Avenue 1940 Minimal Traditional

One-story, frame, Minimal Traditional house with a side-gable roof and a partial-width inset porch accentuated by replacement turned posts and balustrade. Windows include single and paired 9/6 aluminum double-hung-sash windows with faux shutters. Defining features include a projecting front gable, gable dormers, and closed eaves. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A screened pool house and an in-law cottage are attached to the rear (north) side of the house, and a large carport was attached to the right (east) side of the house.

60. (NC) 809 Lake Avenue 2009 Vernacular Bungalow

One-story, Post Katrina Coastal House with hip roof and partial width- hip roof porch. The center entry door has sidelights; other bays are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash windows. The house is elevated approximately 8-10 feet on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingle roof.

61. (NC) 811 Lake Avenue 2008 Post-Katrina Architecture

One-story, Post-Katrina Coastal house with a hipped roof and an inset full-width porch with a center gable. The center bay arched doors are flanked by paired 4/1 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Other windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows. Defining features include a hipped roof cupola. The house is elevated approximately ten feet. The house rests on wood piers in a concrete slab, is clad with Hardy Plank siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof.

62. (NC) 812 Lake Avenue 1994 Neo-Eclectic Cape Cod

1.5-story, Neo-Eclectic Cape Cod house with a side-gable roof and an inset full-width porch. The center bay door has sidelights; windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, gable dormers, and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport is attached in the rear (south) by a breezeway.

63. (NC) 814 Lake Avenue c. 2006-2008 Neo-Eclectic

1.5-story, Neo-Eclectic house with a side-gable roof and an inset-entry supported by a brick column. Windows are 1/1 double-hung-sash vinyl windows. Distinctive features include a projecting front-gable and a stepped dormer. The house has a pier foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport is attached on the right (west) side of the main façade.

64. (NC) 815 Lake Avenue 1964 Ranch

1.5-story, frame, Ranch house with side-gable roof and a partial-width shed roof porch supported by turned posts. Windows include 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash windows, and a 20-light picture window flanked by 6/6

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

aluminum double-hung-sash windows. Decorative features include faux shutters and wide eaves. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

65. (C) 819 Lake Avenue 1945 Vernacular Gable-Front Bungalow

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a gable-entry porch supported by decorative iron posts. The door is off-set left; windows are paired 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash windows. The house has composite wood siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof garage was added to the left (west) side of the house.

66. (C) 902 Lake Avenue 1958 Contemporary

One-story, frame, Contemporary house with a multi-gable roof and an inset partial-width porch. Windows are 2-light sliding windows. Distinctive features include a projecting front-gable and wide contemporary eaves. The house has a concrete slab foundation, composite wood siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. There is brick infill over the former garage entry on the left (east) elevation.

67. (C) 906 Lake Avenue 1959 Ranch

One-story, frame, Ranch style house with a side-gable roof and a gable entry porch with decorative iron supports. Windows are paired and single 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash windows. Distinctive features include decorative brickwork and wide eaves. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a Hardy Plank and brick addition located on the rear (south) elevation.

68. (C) 1002 Lake Avenue 1954 Ranch

One-story, frame, Ranch house with a hip roof and an inset partial-width porch supported by a turned post with a picketed balustrade. Windows include single, paired, and triple 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash windows and a picture window on the main façade. Distinctive features include two front projecting hips, wide eaves, and faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer and vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport is attached to the right (west) side of the house.

69. (NC) 1003 Lake Avenue 1955 Ranch

1.5 story, six-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w-w) altered Ranch house with a multiple side-gable roof. The shed partial porch is supported by square posts spanned with a picketed balustrade. Windows are 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash and 6/6 aluminum double hung sash with faux muntins. The house is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. Additions include a carport with storage space at the rear right (northeast) corner and a gabled addition at the rear left (northwest) corner.

70. (NC) 1004 Lake Avenue 1925 with c. 1980s updates Vernacular Hipped Roof Bungalow

One-story, frame, vernacular hip roof Bungalow with a partially-enclosed, partial-width gable roof porch with circa 1980s updates to the porch, windows, and cladding. Windows are replacement single and triple 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding with brick skirting, wide boxed eaves, and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport addition is attached to the right (west) side of the house.

71. (C) 1008 Lake Avenue 1920 Craftsman Vernacular Gable-Front Bungalow
Krebs House

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Craftsman Vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a hip full-width porch. The porch is supported by narrow tapered wood columns on wooden pedestals spanned by a picketed balustrade. The door (Bay 3) is offset left. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding, exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition spans the rear (south) of the structure.

72. (C) 1009 Lake Avenue 1930-1940 Colonial Revival

1.5 story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable Colonial Revival residence with a predominant central hip dormer. The shed roof partial porch is supported by Doric columns on brick pedestals. The door (Bay 2) has fifteen

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
 No. 1

Jackson County,
 Mississippi
 County and State

Name of Property

lights and is flanked by sidelights and a fanlight transom. Windows are 3/1 wooden double-hung-sash with faux shutters. Other distinctive features include cutaway bays on the right (east) elevation and a circular 6-light window in the dormer. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof.

73. (C) 1012 Lake Avenue 1912 Colonial Revival Vernacular Center Hall
 One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable Colonial Revival Vernacular Center Hall residence with a wraparound porch supported by tapered columns. The entrance is a lead glass door with transom. Windows are 2/2 wood double-hung-sash. A window with a triangle pediment is in the east gable end. The house has a brick veneered concrete block pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. PHOTO 0008
74. (C) 1013 Lake Avenue 1945 Vernacular
 Two-story, frame, vernacular residence with a multiple side gable roof. Windows are 2/2 aluminum and 3/1 wooden double-hung-sash. The house is clad in vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. Additions include a single-story flat roof sunroom with jalousie windows on the main (south) facade, a hipped porch on the right (east) facade, and a hipped roof carport with a shed roofed room at the rear (north).
75. (NC) 1014 Lake Avenue 1958 Minimal Traditional
 One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-ww) side-gabled Minimal Traditional residence with a projecting front-gabled ell. The original shed roof porch, which filled the right front reentrant angle, has been enclosed and a shed roof full-width porch has been added across the facade. The porch is supported by square posts and a picketed balustrade. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash. The house has a pier foundation, brick and asbestos siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. Later alterations include the brick veneer on the main (north) facade and a rear gabled addition.
76. (C) 1015 Lake Avenue 1950 Vernacular
 Two-story, frame, vernacular residence with a side-gable roof and a shed partial porch. This two unit apartment is oriented towards its driveway (west) instead of Lake Avenue (south). Windows are 3/1 wooden and 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash. It has a continuous brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.
77. (C) 1102 Lake Avenue 1889 Folk Victorian
 John B. Gentile House
 One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-ww-d-ww) Folk Victorian residence with an intersecting gable roof and gable returns. Bay 4 is a front gable ell, and a hip roofed porch, supported by turned posts and balustrade, fills the reentrant angle. Windows are 9/6 vinyl-double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a brick pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition spans the rear (south) of the structure.
78. (C) 1106 Lake Avenue 1883 Galleried Cottage Center Hall
 Richard-Clark House
 One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) side-gable Center Hall Galleried Cottage. The porch is supported by turned posts spanned by a turned balustrade. An original gabled ell extends from the southwest (rear right). Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The rear reentrant angle has been in-filled with a shed roof addition.
79. (C) 1109 Lake Avenue c. 1934 Craftsman Gable-Front Bungalow
 Roy M. Krebs House
 One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with a gable partial porch supported by tapered columns on a closed balustrade. Bay 2 is offset left. Windows were shuttered at the time of survey. Other Craftsman details include knee braces and exposed rafters (recently enclosed with vinyl fascia). The house has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. PHOTO 0009
80. (NC) 1110 Lake Avenue 1986 Neo-Bungalow

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

Two-story, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), front-gable Neo-Bungalow with an inset full-width porch supported by chamfered posts. Bay two is a door with sidelights and is located offset right. Windows are 6/6 and 4/4 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins and shutters. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

81. (C) 1115 Lake Avenue c. 1920 Vernacular Rectangular Cottage
Sidoine E. Krebs House

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular Rectangular Cottage with a hip roof and a wraparound porch supported by square posts. Windows are 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house has a pier foundation, novelty siding, brick veneer, and a corrugated metal roof. According to the 1950 Sanborn Map this structure was originally constructed as a square residence with front and rear porches. The house has since been altered to include a wraparound porch, partial brick veneer, and a side-gabled addition across the rear (north).

82. (C) 1202 Lake Avenue c. 1925 Vernacular Gable-Front
Bungalow

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-dd-www) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an enclosed inset-partial porch. Bay 2 is a double entry shaded by a bracketed gable awning. Windows are 6/6 wooden double hung sash and 6/6 vinyl double hung sash with faux muntins. The house has a brick pier foundation, composite wood siding, knee braces, and an asphalt shingle roof. Alterations include a side gabled ell (Bay 1), a gable roofed addition across the rear, and a flat roofed carport.

83. (C) 1203 Lake Avenue 1926 Tudor Revival
F.B. Walker House

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Tudor Revival residence with an interesting gable roof and an inset entry porch supported by a square post. Bay 1 and the porch are on a steeply pitched sloping front gabled ell. Windows are 3/1 wooden double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, gable returns, and an asphalt shingle roof. PHOTO 0010

84. (C) 1206 Lake Avenue c. 1950 Ranch

One-story, frame, side-gable Ranch house that an inset entry porch and a carport with decorative concrete block screening. Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins and shutters. The house has a pier foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gabled wing that incorporates a carport has been added to the rear (south).

85. (NC) 1210 Lake Avenue 1975-1985 Neo-Eclectic

One-story, Neo-Eclectic residence with a multi-gable roof and two inset partial porches. Windows are single-light aluminum fixed-sash. It has a pier foundation, brick veneer and composite wood siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

86. (C) 1302 Lake Avenue c. 1950 Vernacular

One-story, frame, multi-gabled vernacular residence with a partially enclosed shed full-width porch. Windows are 2/2 and 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash. It has a continuous concrete foundation, board-and-batten siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is attached to the rear right (southwest).

87. (NC) 1306 Lake Avenue 1974 Neo-Eclectic

Two-story, frame, Neo-Eclectic residence with multiple hip roofs and a porte-cochere extending across the main façade. Windows are 2/2 and 4/4 aluminum double-hung-sash. Second story windows have four-light fanlights. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof.

88. (C) 1310 Lake Avenue 1950-1960 Ranch

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-w-w-carport) side-gable Ranch house. An inset-partial porch, supported by Doric columns, spans Bays 3 and 4. The windows are 2/2 wooden double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a pier foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
 No. 1

Jackson County,
 Mississippi
 County and State

Name of Property
 89. (C) 1313 Lake Avenue 1946 Craftsman Vernacular
 The Fred O'Brien House Side-Gable Bungalow

One-story, frame, six-bay-wide (carport-w-d-w-w-w) Craftsman Vernacular side-gable Bungalow with an altered inset full-width porch. Changes to the main façade include a projecting front-gabled ell at Bay 5 and a modified wraparound porch supported by square posts. The carport retains the original paired Craftsman columns on brick pedestals. Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins and shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, composite wood cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

90. (NC) 1321 Lake Avenue 1984 Vernacular Gable-Front
 Neo-Bungalow

One-story, frame, vernacular front-gable Neo-Bungalow with an inset partial porch. Windows are 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house has a continuous concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and a pressed metal roof.

91. (C) 1402 Lake Avenue 1920 Vernacular Gable-Front
 Bungalow

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a gable partial porch supported by iron posts. Windows are 3/1 wooden double-hung-sash. Distinctive features include window awnings, boxed eaves, and brick skirting. The house has a brick pier foundation, asbestos shingle siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof carport has been added to the right (west) side.

92. (NC) 1403 Lake Avenue 1950 Ranch

One-story, frame, six-bay-wide (w-w-w-d-w-carport) side-gable Ranch with an inset partial porch. It has 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins and shutters. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. Alterations include the carport and the roof pitch has been widened to accommodate the addition of a bay across the rear.

93. (C) 1407 Lake Avenue 1950 Ranch

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-carport) side-gable Ranch house with a gable entry porch. Windows are 6/6 wooden double-hung-sash with faux shutters. It has a pier foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof. A partial-width shed roof addition is at the rear.

94. (C) 1411 Lake Avenue 1952 Vernacular
 Lake Avenue Fire Station

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (garage-wd-w) vernacular front-gable fire station with a full-width flat roof porch supported by metal posts. Bay 2 is an enclosed garage bay. Windows are replacement 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash. The structure has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer and asbestos siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. PHOTO 0028

Market Street

95. (C) 4503 Market Street 1910-1920 Craftsman Vernacular Hip
 Calvin Henry House Bungalow

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) Craftsman Vernacular hip roof Bungalow. A partial-width inset porch spans Bays 2 and 3. The two front doors are wooden Craftsman 3-light over 3-panel. Windows are 6/6, 3/1, and 2/2 wooden double-hung-sash. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, clapboard and novelty siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition, that incorporates a porch, spans the rear (west) elevation. PHOTO 0011

Mill Street

96. (C) 704 Mill Avenue c. 1920/c. 1945 Neo-Classical
 Center Hall

**Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
 No. 1**

**Jackson County,
 Mississippi**

Name of Property

One-story core constructed circa 1920 with a two-story addition, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Neo-Classical Center Hall house with a side-gable roof, and a full-height, 2-story, gable roof entry porch supported by Doric columns. Bay 2 is accentuated with entablature and pilasters, and Bays 1 and 3 are paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash windows. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. There are multiple additions, and a porte cochere is attached to the right (west) side of the house.

Morgan Avenue

97. (C) 807 Morgan Avenue 1962 Ranch
 One-story, frame, six-bay-wide (w-w-ww-d-w-w) Ranch house with a side-gable roof and an inset partial-width porch supported by brick columns. Bays 5-6 are a front gabled ell. Windows are replacement 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Distinctive features include wide eaves, faux shutters, and an integral garage on the left (west) side of the house. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

Pascagoula Street

98. (PL) 3708 Pascagoula Street c. 1903 Mission/ Spanish Colonial Revival
**Pascagoula Street Railroad and Power Company/
 The Pascagoula Ice & Freezer Company, Inc.**
 One-story, brick, flat roofed Mission Spanish Colonial Revival ice plant with a two-story "tower-like" component. Distinctive features include a curved parapet, a ribbon of three arched wood windows, cast stone window sills, and a cast stone Syrian arched entry with keystone lintel and brick pilasters. The entry is a single-light over single-panel wood door with arched three-light transom. Windows are 1/1 wood double hung sash with triangular pediments. The building has a pier foundation, brick and stucco cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof. PHOTO 0012

99. (C) 3809 Pascagoula Street 1895 Folk Victorian Side-Hall
The Huggins-Rigsby-Higginbotham House
 One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-d-w-w-w) front-gable Folk Victorian Side-Hall residence with a partially enclosed wraparound porch supported by turned posts spanned with a geometric balustrade. Bay 1 was once part of the wraparound porch, but has been enclosed. Bays 2-4 represent the core of the original house, and Bay 5 is a shed roof addition. The door is wood with 2 arched lights over 2 panels. Windows are 6/6 wood double hung sash. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and a corrugated metal roof. A shed roof addition is at the rear left (southwest) corner. PHOTO 0013

100. (NC) 3811 Pascagoula Street 2004 Neo-Eclectic
 One-story, four-bay-wide (garage-w-d-w) hip roofed Neo-Eclectic residence with an inset partial porch supported by square posts. Bays 1 and 4 are lower hipped ells. Windows are 9/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof.

101. (C) 3812 Pascagoula Street 1940-1950 Minimal Traditional
 One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) side-gable Minimal Traditional residence. Bays 1 and 4 are pented front gabled ells, and an inset partial width porch spans Bays 2 and 3. The porch is supported by decorative iron posts with a decorative iron balustrade. Bay 3 is a large picture window; other windows are 2/2 wooden double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, novelty siding, exposed rafters (under fascia), and an asphalt shingle roof.

102. (NC) 3813 Pascagoula Street c. 2004 Neo-Eclectic

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

1.5-story, hip roofed, Neo-Eclectic house with a wraparound porch supported by square posts spanned with a picketed balustrade. The door has a single light transom. Windows are 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof. PHOTO 0014

103. (C) 3824 Pascagoula Street

1892

Vernacular Center Hall

1.5-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular Center Hall residence with a partially enclosed wraparound porch supported by square posts. Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a pier foundation, clapboard siding, and a pressed metal roof. A gabled wing has been added to the rear left (southeast) corner.

104. (C) 3828 Pascagoula Street

1945

Vernacular Hip Bungalow

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-w) vernacular hip roof Bungalow with an enclosed gable partial porch. Windows are 9/6 and 4/4 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house has a pier foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof. A massive shed roof addition, with composite wood siding and 2/2 aluminum double hung sash windows, spans the rear (southeast) of the structure.

105. (C) 3902 Pascagoula Street

1900

Vernacular Center Hall

**Bosarge-Heidelberg-
McIlwaine-Hewlett House**

1.5-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular Center Hall residence with a hip full-width porch supported by square posts. Bay 2 is a paneled wood door with a two-light transom. Windows are 12/6 and 9/6 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house has a pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. Additions include two side-gable dormers and at the rear (southeast) a two-story gabled ell, a two-story shed roof addition, and a one story shed roof addition.

106. (C) 3907 Pascagoula Street

c. 1960

Ranch

One-story, frame, multi-gabled Ranch house with an inset entry porch supported by decorative iron posts. An inset two-car carport is located at the right (north) corner. Windows are 4/4 and 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof.

107. (C) 3909 Pascagoula Street

1950

Ranch

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) side-gable Ranch house with a partial width shed porch supported by square posts. Windows are 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

108. (C) 4002 Pascagoula Street

1918-1924

**Craftsman Vernacular
Coastal Cottage**

Childs-Bolding House

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Craftsman Vernacular Coastal Cottage house with a hip roof and an inset full-width porch. The porch is supported by square posts on stuccoed pedestals. Doors are wooden Craftsman 3-light over 3-panel. Windows are 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house has a brick pier foundation, asbestos siding, exposed rafters, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof carport has been added to the rear (southeast) façade.

109. (NC) 4006 Pascagoula Street

1960

Vernacular

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-w) front-gable vernacular residence that faces south toward Joe Avenue. An inset partial porch, supported by square posts, is at the entrance on the right (south) elevation. Bays 1 and 2 are bay windows with 9/6 and 6/4 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins and shutters. Other windows are 1/1 aluminum double hung sash. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable roof two-car garage has been added to the rear (west) elevation.

110. (NC) 4007 Pascagoula Street
Assembly of God Church
Oasis Church

c. 1945/ 1984

Gothic Revival / Contemporary

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

1.5-story, church complex consisting of an extensively remodeled front-gable Gothic Revival church and a large front-gable Contemporary style sanctuary connected by a gabled hyphen. No windows are present. It has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof. The original church had pointed arched windows, buttresses, and a graduated parapet. PHOTO 0015

111. (C) 4008 Pascagoula Street
William Robinson House

1918-1924

Craftsman
Gable-Front Bungalow

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (ww-d-d-ww) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with a full-width gable porch supported by tapered columns on brick pedestals. Windows are 2/2 wooden double-hung-sash. Doors are single-light over two-panel wood. Distinctive features include staggered and diamond shingles in the gable end, a pointed arch gable vent, and exposed rafters (later boxed). The house has a brick pier foundation, novelty siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

112. (NC) 4012 Pascagoula Street

1965

Ranch

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (carport-w-w-d-w) hip roof Ranch house with an inset-partial porch supported by decorative iron columns. Windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof.

113. (NC) 4018 Pascagoula Street

2005

Neo-Eclectic

One-story, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-garage) hip roof Neo-Eclectic residence with an inset partial porch. Windows are 9/9 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof.

114. (C) 4102 Pascagoula Street

1945

Vernacular Shotgun

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-w-d) front-gable vernacular shotgun with a hip partial porch supported by a decorative iron post. Bay 1 is a hip roof addition which wraps around the north and east elevations. Windows are 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

115. (C) 4103 Pascagoula Street

1918-1924

Vernacular Bungalow

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) hip roof vernacular double-shotgun house. The wraparound porch is supported by decorative iron posts on a closed brick balustrade, and has been partially enclosed at the southwest corner. Doors are wooden single-light over 2-panel. Windows are 2/2 wooden double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a pier foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof.

116. (C) 4107 Pascagoula Street

1935

Vernacular Gable-Front
Bungalow

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (wd-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an enclosed inset-partial porch and a gable-partial porch supported by decorative iron posts and balustrade. Windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house has a continuous concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition that incorporates a screened porch spans the right (north) façade.

117. (NC) 4110 Pascagoula Street

1975-1985

Neo-Eclectic

1.5-story, frame, Neo-Eclectic residence with a side-gable roof. Windows are 12/6 and 6/6 with faux mullions and shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof.

118. (C) 4111 Pascagoula Street

1940

Vernacular Gable-Front
Bungalow

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow. Bay 2 is offset left and has a bracketed gable awning. Windows are 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. Two shed roof porches have been added to the left (west) elevation.

119. (NC) 4115 Pascagoula Street

1964

Ranch

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-d-ww-w-w) hip roof Ranch house. Bay 1 is a projecting shed roof addition. Bays 4 and 5 are a hip roof wing. Windows are 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux mullions and shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, composite wood siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

120. (C) 4202 Pascagoula Street

1930

Vernacular

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-wdw-garage) vernacular side-gable residence. Bays 1 and 2 have a perma-stone veneer, a shed full-width porch, and represent the original structure. Bay 3 is a post 1950 hyphen that connects the garage to the house. Windows are 3/1 and 6/6 wooden double-hung-sash. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

**121. (C) 4203 Pascagoula Street
Reresich-Peterson-Davis-
Henley House**

1903-1906

Folk Victorian L-Front

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (wdw-wwd-wd) multi-gable Folk Victorian L-front house. The wraparound porch is supported by turned posts and a picketed balustrade. Bay 1 is a side gable addition (1924-1950). Doors are wood single-light over 2-panel; the door at Bay 2 has a 2-light transom. Windows are 6/6 wooden double hung sash and 9/9 vinyl double hung sash with faux muntins. Distinctive features include a triangular pedimented vent in the front gable, a diamond vent in the right gable, and gable returns. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. PHOTO 0016

122. (C) 4206 Pascagoula Street

1945-1955

Vernacular

One-story, frame, side-gable vernacular residence. Windows are 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash. It has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gabled ell has been added to the front left (northwest) corner of the main façade.

123. (C) 4209 Pascagoula Street

c. 1903

Folk Victorian

1.5-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-d-w) side-gable Folk Victorian residence with a shed roof partial porch supported by turned posts. The door is a wood single-light over two-panel. Windows are 6/6 wooden double-hung-sash. Other distinctive features include gable pents and triangular pediments over half-story windows. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. Two shed roof additions have been appended to the rear (west) façade.

124. (C) 4210 Pascagoula Street

1950

Ranch

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (d-w-w) side gable Ranch with a partial width shed porch supported by square posts on a closed balustrade. Windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

125. (C) 4212 Pascagoula Street

c. 1935-1945

**Craftsman Gable-Front
Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with an inset full-width porch supported by tapered columns on brick pedestals. Bay 2 is offset left. Windows are 2/2 wooden double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, asbestos shingle siding, exposed rafters, knee braces, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition that incorporates a carport spans the rear (east) elevation.

126. (C) 4302 Pascagoula Street

c. 1940-1950

**Vernacular Gable-Front
Bungalow**

One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (ww-ww) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial width gable porch supported by decorative iron posts and balustrade. Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins and shutters. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding, brick skirting, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition is at the rear right (southwest) corner, and a shed roofed carport fills the right front reentrant angle.

**127. (C) 4307 Pascagoula Street
J.F. Taylor House**

c. 1923

**Craftsman
Gable-Front Bungalow**

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Craftsman gable-front Bungalow with a steeply pitched roof. The gable full-width porch is supported by tapered columns on stuccoed brick pedestals spanned by a picketed balustrade. Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung sash with faux muntins and faux shutters. Other Craftsman features include knee braces and scalloped exposed rafters. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A partial width gable addition and a partial width shed addition are at the rear (northwest). PHOTO 0017

128. (NC) 4310 Pascagoula Street 1978 Ranch

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-d-w-w-w) side-gable Ranch house with a partial width shed porch supported by turned posts. Windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a pier foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable-roofed ell is at the rear left (southeast) corner.

129. (NC) 4313 Pascagoula Street c. 2004 Neo-Eclectic

One-story, hip roofed Neo-Eclectic residence with a hip partial porch supported by square posts. Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins and shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof.

130. (C) 4314 Pascagoula Street 1917 Vernacular Center Hall

1.5-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) side-gable vernacular Center Hall residence that has a gabled dormer with cutaway bays. The hip full-width porch is supported by square posts. Bay 1 is an aluminum picture window with a fixed sash. The central door, Bay 2, has a two-light transom. Windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. At the center of the rear (south) elevation there is a one-story gabled ell; a shed roofed addition fills the rear right reentrant angle.

131. (NC) 4316 Pascagoula Street 1982 Vernacular

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (d-d-w) side-gable vernacular residence with an inset full-width porch supported by square wood posts. Windows are 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a brick and concrete block pier foundation, composite wood siding, and a pressed metal roof.

132. (C) 4402 Pascagoula Street c. 1961 Ranch

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-w) side-gable Ranch. Windows are 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, asbestos shingle siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable roofed addition has been added to the rear left (southeast) corner.

133. (NC) 4404 Pascagoula Street 1964 Contemporary

One-story, front-gable Contemporary house with an inset carport and an enclosed inset partial porch. Windows are 6/6 aluminum double-hung sash with faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof.

134. (C) 4406 Pascagoula Street 1940 Vernacular Gable-Front Bungalow

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow. The gable-partial porch is supported by square posts on a closed balustrade. Windows are 3/1 wood double hung sash and 2/2 aluminum double hung sash. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, novelty siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable roof addition spans the rear (southeast).

135. (C) 4407 Pascagoula Street 1920 Minimal Traditional

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (ww-d-ww) side-gable Minimal Traditional residence. Gabled eyebrow vents are over Bays 1 and 3, and a bracketed shed roofed awning is over Bay 2. Windows are 6/6 wooden double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, asbestos shingle siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gabled wing (original) projects from the center of the rear façade, and a shed roofed addition has been added to the rear right (northwest) reentrant angle.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
 No. 1

Jackson County,
 Mississippi
 County and State

Name of Property

136. (C) 4408 Pascagoula Street 1918-1924 Vernacular L-Galleried Shotgun

One-story, frame, vernacular L-Galleried Shotgun house with an intersecting gable roof and an enclosed wraparound porch. Windows are 8/8 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a pier foundation, composite wood panel siding, and a pressed metal roof. A full-width shed addition spans the rear (east) side.

137. (C) 4411 Pascagoula Street 1900-1910 Vernacular Creole Cottage

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) side-gable vernacular Creole Cottage with a hip full-width porch supported by decorative iron posts. Bay 2 has been enclosed. Windows are 6/6 wooden double-hung-sash and 6/6 vinyl double hung sash with faux muntins. An original gabled wing with a wraparound porch, in the reentrant angle (enclosed), projects from the rear right (northwest) corner. The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding, and a pressed metal roof. A shed roof addition spans the rear of the gabled addition.

138. (NC) 4503 Pascagoula Street c. 1970 Ranch

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) side-gable Ranch house with a partial-width gable porch supported by square posts. Windows are 3/2 and 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof.

139. (C) 4505 Pascagoula Street c. 1900 Vernacular Creole Cottage
 W.A. Barial General Store

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-d-w) side-gable vernacular Creole Cottage with a shed roof full-width porch supported by brick columns on a closed brick balustrade. Bay 1 is a front-gabled addition (1924-1950) with clapboard siding, exposed rafters, and a pointed arched gable vent. Windows are 2/2 wooden double-hung-sash and 6/6 aluminum double hung sash. The house has a brick pier foundation, novelty siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition fills the rear right (northeast) reentrant angle. PHOTO 0018

Pine Street

140. (C) 3803 Pine Street 1910-1918 Craftsman

One-story, frame, Craftsman house with a side-gable roof and a partially enclosed, partial-width gable roof porch. Windows include paired 3/1 double-hung-sash wood windows and 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Distinctive features include exposed rafters enclosed with fascia, gable returns, decorative brackets, and faux shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition is located on the rear (west) elevation.

141. (C) 3805 Pine Street 1885-1895 Vernacular with
 Craftsman

Updates

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular house with a full-width, partially enclosed, Craftsman porch supported by tapered columns on brick pedestals. Windows are single, paired, and triple 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Distinctive features include gable returns and faux shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. There are two rear (west) shed roof additions.

142. (C) 3807 Pine Street 1911-1918 Vernacular Creole Cottage
 Clark House

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) vernacular Creole Cottage with a side-gable roof and a full-width inset porch updated with tapered columns on brick pedestals and decorative brackets. Bays 1 and 4 are paired 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. Other windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. The house has brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a rear (west) gable-on-hip addition.

143. (NC) 3906 Pine Street 1975 Neo-Eclectic

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

Two-story, frame, Neo-Eclectic house with a multi-gable roof and a partial-width gable roof porch. Windows include 6/6 and 4/4 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Distinctive features include half-timbering on the second-story, slender windows, and a chimney on the right side. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

144. (C) 3908 Pine Street 1960 Raised Ranch

One-story, frame, Ranch house with a side-gable roof and a partial-width gable roof porch. Windows are 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash windows. Distinctive features include wide eaves and faux shutters. The house has a concrete pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The house has been elevated approximately eight feet.

**145. (PL) 4002 Pine Street 1910 Queen Anne
Captain Bodden House**

1.5-story, frame, four-bay-wide Queen Anne house with a side-gable roof. The partial-width hip roof porch is supported by turned posts and is accentuated by spindlework, brackets, and turned balusters. The first bay is a projecting gable with cutaway bays, decorative trusswork, and staggered shingles in the gable. The second-bay entry has a two-light transom. Windows are 2/2 and 6/6 wood double hung sash windows. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, faux shutters, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition is located on the right (south) elevation. PHOTO 0020

**146. (C) 4006 Pine Street 1918-1924 Vernacular Hipped Roof
Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular hip-roof Bungalow. The center bay replacement door is offset left. Windows are single and paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash windows. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is located on the rear (east) elevation and a carport is attached to the right (south) side of the house.

147. (C) 4007 Pine Street 1960 Ranch

1.5-story, frame, Ranch house with a side-gable roof and a partial-width hip roof porch supported by square posts with a picketed balustrade. Windows are three-light paired aluminum frame casement windows with two-light transoms. Distinctive features include wide eaves and faux shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a shed roof addition on the rear (west) elevation, and a carport is attached to the left (south) side of the house.

**148. (C) 4008 Pine Street 1915-1925 Vernacular Hipped Roof
Bungalow**

One-story, frame, vernacular hipped roof Bungalow with a partial-width inset porch supported by turned posts. Windows are single and paired 1/1 double-hung-sash aluminum windows with faux shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

149. (C) 4009 Pine Street 1940 Vernacular Side-Gable Bungalow

1.5-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular side-gable Bungalow with a full-width inset porch supported by capped, square columns. The center bay entry has a door surround with pilasters and 3-light sidelights. Windows are single and paired replacement 2/2 vinyl double-hung-sash windows. Distinctive features include wide eaves and a large gable dormer. The house has a brick pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. PHOTO 0021

150. (NC) 4202 Pine Street 1959 Ranch

One-story, frame, Ranch house with a side-gable roof and a gable-entry porch supported by round columns. Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, wide eaves, and an asphalt shingle roof. A garage addition has been added to the right (south) elevation.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

151. (C) 4303 Pine Street c 1930-1940 Craftsman Vernacular Gable-Front Bungalow

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-d-w) Craftsman Vernacular gable-front Bungalow with an inset full-width screened porch. Windows are 3/1 wood double-hung-sash windows. Distinctive features include exposed rafters and paired windows. The house is elevated on a pier foundation, has composite wood and asbestos siding, and a pressed metal roof. A carport has been attached to the right (south) side of the house.

152. (NC) 4305 Pine Street 2007 Post-Katrina Architecture

One-story, Post-Katrina Coastal house with a multi-hip roof and a full-width inset porch supported by square columns and a picketed balustrade. Windows are 4/4 double-hung-sash vinyl windows with faux muntins. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and is elevated approximately ten feet.

153. (NC) South of 4309 Pine Street c. 1970 Pumphouse

One-story masonry building with a side gable metal roof. Double-leaf metal doors are set between one-panel vertical windows a concrete ramp and stoop. Houses water pumps.

154. (C) 4309 Pine Street 1904 Vernacular Hipped Roof Bungalow

One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) vernacular hipped-roof Bungalow with a screened full-width inset porch supported by tapered columns on brick pedestals. The center bay entry has a 2-light transom and sidelights. Windows are 2/1 wood double-hung-sash windows. The house has a pier foundation, replacement brick cladding, wide boxed eaves, and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a rear shed roof addition and carport additions on the left (south) and right (north) side of the house. PHOTO 0022

155. (C) 4310 Pine Street 1958 Minimal Traditional

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) Minimal Traditional house with a side-gable roof and a partial-width shed roof porch. Windows are 1-by-1 sliding vinyl sash windows. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, no eaves, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed addition is located on the rear (east) elevation.

156. (NC) 4403 Pine Street 1968 Neo-Eclectic

1.5-story Neo-Eclectic house with a side-gable roof and a partial-width shed roof porch supported by capped square columns with a picketed balustrade. Windows are 9/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Distinctive features include wide eaves and a projecting front-gabled wing on the left (south) side. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, Hardy Plank siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and was elevated circa 2008-2010.

157. (NC) 4408 Pine Street 1975 Ranch

One-story, frame, Ranch house with a gable-and-hip intersecting roof and a partial-width inset porch supported by decorative iron posts. Windows include single, paired, and quad 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Distinctive features include wide eaves and an integral garage on the left (north) side. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

Walnut Street

158. (NC) 4302 Walnut Street 1984 Neo-Eclectic

One-story, frame, Neo-Eclectic house with an intersecting-gable roof and an inset-entry incorporated in a partial-width gable roof porch. Windows are vinyl 6/6 and 9/6 double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab foundation, Hardy Plank siding, wide eaves, and an asphalt shingle roof.

159. (C) 4303 Walnut Street c. 1908-1918 with Craftsman Vernacular

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

1930 update

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-w-w-w) Craftsman Vernacular house with a multi-gable roof and a shed roof entry porch supported with decorative ironwork. Bays 2-3 are the original inset partial porch now enclosed; Bay 4 is an altered cutaway bay. Windows are single and paired 2/2 double-hung-sash wood windows. Distinctive features include exposed rafters and metal awnings. The house has a brick pier foundation, novelty siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A screened porch addition is located on the right (north) elevation.

160. (NC) 4306 Walnut Street

2008

Neo-Eclectic

One-story, frame, Neo-Eclectic house with a side-gable roof and a partial-width gable roof porch supported by a brick column. A gable roof garage projects from the left (north) side of the main façade. Windows are vinyl 1/1 double-hung-sash windows. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

161. (NC) 4402 Walnut Street

c. 1930-1940

**Vernacular Gable-Front
Bungalow**

One-story, frame, vernacular gable-front Bungalow elevated approximately six feet. The doors, windows and siding have all been removed leaving only the framing, concrete block pier foundations and pressed metal roof.

162. (NC) 4403 Walnut Street

**1950, late 20th
century updates**

Vernacular

Two-story, frame, vernacular house with a multi-gable roof and a partial-width gable roof porch. Windows are single and paired 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Distinctive features include faux shutters on the main façade and wide boxed eaves. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding, and a pressed metal roof. A gable addition is located on the right rear (northwest) corner.

163. (C) 4406 Walnut Street

1960

Neo-Eclectic

One-story, frame, Neo-Eclectic house with a front-gable roof and an inset partial-width porch supported by brick columns. Windows include 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins and aluminum louvered windows on the right gable addition. Distinctive features include wide eaves and faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport is attached to the right (south) side of the house.

164. (C) 4407 Walnut Street

1958

Vernacular

Two-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-d-d-d-w) vernacular apartment building with a side-gable roof. A partial-width gable roof porch supported by decorative iron posts spans Bays 2-4. Windows include 2/2 wood double-hung-sash and 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash windows. The house has a concrete slab foundation, asbestos siding, wide eaves, and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport is attached to the right (north) side of the building.

165. (C) 4411 Walnut Street

1948

**Vernacular Hipped Roof
Bungalow**

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) vernacular hip-roof Bungalow with a partial-width gable roof porch supported by square posts with a picketed balustrade. Windows are replacement single and paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash windows. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, asbestos siding, decorative brackets on the porch, and an asphalt shingle roof. The rear shed roof porch is enclosed.

Willow Street

166. (PL) 3803 Willow Street

1906

Folk Victorian Center Hall

**Eugene Gautier House
J&B Antiques and Gifts**

1.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) Folk Victorian Center Hall with a hip roof. The wraparound porch is supported by turned posts with decorative brackets and has turned balusters. The center entry bay has a simple surround with a 2-light transom and sidelights. Windows include 4/4 full-length wood double hung sash, and 2/2

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

aluminum double hung sash windows. Distinctive features include gable dormers with paired windows, faux shutters, and gable returns. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.
PHOTO 0023

**167. (C) 3809 Willow Street 1883 Porticoed Cottage Center Hall
Johnson House**

1.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) porticoed Cottage Center Hall house with a side-gable roof and a partial-width gable roof porch supported by tapered columns. The center bay entry has a 2-light transom. Windows are single and paired 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, a small window in the front gable, and an asphalt shingle roof. An addition is located on the rear (west) elevation and a carport is attached to the right (north) side.

168. (NC) 3812 Willow Street 1994 Neo-Eclectic

One-story, five-bay-wide (w-d-w-w-w) Neo-Eclectic house with a side-gable roof and a partial-width inset porch. Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. The house has a continuous concrete foundation, composite wood siding, moderate eaves, and an asphalt shingle roof.

169. (C) 3903 Willow Street 1950 Ranch

One-story, frame, Ranch house with a hip roof and a partial-width hip roof porch supported by brick columns. Windows include single and paired 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash windows, and a large picture window flanked by double-hung-sash windows. The house has a pier foundation, brick cladding, wide eaves, and an asphalt shingle roof. A large carport addition is attached to the rear right (north) side of the house.

170. (C) 3907 Willow Street 1914-1924 Vernacular L-Front

One-story, frame, vernacular L-front house with a multi-gable roof and a screened partial-width inset porch. Windows are single and paired 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, asbestos siding, close eaves, and a pressed metal roof. A shed addition is located on the left (south) side of the house.

**171. (C) 3909 Willow Street 1935 Vernacular Gable-Front
Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width gable roof porch supported by brick columns. Bay 2 is a replacement door. Windows are single and paired 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a concrete slab and pier foundation, brick veneer cladding, wide boxed eaves, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition is located on the rear (west) elevation.

172. (C) 3915 Willow Street 1935 Minimal Traditional

One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) Minimal Traditional house with a side-gable roof and a gable-entry porch supported by square posts. The second bay is a replacement door. Windows are single and paired 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins. Distinctive features include moderate eaves and faux shutters. The house has a pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a rear shed roof addition.

173. (C) 4002 Willow Street 1953 Ranch

One-story, frame, side-gable Ranch house with an enclosed shed full-width porch. Windows are 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

174. (NC) 4003 Willow Street 1975-1985 Neo-Eclectic

Two-story, frame, Neo-Eclectic house with a side-gable roof and a double-galleried porch. Windows are 1-light aluminum fixed windows. Distinctive features include two one-story side-gable wings; the wing on the left (south) side is an integral carport. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

175. (NC) 4004 Willow Street 1966 Ranch

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

One-story, frame, Ranch house with a side-gable roof and a gable-entry porch supported by round columns. Windows are fixed 1-by-1 vinyl windows. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, wide eaves, and an asphalt shingle roof.

176. (C) 4007 Willow Street

1940-1950

**Colonial Revival Vernacular
Cape Cod**

1.5-story, concrete block, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) Colonial Revival Vernacular Cape Cod with a side-gable roof and a partial-width gable roof porch supported by turned posts with a picketed balustrade. The center bay door is accentuated with a simple door surround. Windows are 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins. Distinctive features include gable dormers and faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a rear (west) gable addition and an attached carport on the right (north) side of the house.

177. (NC) 4014 Willow Street

2001

Neo-Eclectic

One-story, frame, Neo-Eclectic house with a hip roof and a full-width inset porch. Windows include 9/6 and 4/4 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Distinctive features include faux shutters, wide eaves, and a hip roof porte cochere on the main façade. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof. PHOTO 0024

178. (C) 4102 Willow Street

1940-1950

Colonial Revival Cape Cod

1.5-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Colonial Revival Cape Cod with a side-gable roof. The partial-width gable roof porch is supported by turned posts and is accentuated by spindlework and decorative brackets. The center entry bay has two sidelights. Windows are 1/1 wood double-hung-sash windows with working shutters. Distinctive features include two gable dormers and jack arches over the door and windows. The house has brick cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition is located on the rear (east) elevation. PHOTO 0026

179. (NC) 4103 Willow Street

1975

Ranch

One-story, frame, Ranch house with a hipped roof. Windows include single and paired 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash windows with faux shutters on the main façade. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, wide eaves, and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a screen porch addition on the left (southwest) rear corner.

180. (C) 4106 Willow Street

1910-1920

**Vernacular Hipped-Roof
Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular hipped-roof Bungalow with a full-width hipped roof porch. The center-bay door is glazed. Windows are paired and single 4/4 wood double-hung-sash. The house has a brick pier foundation, asbestos siding, exposed rafters covered with fascia, and an asphalt shingle roof. A hip roof addition is located on the rear (southeast) elevation.

181. (C) 4107 Willow Street

1910-1920

Vernacular Center Hall

Earnest Predom House

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular Center Hall with a hip roof and a full-width hip roof porch supported by square posts. Windows are single and paired 4/4 wood double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, exposed rafters covered with fascia, and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a rear (west) gable addition.

182. (NC) 4108 Willow Street

1982

Ranch

One-story, five-bay-wide (w-w-w-w-d) Ranch with intersecting gable-on-hip roofs. Bays 1 and 2 project forward forming a two-bay-deep wing. A carport is at Bay 5. Windows are 3/2 and 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle roof.

183. (C) 4109 Willow Street

1950

Ranch

One-story, frame, Ranch house with a side-gable roof and a partial-width shed roof porch supported by square posts with a picketed balustrade. Windows are 6/6 wood double-hung-sash windows. Distinctive features include wide

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

eaves and an integral carport. The house has a pier foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A shed roof addition is located on the rear (west) elevation.

184. (C) 4203 Willow Street

1958

Ranch

One-story, frame, Ranch house with a side-gable roof and a partial-width gable roof porch supported by round columns. Windows include single and paired 6/6 wood double-hung-sash with faux shutters and a 16-light picture window on the main façade. Distinctive features include wide eaves and an integral carport on the right (north) side of the main façade. The house has a pier foundation, brick cladding on the main façade, composite wood siding on the elevations, and an asphalt shingle roof.

185. (C) 4204 Willow Street

1958

Ranch

One-story, frame, Ranch house with a multi-hip roof. Windows include 6/6 and 9/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Distinctive features include wide eaves and faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A garage is attached to the left (north) side of the house.

186. (C) 4205 Willow Street

c 1918-1924

Vernacular Center Hall

Brondum-Krebs House

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular Center Hall with a side-gable roof. The full-width hip roof porch is supported by tapered wood columns and has decorative brackets, spindlework, and a picketed balustrade. Windows are paired 4/4 wood double-hung-sash windows with faux shutters. The house has a brick pier foundation, novelty siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gabled wing extends for the rear (west) elevation.

187. (NC) 4300 Willow Street

1992

Neo-Eclectic

1.5-story, five-bay-wide (w-w-d-w-w) Neo-Eclectic house with a side-gable roof and a full-width inset porch supported by square columns with a picketed balustrade. Windows include 9/6 and 6/6 aluminum double-hung-sash windows. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding with vinyl siding in the gables, and an asphalt shingle roof. A garage is attached to the right (south) side of the house.

188. (NC) 4303 Willow Street

2007

Neo-Eclectic

One-story, Neo-Eclectic house with a hip roof and a partial-width hip roof porch supported by round stucco columns. Windows include single and paired 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash windows. Distinctive features include faux jack arches and keystones in the porch arches. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

189. (NC) 4306 Willow Street

1985

Neo-Eclectic Cape Cod

1.5-story, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) Neo-Eclectic Cape Cod house with a salt box roof and a full-width shed roof porch supported by fluted square columns. Windows include 9/6 and 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins. Distinctive features include faux shutters and gable dormers. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a rear (east) gable addition.

190. (C) 4307 Willow Street

1930

**Vernacular Gable-Front
Bungalow**

One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular gable-front Bungalow with a partial-width gable roof porch supported by turned posts. The center bay door is offset right. Windows are single and paired 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash window with faux muntins. Distinctive features include wide boxed eaves and faux shutters. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable addition is located on the right (north) rear corner of the house.

191. (C) 4308 Willow Street

1955-1965

Ranch

One-story, frame, Ranch house with a side-gable roof. Windows are single and paired 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash windows. The house has a concrete slab foundation, brick cladding, wide eaves, and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport is attached to the right (south) side of the house.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
 No. 1

Jackson County,
 Mississippi
 County and State

Name of Property

192. (NC) 4309 Willow Street 2002 Neo-Eclectic
 1.5-story, Neo-Eclectic house with a side-gable roof and a partial-width inset porch. Windows include single and paired 4/4, 6/6, and 9/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins. Distinctive features include faux shutters and a projecting pented gable. The house has a concrete slab foundation, Hardy plank siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

193. (C) 4402 Willow Street 1890-1900 Vernacular
 1.5-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) vernacular house with a side-gable roof and a full-width shed roof porch supported by chamfered posts. The center bay replacement door is offset left; windows are single and paired 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux muntins. The house has a concrete block pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

194. (NC) 4405 Willow Street 1968 Contemporary
 One-story, frame, Contemporary house with a front-gable roof and a full-width inset porch. Windows include single and paired 6/6 and 9/6 aluminum double-hung-sash windows. Distinctive features include flared eaves and decorative beams. The house has a concrete slab foundation, Hardy Plank siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport is attached on the right (north) side of the building.

195. (C) 4406 Willow Street 1908 Coastal Cottage
 One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w), Coastal Cottage with a front-gable roof supported by round columns. The center bay is a replacement door. Windows are 1/1 vinyl double-hung-sash with faux shutters. The house has a concrete pylon pier foundation, vinyl siding, and a pressed metal roof. The house appears to have been altered with the removal of a bay on the main façade, and additions on the rear (southeast) facade.

196. (NC) 4409 Willow Street 1965 Vernacular
 One-story, frame, five-bay-wide (carport-w-d-w-w) vernacular house with a gable-on-hip roof and a partial-width shed roof porch. Bay 6 is a shallow hip roof ell. Windows include 3/1 wood double-hung-sash windows with a large picture window on the main facade. The house has a pier foundation, brick cladding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport is attached to the left (south) side of the house.

197. (C) 4504 Willow Street 1941 Modern
Lake Elementary School0
 One-story, frame, Modern school building with a multi-gable roof and a shed roof entry supported by metal posts. Windows are paired 1/1 aluminum double-hung-sash windows. Distinctive features include wide eaves and a breezeway around an interior courtyard. The building has a concrete slab foundation, stucco cladding, and a pressed metal roof. PHOTO 0027

Inventory of Resources in Original Krebsville Historic District

C=Contributing Element; NC=Non-Contributing Element

198. C 803 Kell Avenue 1909 Colonial Revival Center Hall
The Lake School
 One-story, frame, three-bay-wide (w-d-w) Colonial Revival Center Hall with a hip roof. The partial-width hip roof porch is supported by fluted Corinthian columns with dentils in the entablature. The center bay entry has a two-light transom, two round windows and pilasters on either side of the entry. Windows are single, paired, and quad 2/2 wood double-hung-sash windows. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, denticulated cornice, and an asphalt shingle roof. An auditorium was attached to the rear of the building circa 1922.

199. C 809 Kell Avenue 1949 Vernacular Bungalow
 One-story, frame, two-bay-wide (w-d) vernacular Bungalow with a front-gable roof and a partial-width gable roof porch accentuated by decorative iron posts and balustrade. Windows include paired 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash windows, and a fixed picture window flanked by 2/2 aluminum double-hung-sash windows with faux shutters

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
 No. 1

Jackson County,
 Mississippi
 County and State

Name of Property

206. (NC) 711 Mill Avenue 2008 Neo-Eclectic
 One-story, Neo-Eclectic house with a side-gable roof and a partial-width inset porch. Windows include single and paired 6/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Decorative features include fanlights and faux shutters on the main façade. The house has a pier foundation, brick cladding with Hardy Plank on the main façade, and an asphalt shingle roof. A gable-on-hip garage is attached on the right (west) side of the house.

207. C 802 Mill Avenue 1952 Ranch
 One-story, frame, Ranch house with a side-gable roof and a partial-width inset porch supported with square columns. Windows include paired and triple 2/2 wood double-hung-sash windows and 4/4 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Distinctive features include a projecting front gable, wide eaves, and faux shutters. The house has a pier foundation, asbestos and vinyl siding with brick skirting on the main façade, and an asphalt shingle roof. A carport was added to the left (east) side of the house.

Pine Street

208. C 4011 Pine Street 1894 Vernacular Center Hall
John Brondum House
 1.5-story, frame, five-bay-wide vernacular Center Hall with a side-gable roof and a partially-enclosed full-width inset porch supported by square posts with decorative sawn brackets. The center entry bay has stained glass transom and sidelights, and windows are replacement 6/6 vinyl double hung sash windows with faux muntins and working shutters. Distinctive features include pented gables and gable returns. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. A rear shed addition with a 2-bay garage is attached to the right (north) side.

209. C 4109 Pine Street 1958 Vernacular
 One-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) vernacular house with a front-gable roof and a full-width inset porch supported by square capped columns. The second-bay replacement door is glazed. Windows are paired and single 9/6 vinyl double-hung-sash windows with faux muntins. Distinctive features include wide, boxed eaves and faux shutters. The house has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

210. C 4215 Pine Street 1890 Queen Anne
Ros-Mead-Hilands House
 1-story, frame, four-bay-wide (w-d-w-w) Queen Anne house with a side-gable roof. The wraparound hip roof porch is supported by turned posts and has decorative spindlework and turned balustrade. The entry has a transom and sidelights; Bays 1 and 3 are 1/1 wood double hung sash windows with working shutters, and Bay 4 is an octagonal tower with decorative shingles and 1/1 wood double hung sash windows. Other windows are 2/2 wood double hung sash. The house has a brick pier foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. Gable roof additions have been added to the rear (west) elevation.

Amended Resource Count
 Contributing Noncontributing

Buildings: 12 1

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1
Name of Property

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

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.)

- 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.
- 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.)

- 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

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1
Name of Property _____

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MARITIME HISTORY

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE _____

Period of Significance

1883-1963

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1
Name of Property

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase No. 1 is significant under **Criterion A** for **Maritime History and Community Planning and Development**; and under **Criterion C** for **Architecture**. Krebsville was an early community on the Pascagoula River and Krebs Lake. The period of significance extends from 1883 to 1963. The historic district is significant for its association with shipbuilding in Pascagoula, which began in the eighteenth century with small boatyards that made wooden ships, and evolved into a major industry that produced large, steel ships. The pattern of growth in the district reflects the patterns of growth seen in the broader Pascagoula community. The district is also significant for its architecture, a collection of building styles and forms typical of the Mississippi Gulf Coast during the period of significance.

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

Background History

Pascagoula evolved from three communities, including Krebsville, Scranton, and East Pascagoula. East Pascagoula grew up along the beach, and Scranton was established along the railroad after it was completed in 1871. Krebsville

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

was later absorbed by Scranton, which was incorporated in 1896. In 1904 Scranton and East Pascagoula were merged into the City of Pascagoula.⁶

Krebsville is the oldest community in the Pascagoula area. It originated as a plantation on Lake Catahoula, later known as Krebs Lake, established by Joseph Simon de la Pointe in 1715.⁷ His daughter, Marie Joseph de la Pointe, and her husband, Hugo Ernestus Krebs, inherited the plantation. The property remained in the Krebs family until 1914.

At the time the La Pointe plantation was established, the area was part of West Florida and was under French control. From 1763 to 1780, it was ruled by England, and from 1780 to 1810, by Spain. It then was controlled by the United States, and became part of Mississippi Territory in 1812.⁸

Ships were important in the Pascagoula area from an early date. Land routes were scarce along the Mississippi Gulf Coast, and transportation was necessarily by river or the Mississippi Sound. In Pascagoula, early settlers built sawmills along the river to process the abundant timber. Other products included lime, tar, charcoal, beef, corn, pelts, and hides. These all had to be transported to market by ship.⁹ One of the earliest shipyards was the Krebs Yard, which was founded in the eighteenth century and was still operating in the 1960s. In the early days, the Krebs family built boats as needed. By 1885 the yard was in continuous operation as a commercial venture.¹⁰

Several other early shipyards were located in the Krebsville area, as noted above. In addition to shipyards, related functions such as lumber yards, sawmills, and blacksmiths were nearby. The timber industry and shipbuilding industry enjoyed an interdependent relationship. The vast pine forests of southeast Mississippi supplied wood for boatbuilding, and the boatyards built vessels to ship lumber to markets, often in foreign countries. The rush to fill the demand for lumber, coupled with the hurricane of 1906, had the effect of depleting the forests of South Mississippi by about 1910.¹¹

While the lumber industry was winding down in Pascagoula, the shipbuilding industry was gearing up. The city was transformed during World War I, principally by the International Shipbuilding Company, but also by companies specifically formed to build ships for the U.S. government: Dierks-Blodgett Shipbuilding Company and the Gulf Shipbuilding Company.

The Armistice of November 11, 1918 led to decreased production in Pascagoula shipyards after the Emergency Fleet Corporation canceled the majority of U.S. Government contracts for cargo and war ships. At least one shipyard, International Shipbuilding, continued to build ships beyond the end of the war, but the decrease in demand and the surplus of ships made new ships less cost-effective than purchasing existing ships. International Shipbuilding closed by the end of 1920, and the yard was sold in 1922.¹² The Gulf Ship Company remained open for repair work at least until 1924, but the Dierks Blodgett yard had been abandoned by that year.¹³

The smaller boatyards continued to build wooden fishing boats and pleasure crafts after World War I. Between the two world wars, boats were also needed for the rum-running business, which bolstered the coastal economy at a

⁶ National Register of Historic Places, Historic Resources of Pascagoula, Mississippi, Multiple Property Listing, Section E/8

⁷ National Register of Historic Places, Historic Resources of Pascagoula, Mississippi, Multiple Property Listing, Section E/2; Higginbotham, p.4.

⁸ National Register of Historic Places, Historic Resources of Pascagoula, Mississippi, Multiple Property Listing, Section E/2.

⁹ Martin, p. 2.

¹⁰ Martin, p. 3.

¹¹ Howe, "Growth of the Lumber Industry (1840 to 1930)."

¹² Sullivan, p. 140.

¹³ Sanborn Map Company, Pascagoula, 1924, sheets 2, 15.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

critical time.¹⁴ Reportedly, during Prohibition, many unemployed maritime workers were engaged in transporting alcohol from Cuba and other Caribbean ports to the Gulf Coast, where it was distributed to markets in the United States. A station for the Coast Guard, which was charged with enforcing Prohibition, was established in Pascagoula in 1927.¹⁵ With the repeal of the eighteenth amendment in 1933, alcohol became legal again in most places.

During the period of significance, almost all of the city's African Americans lived in one of three neighborhoods. One of these was Creoletown, a small part of which is included within the boundaries of the Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase No. 1. Creoletown began in the 1850s as a mixed race neighborhood and was roughly located on Market Street between Telephone Road and Krebs Lake. North Market Street was called Henry Street in Creoletown, from the Francis Henry tract, recorded in 1877. The plat consisted of 8 lots, each 2.2 acres in area, which Henry left to his children. His son Calvin Henry lived in the house at 4503 Market Street (1910-1920, Inventory No. 95, PHOTO 0011). Calvin had inherited lot 8 of the Francis Henry tract, but built his house on land acquired from his sister and brother-in-law, Marcellite and Sam Krebs.¹⁶

Walter Barial, was another Creoletown resident. Barial, who is mentioned earlier for his association with a store in the historic district (W.A. Barial General Store, 4505 Pascagoula Street, c.1900, Inventory No. 139, PHOTO 0018), was the subject of WPA research in the late 1930s:

“Walter Barial, a progressive merchant, is a good example of the thrifty, far-seeing citizen that every town needs. Born in Pascagoula, educated here and in Montgomery, Alabama, he started in business as a shingle packer with the Martin Veneer Mill. Being ambitious, he opened a general merchandise store for himself, and for the past ten years has had a good trade in Pascagoula, East Side, and Moss Point.”¹⁷

After World War II began in Europe in the late 1930s, Pascagoula's shipbuilding industry began to revive. In 1938 Ingalls Shipbuilding started improvements on the old International Shipbuilding site. The facility was retooled for U.S. war ships after December 7, 1941.¹⁸ Ingalls was the city's largest industrial employer during World War II, and 12,000 men and women worked at the facility during peak production. More than 70 ships were constructed at Ingalls between 1938 and 1945.¹⁹

The small town of Pascagoula, which had a population of 5,900 in 1940, burgeoned into a city of 35,000 during World War II according to one writer.²⁰ The federal government built nearly 700 houses for National Defense Workers in Pascagoula in 1941.²¹

Further evidence of the population problem is seen in the fact that several new schools were built during the war. Even with the new larger schools, students had to attend in double shifts. One of the schools that dealt with these issues was Lake Elementary School at 4504 Willow Street (Inventory No. 197, PHOTO 0027).

¹⁴ Sullivan, pp. 140-141.

¹⁵ Works Progress Administration, Works Progress Administration for Mississippi: Historical Data, Jackson County, 1936-37, p.70.

¹⁶ Jackson County, MS Land Records, DB 2, p.636, DB 6, p.566; U.S. Census of Population, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930; "Creoletown," February 22, 1988, <http://www.co.jackson.ms.us> (accessed September 19, 2011.)

¹⁷ Works Progress Administration for Mississippi: Historical Data, Jackson County, p.233.

¹⁸ The History of Jackson County, Mississippi, p.146.

¹⁹ Sean Farrell. "Not Just Farms Anymore: The Effects of World War II on Mississippi's Economy," <http://mshistory.k12.ms.us> (accessed November 8, 2011).

²⁰ Jay Higginbotham. Pascagoula: Singing River City, p.104.

²¹ Joanne Anderson (Mississippi Press). "WWII-era Navy housing stands tall in Miss." Navy Times, posted August 4, 2007, http://www.navytimes.com/news/2007/08/ap_navyhousesfla_070804w/ (accessed January 4, 2012).

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

After the war, Pascagoula retained some of its population growth, as industries like Ingalls continued to prosper with peace time contracts²². By 1950, the population was 10,805, which represented a decrease from the war years, but was still an 83 percent increase over 1940. In comparison, the population of Jackson County overall showed an increase of 52 percent for the same period, and the U.S. population grew by about 15 percent. By its twentieth anniversary in 1958, Ingalls had launched over 200 ships, including war transports, ice breakers, supertankers, and luxury liners. The company built its first submarine in 1959. The Pascagoula continued to grow as Ingalls prospered, and in 1960 the population was 17,115.

The area defined as the Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase No. 1 grew out of an early community in the Pascagoula area. The residents of the area were a close-knit community of families, many of whom continued to live there for generations. As the area developed, it remained a working class neighborhood with strong ties to maritime industries, particularly shipbuilding. The buildings of the historic district, mostly residences, represent important regional styles and types of architecture.

Maritime History

In the nineteenth century, Pascagoula seemed to be an ideal location for shipbuilding. *The Star of Pascagoula* editorialized in 1877 that there was no finer location for the shipbuilding industry because of the immense lumber resources and the exceptional port.²³

Several of the families who resided in Krebsville owned and operated shipyards along Krebs Lake or the Pascagoula River. These early shipyards, which often were in the backyards of their owners' houses, produced wooden crafts for fishing, towing, shipping, and recreation. Among these were the Krebs shipyard and the Pol shipyard, both of which dated from the early nineteenth century.²⁴ Miguel Pol began building barges for the lumber trade around 1860.²⁵ His shipyard was located on the Pascagoula River on the west side of Cedar Street, at the end of Morgan Lane. In addition to operating his shipyard, Pol was the first Spanish Consul in Pascagoula.

Pol's shipyard site had several different owners over the years. Pol and George Frentz became partners in the late 1800s, and the yard was known as the Pol-Frentz shipyard. It became the Gulf Ship Company during World War I, and was later acquired by F.B. Walker and Sons. Walker (1887-1940) initially had a shipyard on Krebs Lake. He built the house at 1203 Lake Avenue around 1926 (Inventory No. 83, PHOTO 0010).²⁶

Other twentieth century companies included the Miguel Flechas shipyard, which opened around the turn of the century on Krebs Lake east of Front Street.²⁷ Flechas built his first ship in 1896. In 1906, he established a shipyard, where he produced schooners and barges.²⁸

Brothers Elwood and Eugene Poitevin were employed at local shipyards in the early twentieth century. By 1905 they had opened their own business on the west side of Cedar Street, south of Lake Avenue, near their family house

²² Sullivan, p.151.

²³ Martin, pp.13-14.

²⁴ Martin, pp. 3, 7; Sanborn Map Company, Pascagoula, 1918, sheet 12.

²⁵ Martin, p.7; National Register of Historic Places, Historic Resources of Pascagoula, Mississippi, Multiple Property Listing, Section E/15.

²⁶ Sanborn Map Company, Pascagoula, 1904, sheet 1, 1918, sheet 11, 1924, sheet 15. Martin, p.15; Ray Thompson, "Know your Coast," Biloxi/Gulfport Daily Herald, November 28, 1958.

²⁷ National Register of Historic Places, Historic Resources of Pascagoula, Mississippi, Multiple Property Listing, Section E/15; Sanborn Map Company, Pascagoula, 1918, sheet 12.

²⁸ National Register of Historic Places, Historic Resources of Pascagoula, Mississippi, Multiple Property Listing, Section E/15; Sanborn Map Company, Pascagoula, 1918, sheet 12.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

(606 Lake Avenue, c.1906, Inventory No. 53, PHOTO 0029).²⁹ The business was incorporated in 1923, and by 1924 had been moved to Krebs Lake, east of Flechas Street. In the 1920s, the Poitevins were engaged building barges, trawls, fishing schooners, and shrimp boats.³⁰

As World War I approached, Krebsville was well-established as a neighborhood of shipbuilders. A sample of 1910 Census data suggested that roughly 18 percent of those living in the neighborhood who had jobs worked for shipbuilding companies. Of the 178 records examined, 31 men worked as ship carpenters, caulkers, laborers, and blacksmiths.³¹ Among them were John Brondum, a ship carpenter who lived at 4011 Pine Street (1894, Inventory No. 208); Hugo Krebs, a ship carpenter who lived at 710 Mill Avenue (1898, Inventory No. 205); and Arnt J. Larsen, a ship blacksmith who lived at 4106 Willow Street (1910-1920, Inventory No. 180).³²

Jobs in other marine-related businesses and in the lumber industry were also important in Krebsville. Twenty men worked in maritime industries other than shipbuilding, and sixteen worked in the lumber industry. Maritime workers included Oliver Clark, a steamboat pilot who lived at 1106 Lake Avenue (Richard-Clark House, 1883, Inventory No. 78); Nathan Bolden, a stevedore who lived on Becht Avenue; and Henry Miller, the master of a dredge boat who lived on Pine Street. Lumber industry workers included Joel Smith, a timber contractor, who lived on Cedar Street, and Vincent Ros, a bookkeeper at a sawmill who lived in a house on Cedar Street that was later moved to 4215 Pine Street (c.1890, Inventory No. 210).³³

In the years leading up to and during World War I, the shipbuilding industry in Pascagoula changed dramatically as shipyards were established for war production. The first of these, International Shipbuilding Company, was organized by Henry Piaggio (1874-1921), a native of Italy who was active in the lumber exporting business. After it became apparent that Italy would be entering the World War and that there would be an acute demand for ships, Piaggio started his shipbuilding company. He opened the yard at Pascagoula in June 1917. Among the reasons for locating it in Pascagoula was access to timber and sawmills in southern Mississippi.³⁴

International Shipbuilding operated independently. During World War I, however, most shipbuilding companies engaged in war production were overseen by the Emergency Fleet Corporation (EFC), a branch of the U.S. Shipping Board. The EFC contracted with private companies for the construction of hundreds of new ships. Many of the companies that received these contracts were organized specifically to do wartime work, including Dierks-Blodgett, established in Pascagoula in 1917. This shipyard was on the former site of an earlier shipyard, Captain Peter Blanchard's, at the northwest corner of Live Oak Avenue and Cedar Street.³⁵

Late in the war another yard was formed out of the nucleus of an older one. The Frentz Shipbuilding Company sold its operation to A. F. Dantzler, H. H. Colle, Jr. and F. B. Walker, in April of 1918. This partnership was named the Gulf Ship Company and was located near the historic district, on the East Pascagoula River at the west end of Morgan Avenue. Dantzler was one of a group of brothers who owned lumber and shipbuilding companies in Moss Point. H.H. Colle, Jr. was the son of H.H. Colle, Sr. The Colle family owned a successful towing company in

²⁹ Joe Bosco. *Pascagoula Decoys* (Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing Co., 2003), p.55; Sanborn Map Company, *Pascagoula*, 1918, sheet 11.

³⁰ Sanborn Map Company, *Pascagoula*, 1918, sheet 11, 1924, sheets 12 & 15; "Poitevin Brothers Yard is Busy on New Craft," *Pascagoula Chronicle Star*, June 8, 1922; "Six Barges to be Built at Poitevin Yard" *Pascagoula Chronicle Star*, April 6, 1923, p.1; "Ship Yards Busy on New Craft," *Pascagoula Chronicle Star*, January 21, 1921; "Poitevin Brothers Make Delivery of Two Boats," *Pascagoula Chronicle Star*, May 25, 1928.

³¹ U.S. Census of Population, 1910.

³² U.S. Census of Population, 1910; *The History of Jackson County, Mississippi*. (Pascagoula, Mississippi: Lewis Printing Company, 1989), p. 256-57; National Register of Historic Places, *Krebsville Historic District*, Pascagoula, Mississippi, 1991, Section 8/2.

³³ U.S. Census of Population, 1910.

³⁴ International Shipbuilders Historic District, *Determination of Eligibility*, February 15, 2011, pp. 17-18.

³⁵ International Shipbuilders Historic District, *Determination of Eligibility*, February 15, 2011, pp. 18-20.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

Pascagoula. F.B. Walker, who lived in on Lake Avenue in Krebsville and later built the house at 1203 Lake Avenue (c.1926, Inventory No. 83, PHOTO 0010), was the owner of a shipyard on Krebs Lake.

A high percentage of the working people of Krebsville continued to be employed in the shipbuilding industry during and after World War I. Job titles reported in the 1920 Census, however, contrasted significantly from those reported in the 1910 Census, indicating a shift from production of smaller, wooden ships to large, steel vessels. Of 256 records examined for workers living in the Krebsville area in 1920, 109 (approximately 43 percent) showed employment in shipyards. Among positions recorded were ship carpenter, bookkeeper, payroll clerk, caulker, painter, blacksmith, laborer, welder, machinist, riveter, boilermaker, fastener, iron worker, and oiler. The Census did not indicate which shipyard each worker was associated with, but many of the job titles were clearly for workers involved in steel ship production.³⁶

Smaller shipyards in the Pascagoula area continued to operate during the war, but instead of building war-related vessels, they concentrated on ship repair and on the construction of fishing boats. By the end of 1920, International Shipbuilding and Dierks-Blodgett had closed. Gulf Ship Company continued to do repair work until at least 1924.³⁷

Pascagoula again became a shipbuilding center during World War II. The principal company producing wartime vessels was Ingalls Shipbuilding Company, located on the former International Shipbuilders' site. Ingalls employed 11,000 workers, and, though many workers commuted from Biloxi and other nearby cities, the population of Pascagoula exploded, straining the housing supply and the city's ability to provide services.³⁸ This growth is reflected in the historic district, where 31 of the existing houses were built in the 1940s. Another 47 houses were constructed in the 1950s, as Ingalls continued to thrive in the post-World War II era.

The housing supply likely lagged behind demand for several years. After the war, house production increased in Krebsville, and a single family dwelling was constructed on almost every available lot. The survey data suggests that approximately half of the buildings in the historic district date from post-World War II years and later.

S.E. Krebs and Sons, still located at the rear of the Sidoine Krebs' property at 1115 Lake Avenue (Inventory No. 81), was one of the small boatyards that remained in business after the war. Sidoine's son Roy Krebs (1905-1973) was interviewed in 1961 by Wm. Larry Ziglar, as reported by Else Martin in her research of shipbuilding in Pascagoula.³⁹ Roy lived in the house at 1109 Lake Avenue (c.1934, Inventory No. 78, PHOTO 0009). The Krebs yard, which started in the eighteenth century on Krebs Lake, was still operating at the time of the interview. Among two of the better-known ships built by the Krebs were the *Hurricane*, a 45 foot ketch that sailed around the world in 1936 and 1938; and the *Blue Seas*, a 55 foot schooner-rigged Chesapeake Bay skipjack, on which President John F. Kennedy was a guest on a trip to the Caribbean.⁴⁰

The vast timber resources that once existed in Jackson County and beyond were essential to the early builders of wooden boats. As demand for timber grew in the nineteenth century, the lumber industry became significant in its own right. Despite its importance in the Pascagoula area, few resources directly associated with this industry were found in the historic district. Some residences of men who worked in the industry, however, were identified. These included the houses of Joseph Mead, a partner in Mead Brothers Lumber Company (4215 Pine Street, Inventory No. 210); Paul Poitevin, a lumber grader and timber inspector for Robinson Land and Lumber Company, Farnsworth Lumber Company, and other firms (606 Lake Avenue, Inventory No. 53, PHOTO 0029); and the house of Willie Bodden, a ship captain who transported lumber for many of the large companies (4002 Pine Street, Inventory No. 145, PHOTO 0020).⁴¹ It is likely that there are other houses in the historic district that represent lumber industry workers, but these have not been identified.

³⁶ U.S. Census of Population, 1920.

³⁷ Sanborn Map Company, Pascagoula, 1924, sheet 15.

³⁸ Jay Higginbotham. Pascagoula: Singing River City (Mobile, AL: Gill Press, 1967) p.104.

³⁹ Martin, p.3.

⁴⁰ The History of Jackson County, Mississippi, pp.251-52.

⁴¹ Obituary of Paul Marcelle Poitevin, Pascagoula Chronicle Star, November 2, 1928.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Name of Property

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

In the Krebsville area there were once a number of sawmills, often associated with shipyards. For example, M.M. Flechas, a shipbuilder, had a saw and planing mill north of Lake Avenue and east of Front Street; and the Poitevin Brothers, whose principal business was shipbuilding, operated a sawmill, planing mill, and lumber yard on Lake Avenue.⁴²

In addition to shipbuilding and lumber, the seafood industry represented an important component of the Krebsville economy. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the industry grew rapidly after the railroad provided transportation starting in 1871. The development of the ice industry in the 1880s allowed packing and long-distance shipping for shrimp, oysters, and other products of the waters around Pascagoula. During this period, there were fleets of fishing and shrimping boats, and several packing houses in Pascagoula. Few resources directly related to these businesses were identified in the Krebsville Historic District; however, the shipbuilders of Krebsville were actively engaged in producing a wide variety of shipping vessels for the seafood industry, including catboats, luggers, and schooners.

The seafood industry is also represented in the historic district by the houses of the fishermen. Many were likely independent businessmen, with little more than a fishing rod and a small boat. One of the fishermen was Calvin Henry, who lived in the historic district at 4503 Market Street (1910-1920 Inventory No. 95, Photo 0011).⁴³

Another resource in the historic district that was associated with the seafood industry was the building that housed the Pascagoula Street Railroad and Power Company and the Pascagoula Ice and Freezer Company at 3708 Pascagoula Street (c.1903, Inventory No. 98, PHOTO 0012). According to "Making Ice in Mississippi" an article in an online history journal, the ice industry propelled the seafood industry to prosperity:

"The seafood industry along the Mississippi Gulf Coast flourished with the use of block ice. Chipped block ice was blown into the ship hull, enabling fishermen to stay out for one or two weeks at a time. Seafood markets kept the catch cold on a bed of crushed ice. Railroad cars used ice to keep the seafood fresh during transit. Finally, the seafood was stored in the family icebox that used still more block ice. With such demand for ice, block plants along the Gulf Coast were very prosperous, including Pascagoula Ice and Freezer Company, the only block ice plant still operating in the state in the 21st century."⁴⁴

The Pascagoula Ice and Freezer Company was not the first ice company in the city, but may be the only extant historic ice plant. At least one plant was identified, the Pascagoula Ice Company, located on Front Street north of the railroad and east of the East Pascagoula River. This resource was depicted on the 1893 Sanborn Map of Scranton, but has been removed.⁴⁵

Architecture

The architecture of the historic district is significant as a cohesive group of houses that represent styles and types that were popular at the time they were built. There are some elaborate examples of particular styles or types; overall, however, the district draws its significance mainly for its modest, middle class architecture. Because the district was developed over a long period of time, it exhibits a broad range of styles and types of houses. The Krebsville Historic District is the largest intact, contiguous historic residential area in Pascagoula.

⁴² Sanborn Map Company, Pascagoula, 1924, sheets 12, 15.

⁴³ U.S. Census of Population, 1920.

⁴⁴ Elli Morris, "Making Ice in Mississippi" in Mississippi History Now, <http://mshistory.k12.ms.us/articles/343/making-ice-in-mississippi> (accessed October 18, 2011).

⁴⁵ Sanborn Map Company, Maps of Scranton, MS, 1893, sheet 4.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

In regards to architectural styles and types, residential development in the historic district may be divided into three periods: 1883-1917 (pre-World War I), 1917-1941 (between the World Wars), and 1941-1962 (World War II / post-World War II).

The earliest houses in the historic district are of traditional forms or modest examples of popular architectural styles. One of the earliest examples is the Johnson House, a Porticoed Cottage Center Hall constructed as a rental. It was built in 1883 and is located at 3809 Willow Street (Inventory No. 167). Another simple house from this period is the Poitevin House, a vernacular Center Hall built c.1906 and located at 606 Lake Avenue (Inventory No. 53, PHOTO 0029).

There are several distinctive examples of residential styles from the pre-World War I era. One of these is the Ros-Mead-Hiland House, a Queen Anne style house that was built c.1890 on Cedar Street and later moved to 4215 Pine Street (Inventory No. 210). A rare example of the Gothic Revival style, built c.1900, may be seen at 1019 Kell Avenue (Inventory No.44, PHOTO 0007).

Three houses from the early period, all outstanding examples of their style, are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These are: the Adam Gautier House, a Queen Anne style house at 4418 Cedar Street, built in 1905 (Inventory No. 21 PHOTO 0005); the Eugene Gautier House, a Folk Victorian Center Hall house at 3803 Willow Street, built in 1906 (Inventory No. 166, NR, 1991, PHOTO 0023); and the Captain Willie Bodden House, a Queen Anne style house at 4002 Pine Street, built in 1910 (Inventory No. 145, PHOTO 0020).

World War I brought much change to Pascagoula as the large scale shipbuilding business escalated. The population grew rapidly as workers moved to the city to take war production jobs. After the last of the large shipyards closed in 1920, many of the workers left. The population continued to decrease, and by 1930, the population was 4,439, about 1,600 fewer than the Census recorded in 1920.⁴⁶ Still, there appears to have been a residual demand for housing in the 1920s, and houses continued to be built in the Krebsville neighborhood.

In the early 1900s, new trends in residential design could be seen on the Gulf Coast. The "modern" Bungalow, both in the vernacular and Craftsman style, became popular in the historic district. At the same time, interest continued in revivals of historical styles such as the Colonial and Tudor revivals, though these modes were not common. Early examples of Bungalows and Craftsman style houses were built in the historic district starting in the 1910s, and continuing well into the 1940s. Among these are the William Robinson House, a Craftsman gable-front Bungalow at 4008 Pascagoula Street (1918 and 1924, Inventory No. 111); the Allen Francis Johnson House, a vernacular hipped roof Bungalow at 703 Mill Avenue (1919, Inventory No. 202); and the Roy M. Krebs House, a Craftsman gable-front Bungalow at 1109 Lake Avenue (c.1934, Inventory No. 79, PHOTO 0009).

Examples of early twentieth century revivals include the Johnson House, a Colonial Revival Center Hall house at 1012 Lake Avenue (1912, Inventory No. 73, PHOTO 0008); the F.B. Walker House, a Tudor Revival style house at 1203 Lake Avenue (c.1926, Inventory No. 83, PHOTO 0010); and a Colonial Revival style house at 1009 Lake Avenue (c.1930-1940, Inventory No. 72).

The creation of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) in 1934 did much to change the look of Pascagoula. The FHA offered a system of insured mortgages to promote home ownership during the Depression. Houses were required to meet minimum standards, and frequently were based on the standard plans developed by the FHA.⁴⁷ As a result, Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses, which offered modern floor plans and conveniences promoted by FHA, began to appear. More and more frequently, owners of older estates were subdividing and selling their excess acreage, with the result that houses of these types began to take their place among the Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Porticoed Cottages, and other earlier houses.

⁴⁶ U.S. Census of Population, 1910, 1920, 1930.

⁴⁷ Gertrude S. Fish, "Housing Policy During the Great Depression" in *The Story of Housing* (New York: MacMillan Publishing Company, 1979), pp.200-201.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

The Minimal Traditional house began to be seen in Krebsville in the early 1930s. One of the earliest examples is the house at 706 Mill Avenue, built in 1932 (Inventory No. 203). The style quickly grew in popularity, probably because it represented a simple, inexpensive house type that met the FHA's requirements. Simply styled, one-story houses, equipped to accommodate the latest in modern design and conveniences, eased the acute housing shortage which worsened as World War II approached and Pascagoula became the location of important war industries. During the war, the community's status as part of a national defense area allowed for the construction of new homes in order to meet housing demand, where in other areas, construction was limited because of shortages of materials. In the Krebsville Historic District, there are 18 examples of the style, which date from 1932 to 1960. Among these are houses at 3915 Willow Street (1935, Inventory No. 172), 808 Kell Avenue (1941, Inventory No. 37), and 1102 Becht Avenue (1952, Inventory No. 6).

The Minimal Traditional style continued to be popular throughout the 1950s, although in some cases, houses became larger and more Ranch-like in appearance. Pascagoula continued to expand rapidly in the post-World War II period, and the Ranch house, a national favorite, began to be built in greater numbers throughout the district. In all, 48 houses of this style were constructed between 1948 and 1962 in the Krebsville Historic District. Outstanding examples include houses at 4203 Willow Street (1958, Inventory No. 184), 1310 Lake Avenue (c.1950-1960, Inventory No. 88), and 3907 Pascagoula Street (c.1960, Inventory No. 106).

In addition to dwellings, the district contains non-residential historic structures which contribute to its character: two school buildings, a fire station, a neighborhood store, and the Pascagoula Street Railroad and Power Company/Pascagoula Ice and Freezer Company. There is also a noncontributing church, the Assembly of God Church/Oasis Church.

The building at 3708 Pascagoula Street (Inventory No. 969, PHOTO 0012) was built by the Pascagoula Street Railroad and Power Company as a power company and ice plant in 1903. After street railroad service was halted in 1921, it continued to function as an ice plant as it does to this day. Listed in the National Register, it is one of two known examples of the Mission / Spanish Colonial Revival style in Pascagoula, the other being the Pascagoula Central Fire Station at 623 Delmas Avenue, which was built in 1921 and is listed in the National Register.

The Pascagoula Street Railroad and Power Company / Pascagoula Ice and Freezer Company is the only functioning commercial entity in the historic district. Several people in the historic district were employed at this facility over the years, as indicated in Censuses of 1910, 1920, and 1930. Jesse Higginbotham, for example was an electrical engineer at the plant.⁴⁸ He lived with his family across the street in the house at 3809 Pascagoula Street (Huggins-Rigsby-Higginbotham House, 1895, Inventory No. 99, PHOTO 0013).

At one time, there were several small neighborhood stores, but none of these continue to operate. One was the W.A. Barial General Store, a Creole Cottage located at 4505 Pascagoula Street (c.1900, Inventory No. 139, PHOTO 0018). This building is now a single-family residence.

Three historic public buildings are located in the historic district, two of which continue to operate with their original uses. These are the Lake Elementary School at 4504 Willow Street, a Modern structure at 4504 Willow Street (1941, Inventory No. 197, PHOTO 0027); and the Lake Avenue Fire Station, a vernacular building at 1411 Lake Avenue (1952, Inventory No. 94, PHOTO 0028). These are representations of typical public buildings during the Modern era. They also represent the increased demand for services during the 1940s and 1950s when Pascagoula was an important employment center and the population was growing rapidly. In 1950, the Census recorded a population of 31,401, which represented an increase of 52.4 percent over 1940.⁴⁹

The earlier Lake School, which operated from the time of its construction in 1909 until it was replaced by Lake Elementary School in 1941, is intact and is used as a single-family residence today. The building, a Colonial Revival

⁴⁸ U.S. Census of Population, 1920.

⁴⁹ U.S. Census of Population, 1940, 1950.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

Center Hall, is located at 803 Kell Avenue (Inventory No. 198). After the building was abandoned as a school, it was converted to apartments, as indicated on the 1950 Sanborn Map.⁵⁰

The Assembly of God Church (now Oasis Church), built c.1945 and extensively remodeled in 1984 is located at 4007 Pascagoula Street (Inventory No. 110, PHOTO 0015). The building does not contribute to the character of the historic district.

There are three historic districts listed in Pascagoula. The Front Street Historic District, listed in 1984, contained five residential resources constructed between 1820 and 1910. The district was listed for association with architecture as representing building details intended to accommodate the warm, humid summers of the Mississippi Gulf Coast. These details include large front galleries, floor-to-ceiling windows, raised brick pier foundations and placement of the houses to benefit from the shade of large live oak trees. The Front Street Historic District clearly represents a different period of significance and associations from the Krebsville Historic District and the proposed boundary increase. Additionally, over time there have been resources lost in the Front Street Historic District which may require further evaluation of its eligibility as a historic district.

The Orange Avenue Historic District, listed in 2001, contains 21 primarily residential buildings constructed between 1880 and 1945 representing local interpretations of nationally popular architectural styles including Victorian, Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival and Art Moderne. While the Orange Avenue Historic District Krebsville shares some common architectural styles, Krebsville represents a distinctive pattern of development associated with the maritime industries and a greater diversity of locally popular architectural styles over a longer period of significance.

The International Ship Building Company Historic District was listed in 2011. The district contains 91 contributing resources primarily built as employee housing by the International Ship Building Company beginning in 1918. The district represents the largest and most intact enclave of industrial housing in Mississippi. The district is clearly different from the Krebsville Historic District and proposed boundary increase. The resources in Krebsville were built over a much longer period of time and represent a diverse collection of architectural styles and lacks the association with a single company.

Conclusion

The Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase No. 1 is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The boundary increase, added to the existing district, more fully documents the pattern of development in the Pascagoula community that predates the establishment of the city and reflects periods population growth, changes to the built environment over time as the maritime industry expanded and contracted, and a diverse collection of building styles representing local interpretations of nationally popular architectural styles.

⁵⁰ Sanborn Map Company, Pascagoula, 1950, Sheet 15.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase

No. 1

Name of Property

Jackson County,

Mississippi

County and State

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- Anna C. Brondum House
- John O. Brondum House
- George Frenz House
- Adam Gautier House
- Eugene Gautier House
- Mary Julia Johnson House
- Morgan House
- Ros-Pol House

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase

No. 1

Name of Property

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

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- Mead Plat, rec. October 12, 1892, SRB 1, p.3; DB 14, p.171.
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Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase

No. 1

Name of Property

Jackson County,

Mississippi

County and State

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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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1
Name of Property

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 165 _____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1
Name of Property

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase No. 1 is shown on the accompanying historic district map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase No. 1 was determined following a resurvey of the neighborhood following Hurricane Katrina which identified additional resources contributing to the development and architectural diversity of the Krebsville community that form a discrete and contiguous collection of resources. Resources to the south reflect later development related to Denny Avenue which is also a local section of U.S. Highway 90. Resources to the east, north and west reflect later development or resources which have been significantly altered.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Laura Thayer, Principal Investigator
organization: Federal Emergency Management Agency
street & number: 220 Popp's Ferry Road
city or town: Biloxi state: MS zip code: 39530
e-mail:
telephone: 228-385-5402
date: January 12, 2012

Additional text by William M. Gatlin, MDAH Architectural Historian

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase No. 1

City or Vicinity: Pascagoula

County: Jackson

State: MS

Photographer: William M. Gatlin, MDAH (0001-0027); Jeff Rosenberg, MDAH (0028-0030)

Date Photographed: Sep, Nov 2012; Jan 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 30. 1000 block of Becht Avenue, camera facing west.
- 2 of 30. 1015 Becht Avenue, camera facing north.

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase
No. 1

Jackson County,
Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

- 3 of 30. 1300 block of Becht Avenue, camera facing northeast.
- 4 of 30. Cedar Street bridge, camera facing east.
- 5 of 30. 4418 Cedar Street, camera facing east.
- 6 of 30. 1200 block of Joe Street, camera facing northeast.
- 7 of 30. 1019 Kell Avenue, camera facing northwest.
- 8 of 30. 1012 Lake Avenue, camera facing south.
- 9 of 30. 1109 Lake Avenue, camera facing north.
- 10 of 30. 1203 Lake Avenue, camera facing north.
- 11 of 30. 4503 Market Street, camera facing west.
- 12 of 30. 3708 Pascagoula Street, camera facing southeast.
- 13 of 30. 3809 Pascagoula Street, camera facing west.
- 14 of 30. 3813 Pascagoula Street, camera facing southwest.
15. of 30. 4007 Pascagoula Street, camera facing southwest.
- 16 of 30. 4203 Pascagoula Street, camera facing west.
- 17 of 30. 4307 Pascagoula Street, camera facing west.
- 18 of 30. 4505 Pascagoula Street, camera facing northwest.
- 19 of 30. 3000 block of Pine Street, camera facing south.
- 20 of 30. 4002 Pine Street, camera facing east.
- 21 of 30. 4009 Pine Street, camera facing west.
- 22 of 30. 4309 Pine Street, camera facing northwest.
- 23 of 30. 3803 Willow Street, camera facing west.
- 24 of 30. 4014 Willow Street, camera facing east.
- 25 of 30. 4100 block of Willow Street, camera facing northeast.
- 26 of 30. 4102 Willow Street, camera facing east.
- 27 of 30. Lake Elementary School, 4504 Willow, camera facing west.
- 28 of 30. Lake Avenue Fire Station, 1411 Lake Avenue, camera facing north.
- 29 of 30. 606 Lake Avenue, camera facing south.
- 30 of 30. 600 block of Lake Avenue, camera facing east.

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 100 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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase No. 1
Name of Property Jackson, Mississippi
County and State Historic Resources of Pascagoula, Mississippi
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(Follow similar guidelines for entering these coordinates as for entering UTM references described on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

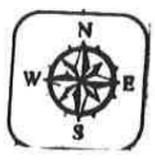
Datum: WSG 84

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
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| B. Latitude: 30.388333 | Longitude: - 88.554167 |
| C. Latitude: 30.377222 | Longitude: - 88.537500 |
| D. Latitude: 30.374444 | Longitude: - 88.548889 |
| E. Latitude: 30.371667 | Longitude: - 88.550833 |
| F. Latitude: 30.371111 | Longitude: - 88.553056 |
| G. Latitude: 30.371389 | Longitude: - 88.560556 |
| H. Latitude: 30.389167 | Longitude: - 88.570833 |
| I. Latitude: 30.376111 | Longitude: - 88.556944 |
| J. Latitude: 30.367778 | Longitude: - 88.559722 |

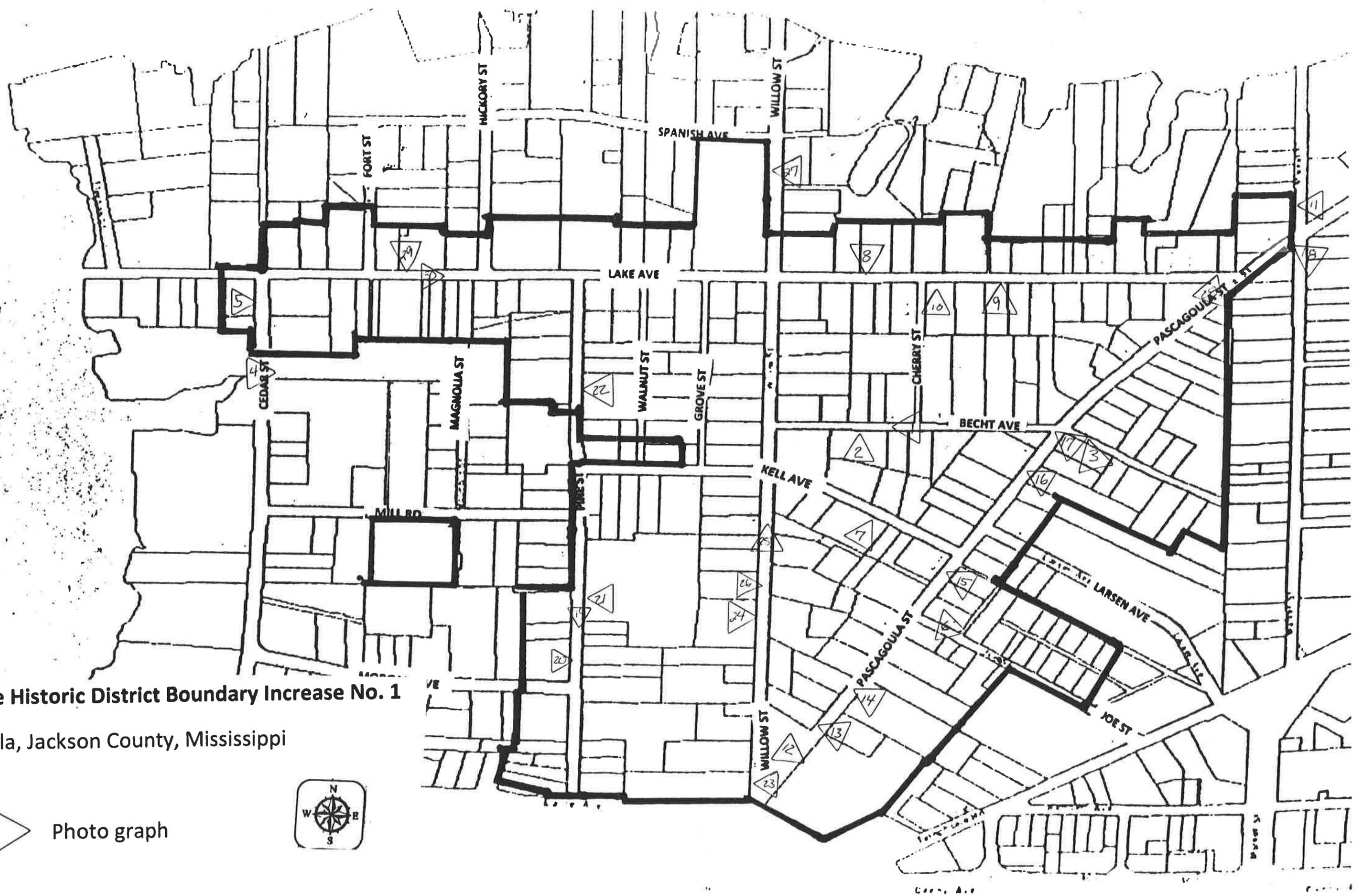
Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase No. 1

Pascagoula, Jackson County, Mississippi

▶ Photo graph



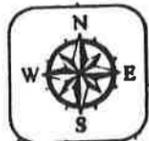
1"=100 meters



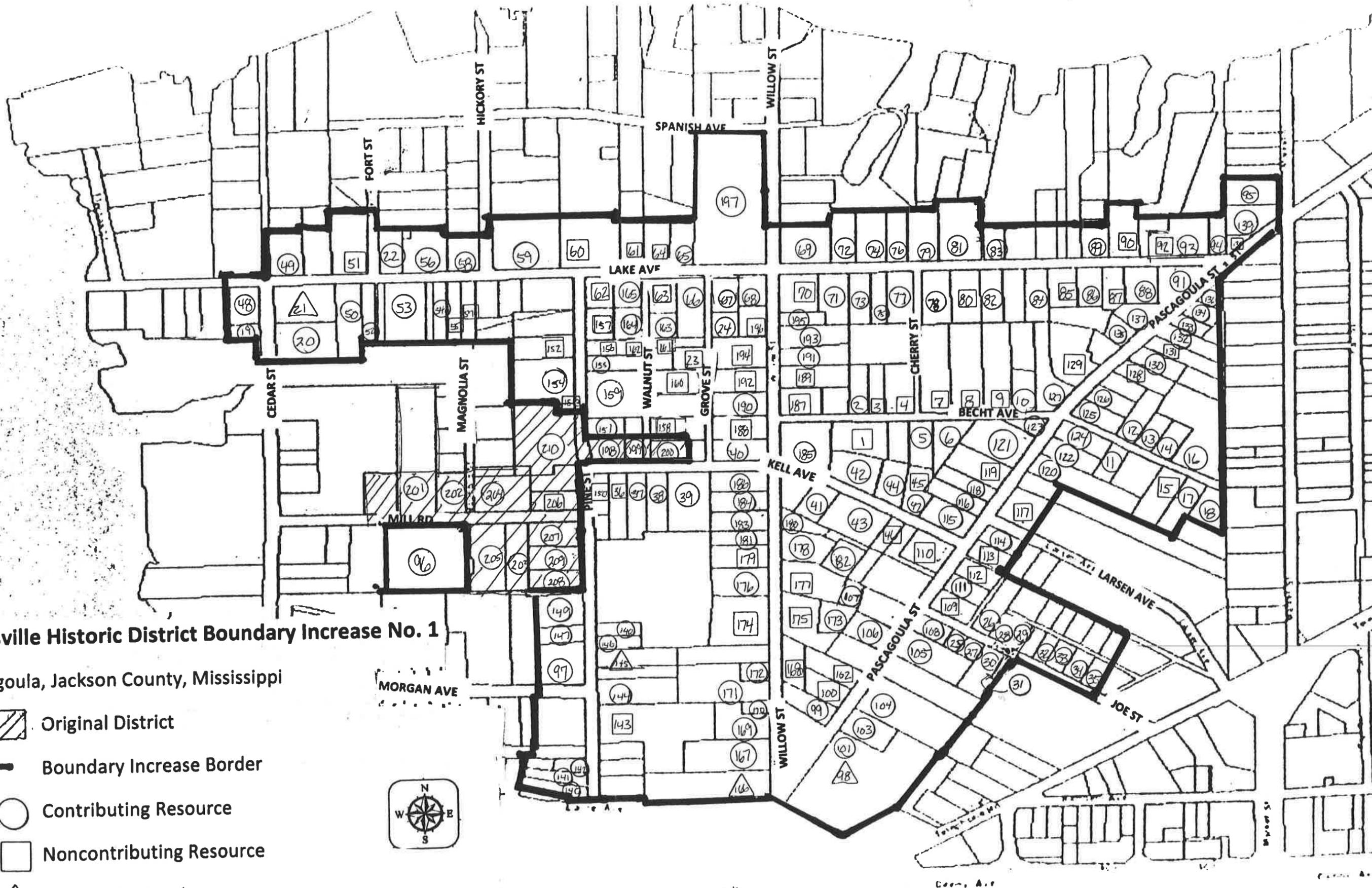
Krebsville Historic District Boundary Increase No. 1

Pascagoula, Jackson County, Mississippi

-  Original District
-  Boundary Increase Border
-  Contributing Resource
-  Noncontributing Resource
-  Previously Listed



1" = 100 meters





4418











1015

1015







1019



1012



1109













forward
student ministries



higher grounds
cafe

HIGHER GROUNDS
WASH. SIG
COFFEE SHOP













SPEED
LIMIT
15

WHEN
CHILDREN
ARE PRESENT





LAKE ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL

4504

DESTINATION
GRADUATION!
PASCAGOULA SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUPERIOR EXPECT IT!

LAKE AVE. FIRE STATION





NEIGHBORHOOD
WATCH AREA

606



SPEED
LIMIT
25



HOPKINS
4307

