The La Pointe-Krebs House
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Architectural Development & Interpretation
The La Pointe-Krebs House
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Architectural Development
A Study Funded by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History

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Introduction

The La Pointe-Krebs House developed to its present form through a series of continuous changes to previous alterations and additions. Between the five principal periods of construction were minor alterations related to the repair or replacement of deteriorated and damaged elements; changes in room use; and changes in technology related to heating, lighting and windows. This is not unusual for a residence of such age — residences grow with the expansion of each owner’s family, and the ability of the family to make alterations or additions and to maintain the building. Residences reflect changes to the fortunes of individuals, changes in tastes, changes in technology, regional cultural and demographic changes, and local economic development.

One could say that the La Pointe-Krebs House became a different house for each generation. Between ca. 1750 and ca. 1820, it grew from a small two-room residence, to a three-room residence, to a five-room residence, to a six-room residence, and may have had other configurations not yet discovered. With each addition, new window openings were created; existing openings were altered from window-to-door, or from door-to-window; partitions were removed or added in existing rooms; existing chimneys were removed or replaced; galleries were enclosed or had rooms removed; tabby floors were repaired, or extended, or covered with elevated wood floors; the roof line was extended, or raised; windows were enlarged; and ceilings from multiple periods were replaced with continuous ceilings. It is certain that some elements were altered more than once, and that other elements were altered, then later removed or moved to a new location, leaving only secondary evidence, at most, of their existence.

The challenge in studying and evaluating buildings with a succession of alterations is the identification of suble evidence for changes. Some evidence may be indirect, or even oblique, and may only be a witness to a change, and not reveal the actual alteration. This is the case for some windows and doors at the La Pointe-Krebs House, where many window and door post holes have been replaced, and all 19th century windows and all but one door have been lost, along with most evidence of previous generations of window and door posts. Sources left with only the 1936 and 1940 Architectural History Building Survey (HABS) photographs of the openings, and partially surviving posts at six openings, to suggest the details of previous periods of treatment.

Too often, museum narratives are fashioned to explain conditions that do not fit expected patterns, or made to fit with narratives from other historic sites, instead of the sequence of alterations that produced a condition or feature. This has occurred in the description of several features in the La Pointe-Krebs House. Three periods of additions have been combined into a single period; sloped ceilings in both east and west rooms have been explained as features instead of timber frame deterioration; two periods of tabby construction have been interpreted as a single construction period; the 19th century east and west chimneys have been interpreted as 18th century original elements; four door openings dating to the stated ca. 1820 interpretation period have been closed, or altered into windows; all openings have been interpreted using unified details, regardless of construction period, and an 18th century window has been closed. The present interpretation of the historic La Pointe-Krebs House incorporates mid 18th century details into late 18th and early 19th century periods, while omitting details contemporary with the stated interpretation period. The museum contains elements from several periods that were never present at the same time.

The interpretation program developed in 1996 removed several significant elements, including at least three doors and two windows, and omitted key elements from the interpretation. The application of thick stucco and plaster to all masonry surfaces was used to unify the appearance of the walls and to hide changes in the construction.

The loss of historic elements has been so great, both from deterioration processes and intentional alteration efforts, that all surviving 18th and 19th century materials, regardless of condition, should be preserved as valuable parts of the museum collection. The renovation and rehabilitation of the La Pointe-Krebs House affords an opportunity to re-evaluate the interpretation and presentation of the historic museum. Charles Peterson, the person within the National Park Service responsible for both developing the HABS/HAER program in the 1930s and for the study of early Mississippi Valley architecture, was quite impressed with the significance of the La Pointe-Krebs House when he visited in February 1940, concluding that it was the oldest structure between the Appalachia and Rocky Mountains. He was also concerned with the demolition in progress at the site, and with alterations being made. Peterson defined restoration as the "scrapping" of later layers of historic fabric in order to restore the appearance of a building to an arbitrary date. As the cofounder of the first professional program in this country for the study of historic buildings at Columbia University, he was more concerned with the conservation, preservation and interpretation of historic buildings than their aesthetic appearance. Charles Peterson's concerns and statements nearly eighty years ago still apply to the La Pointe-Krebs House, and should serve as a guide for preservation and conservation efforts at the museum.

The present study of the La Pointe-Krebs House was afforded by damage to the museum in 2005 by Hurricane Katrina. Preparations for the repair of the building noted the exposure of construction that may not have been available or known in previous evaluations. This led the Mississippi Department of Archives and History to initiate this study in 2012 as an opportunity to determine the ongoing causes of deterioration, to evaluate the condition of historic materials for the long-term preservation of the museum, and to review evidence for the architectural development of the La Pointe-Krebs House.

Investigation of the museum has occurred in stages. The first investigations were limited to review of exposed elements, without removal of later material. Studies were conducted with the demolition of a project ending in September 2013. The first summary of findings was completed in July 2013 and entitled, The La Pointe-Krebs House

Architectural Development

- Architectural Evaluation
- Conservation Evaluation
- Conservation Investigations: May 14 - 16, 2013
- Evaluation of Effects From Hurricane Katrina

The 2013 studies were updated in August 2015 with the addition of information gathered during investigations for a structural stabilization project in 2016. The 2017 update of the Architectural Development section of the study includes recommendations for the interpretation of the architectural findings. Much new evidence was discovered in preparation of the 2017 report. Some key conclusions in the 2013 and 2015 editions of the study were altered by additional evidence discovered in 2017.
Architectural Development

The sequence of additions, repairs and alterations to the La Pointe-Krebs House suggests that the building was the subject of significant construction dating previously suggested for the house may begin earlier and extend over a longer period. The 1996 restoration was based on an absolute construction date of 1772 hurricane and the belief that no structure was under the site was fully destroyed. An explanation for this conclusion is included in a December 2010 Historic Structures Report prepared for the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. But this is not supported by evidence found in the 1940 investigations, the 1990s archaeology studies, 2016 dendrochronology studies, nor the present study. It is doubtful that the 170s account of two tabby buildings on Ossabaw and St. Catherine barrier islands off of Georgia were reconstructed after the hurricane in the late 17th century, as observed in 1780, that swept away all wood frame buildings on the islands, but did no damage to the tabby portion of buildings.

The length of time between additions and alterations to the La Pointe-Krebs House is generally suggested by evidence left by the occupants. One of the most telling is the repeated repair of the tabby floor in the ca. 1770 East Addition before the ca. 1820 east chimney was constructed directly on the floor. The four-to-six repair periods (Illustrations 165, 174 and 177) suggest that the East Addition was in use for many years, possibly as many as forty-to-fifty years, before it was divided by the present chimney and partitions. Repairs to the tabby floor, and the tabby floor’s extension into the Center Room, have been interpreted as evidence that the tabby floor was a later addition to the East Room and Center Room. But it can be shown that the East Addition was built with a tabby floor that was repeatedly repaired, and that when the East Addition was divided into a north and south, rooms leading into an attic was removed, that the existing tabby floors were joined by infilling with a tabby floor patch that extended over the existing floors (Illustrations 171 and 172).

The present study draws somewhat different conclusions than the current interpretation of the La Pointe-Krebs House. Differences in dates by construction and additions, the order of construction, the number of construction periods, the significance of the historic architectural detailed and ancient, pit-sawn timber and hewn timbers. The present window millwork was installed in the 1990s. Pit-sawn ceiling boards installed with head-headed, cut nails remain, and are strong evidence that the West Addition was constructed in the ca. 1790s period.

The Southwest Cabinet appears to have been removed in the mid-nineteenth century, though no clear evidence has been identified to date the removal. A ca. 1890 photographs (Illustration 1) and the 1936 and 1940 HABS photographs (Illustrations 8-12) record an open south gallery leading to a wood-frame kitchen addition. The gallery posts recorded in 1936-1940 appear to be reused from the bousillage wall construction. The HABS drawings record the location of cabinet wall post mortises in the gallery’s south plate, as recorded by Illustration 106.

The third period of alterations at the La Pointe-Krebs House in ca. 1805 included installation of the first raised floors in the house and the addition of two interior doors. Alterations made in ca. 1805 were not limited by four principal periods of alteration, but changes were significant, as described by Note 24, Sheet 35.

• The West gallery roof was constructed in ca. 1790 at the level of the wall plate, and raised to its present position in ca. 1805, as noted by Note 15, Sheet 43. The offset in the roof was removed in ca. 1950.
• Thresholds of the two ca. 1805 doors were both located 10” above the tabby floor, evidence that the doors were raised in illustrations (129 and 142). The Center Room north door was also raised 10” (Illustrations 131 - 133), as well as the south window and north door in the East Room (Illustrations 264 and 284).
• Little evidence survives of the west gallery rooms. The low gallery roof was raised to allow a gable door to be added for attic access, along with steps to the attic, suggesting the attic may have been in regular use (Illustrations 233 - 240).
• Several details of the west gallery rooms survive. An E-W plate or ceiling post is visible in the gallery door and window photographs (Illustrations 129 and 130), but are not recorded in the HABS documents.

La Pointe-Krebs House
Pascagoula, Mississippi
Architectural Development
Summary of Development Chronology

1750s
The first period of construction of the extant La Pointe-Krebs House is estimated to date to ca. 1750 and is described by Note 7 and seen in Illustration 88. This is supported by dendrochronology studies performed on timbers in the attic.
• The walls were built of tabby poured in forms as described in Illustration 95, and had a tabby floor raised above the surrounding grade. The door and window posts seen on the exterior of the tabby walls do not extend into the ground; the posts were set into the formwork as the tabby layers were poured, and were used solely for the support of the doors and windows and to tie down the walls. The additional posts were used to join the tabby to the tabby. Instead of supporting the tabby, the posts are supported by the tabby walls.
• The present roof trusses and rafters over the original portion of the house were constructed at this time, but were modified in the late 18th century and early 19th century, as noted in Illustration 83. The ceiling joists are original to the first period of construction, save for one that was replaced in the 1990s.
• The original structure was constructed using hand-wrought nails, pit-saw timber and hewn timbers. The present window and door millwork was installed in the 1990s. Pit-sawn and hewn timbers were installed in ca. 1820 using sandsawn (also called water-sawn) boards, and machine cut nails.

1770s
The first documented alteration to the La Pointe-Krebs House was the East Addition, as described by Note 9, Sheet 32 and seen in Illustration 98. The addition is estimated to have been built in ca. 1770.
• The first addition to the house was a single room added to the east elevation of the original house. The addition was constructed of tabby walls poured into forms in a manner similar to that described for the original house. The addition had a raised tabby floor, and the door and window posts were set into the tabby and used to support the doors and windows. Again, posts were set at the second exterior corners to support the tabby.
• The 1750s building served as the west wall of the East Addition, until the wall was removed in ca. 1820 when the plan of the Center Room and East Addition was rearranged.
• A door between the Center Room and East Addition was likely cut into the original east tabby wall. The new East Room had low windows in the east and south walls, and interior doorways in the north wall. The windows were set lower than the ca. 1750 windows to accommodate the eighteen-inch tall wood joists sitting on top of the ca. 1770 tabby walls.
• The present roof trusses, rafters and ceiling posts over the East Addition portion of the house are original to the time of the addition, but the south rafters and members of the east and west, and those on the north were modified in the early 19th century, as noted in Illustration 83.
• The East Addition was constructed of traditional pit-sawn timber and hewn timbers. The present window millwork was installed in the 1990s, and the ceiling boards were installed in ca. 1820 using sandsawn boards installed with cut nails.
• A chimney was likely constructed on the west wall of the new room, as evidenced by brickwork discussed in Note 18 Sheet 44, and may have been part of a two-hearth chimney constructed to replace the ca. 1750 house’s east chimney.
• Construction of the East Addition against the east elevation of the ca. 1750 house preserved a portion of the original exterior stucco in the joint between the two, as recorded in Illustration 102. The exterior stucco was coated with lime wash at least twice before the construction of the East Addition.
• The East Addition and the Center Room were divided in ca. 1820 to form the present East Room and a new Middle Room (removed in 1940).

1790s
The second documented addition to the La Pointe-Krebs House was the West Addition, as described by Note 10, Sheet 33, with an estimated construction date of ca. 1790.
• The West Addition included a West Room, the galleries on the south, north and west, and a Southwest Cabinet room adjacent to the West Room’s south wall.
• The West Room and cabinet were constructed of wide wall posts mortised into plates and sills and set onto a tabby concrete floor raised above the surrounding yard. Bousillage was installed between the posts, and held by wood stays set into notches cut in the opposite sides of the posts. The construction was described by Note 7 and seen in Illustration 89.
• The original west wall of the ca. 1750 building served as the east wall of the West Room. A door was cut through the Center Room’s west tabby wall into the West Room. The plan of the West Room has remained unchanged since its construction in ca. 1790, save for the replacement of a west window with a door in ca. 1805 and replacement of the chimney in ca. 1820.
• The present roof trusses, rafters and ceiling joists over the West Room are original to the time of the addition, but the north rafters and purlins were modified in the early 19th century, as noted in Illustration 83.
• The present chimney on the east wall dates to the division of the East Addition and modification of the Center Room’s plan in ca. 1820. The first chimney in the West Room may have been a single-hearth that was replaced with a double-hearth chimney when the house plan was rearranged in ca. 1820. The replacement of the chimney at the West Room’s north wall was indicated by changes in the roof and ceiling framing (Illustrations 109 and 110).
• The West Addition was constructed using hand-headed nails, pit-saw timber and hewn timbers. The present west walls are later additions, as noted in Illustration 83, and appear to be contemporary with the ca. 1790s period. The West Addition was constructed of tabby walls poured into forms in a manner similar to that described for the original house. The addition had a raised tabby floor, and the door and window posts were set into the tabby and used to support the doors and windows. Again, posts were set at the second exterior corners to support the tabby.

La Pointe-Krebs House
Pascagoula, Mississippi
First Period of Construction

Conservation Investigations: May 14 - 16, 2013
George Fore Architectural Conservator Raleigh, North Carolina October 2017

FORMAT
11 x 17 SHEET 2
The fourth period of alterations at the La Pointe-Krebs House in circa 1820 into the early 20th century is described. These later alterations have been determined by less value to the historic interpretation of the museum, and little documentation of these changes and elements survives. The 1940 HABS drawings (noted any material not considered “original”) but the HABS photos provide and documented some of 19th century elements as these were being removed from the house in 1940. Alterations that occurred in the ca. 1850s -1910s period are grouped into a fifth alteration period. In several areas there is evidence for the chronology of changes, but not the details. In some areas, such as the west gallery roof and the windows, the complete–reconstruction of what all surviving historical elements and surfaces remain in situ and unaltered. This study of the building’s development incorporates evidence found on site, viewed through a microscope, or noted in historic documentation.

Part of all future repair and conservation programs should be a requirement to record all work through close-up, detailed photographs. Evidence for historic alterations and surface treatments remains hidden beneath alterations and the stucco, plaster and coatings applied in the 1990s restoration program. This requirement is especially critical for the upcoming conservation program—all 1990s' exterior materials will be removed from the tabby and ballsurface, and any remaining historic stucco, plaster or paint finishes will be revealed beneath the 1990s exterior treatment. The 1990s restoration, as recorded in the Historic Finishes Documentation and Analysis on Sheets 45 - 60 in the 2015 report. Layers of historic plaster, stucco and paint were removed from all masonry surfaces in 1996 to ensure that the new plaster and stucco adhered to the walls.

The challenges facing an accurate interpretation and presentation of the La Pointe-Krebs House are complex. Though attempts have previously been made to unify the appearance of the building, the story of the La Pointe-Krebs House consists of many different but connected parts. At present, one cannot view the surviving historic elements without the study of contemporary architectural suggestion, interpretive models, displays, digital media rather than on a literal restoration of the building, the story of the La Pointe-Krebs House consists of many different but connected parts. At present, one cannot view the surviving historic elements without the study of contemporary architectural suggestion, interpretive models, displays, digital media rather than on a literal restoration of the building, the story of the La Pointe-Krebs House consists of many different but connected parts. At present, one cannot view the surviving historic elements without the story of the La Pointe-Krebs House.

Presentation of the La Pointe-Krebs House story will depend upon subtle architectural suggestion, interpretive models, displays, digital media rather than on a literal restoration of the building, the story of the La Pointe-Krebs House consists of many different but connected parts. At present, one cannot view the surviving historic elements without the story of the La Pointe-Krebs House.

Summary of Development Chronology

- Removal of the ca. 1820 frame partition between the Center and Middle rooms, as noted on the HABS east-west section drawings in 1940. Removal was noted in 1940, as shown in Illustrations 79.
The La Pointe-Krebs House
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Architectural Development
Development Chronology & Property Ownership

SHEET 4
Illustration 1. View of south elevation of the La Pointe-Krebs House, ca. 1890.
Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College C.C. “Tex” Hamill Down South Magazine Collection.

Illustration 2. View of south elevation of the La Pointe-Krebs House, ca. 1906.
Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College C.C. “Tex” Hamill Down South Magazine Collection.

Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College C.C. “Tex” Hamill Down South Magazine Collection.

Illustration 4. View from the lake of the north elevation of the La Pointe-Krebs House, ca. 1910s.
Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College C.C. “Tex” Hamill Down South Magazine Collection.


The Historic American Building Survey of the La Pointe-Krebs House is catalogued as the Old French Fort, Pascagoula, Jackson County, MS in the Library of Congress collection. The HABS documents can be viewed online at:

http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=hhsheet&action=browse&fileName=ms/ms0100/ms0175/sheet/browse.db&recNum=0&itemLink=D7?& hist=7;temp=anmem_feM38:0;title=Old%20French%20Fort%20Pascagoula,%20Jackson%20County,%20Mississippi&displayType=1&maxCols=2

Illustration 8. Southeast view of the south and east elevations of the La Pointe-Krebs House, April 24, 1936.
Library of Congress, HABS Collection.

Illustration 9. Southeast view of the south and east elevations of the La Pointe-Krebs House, February 23, 1940.
Library of Congress, HABS Collection.

Library of Congress, HABS Collection.

Illustration 11. Northwest view of the west elevation of the La Pointe-Krebs House, February 23, 1940.
Library of Congress, HABS Collection.


Photograph provided by the Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama.

Illustration 22. Detail of exposed exterior tabby with stucco remnants, location not identified, at the La Pointe-Krebs House, 1994.
Photograph provided by the Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama.

Illustration 23. Detail of exposed exterior bousillage with stucco removed, on the west room of the La Pointe-Krebs House, 1994. The conical holes pressed into the surface are keys for the stucco and plaster.
Photograph provided by the Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama.

Photograph provided by the Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama.
Illustrations 27 and 28. Above is a 1995 east view through the north gallery. At right is a south view of the east elevation's corner and a partial view through the north gallery. Photographs provided by J.O. Collins Contractor Inc., Biloxi, Mississippi.

Illustrations 25 and 26. 1995 view of the southeast corner of the south gallery roof, above, and an east view of the gallery’s roof framing, above. The sawn-off corner outrigger for the circa 1890 pent roof can be seen in both photographs, as identified by red arrows. Photographs provided by J.O. Collins Contractor Inc., Biloxi, Mississippi.

George Fore • Architectural Conservator • Raleigh, North Carolina • October 2017

The La Pointe-Krebs House
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Architectural Interpretation
1996 Construction Photographs

SHEET 11
Illustration 33. 1995 east view of south gallery wall, recording the closed door noted in Illustration 31 (near), the south door into the Center Room (with shutters), and doors into the circa 1820 East Room and adjacent room, as identified by red arrows. The circa 1820 partition that divided the adjacent room from the Center Room was removed in 1940. Photograph provided by J.O. Collins Contractor Inc., Biloxi, Mississippi.

Illustration 32. 1995 detail of bousillage-filled door that connected the SW cabinet to the Center Room in circa 1820, now on the south gallery. Photograph provided by J.O. Collins Contractor Inc., Biloxi, Mississippi.

Illustration 31. 1995 detail of bousillage-filled door that connected the SW cabinet to the Center Room in circa 1820, now on the south gallery. Photograph provided by J.O. Collins Contractor Inc., Biloxi, Mississippi.

Illustration 30. Above is a west view through the south gallery taken in 1995. Below is a north view through the west gallery, also taken in 1995. The pile of debris on the south gallery is from demolition of the interior. Photographs provided by J.O. Collins Contractor Inc., Biloxi, Mississippi.

Illustrations 29 and 30. Above is a west view through the south gallery taken in 1995. Below is a north view through the west gallery, also taken in 1995. The pile of debris on the south gallery is from demolition of the interior. Photographs provided by J.O. Collins Contractor Inc., Biloxi, Mississippi.

Illustrations 36 and 37. These two views of the interior were made in 1995 - 1996 during construction. Above is a northeast view of the Center Room showing exposed tabby on the north wall, exposed bousillage and framing on the east wall, and the recently repaired east chimney. Below is a northwest view of the Center Room. Photographs provided by J. O. Collins Contractor Inc., Biloxi, Mississippi.
Illustration 42. Exposed wall posts and plates on south and west exterior elevations of West Room. Photograph by MDAH, May 2013.

Illustration 43. Exposed wall posts and plates on south and west exterior elevations of West Room. Photograph by MDAH, May 2013.


Illustration 50. Southeast view of the center room in the La Pointe-Krebs House, circa 1950.
Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College C.C. “Tex” Hamill Down South Magazine Collection.

Illustration 51. West view of the center room in the La Pointe-Krebs House, ca. mid-1950s.
Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College C.C. “Tex” Hamill Down South Magazine Collection.

Illustration 52. South view of the center room in the La Pointe-Krebs House, 1953.
Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College C.C. “Tex” Hamill Down South Magazine Collection.

Illustration 53. West view of the center room in the La Pointe-Krebs House, February 26, 1954.
Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College C.C. “Tex” Hamill Down South Magazine Collection.
Illustration 54. West view of the center room in the La Pointe-Krebs House, June 10, 1955.
Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College C.C. "Tex" Hamill Down South Magazine Collection.

Illustration 55. Southwest view of the east room fireplace in the La Pointe-Krebs House, circa 1950s.
Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College C.C. "Tex" Hamill Down South Magazine Collection.
Illustration 56. Southeast view of the center room in the La Pointe-Krebs House, ca. 1950s. Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College C.C. “Tex” Hamill Down South Magazine Collection.


Illustration 63. East Room south elevation. September 2012.

Illustration 64. East Room east elevation. September 2012.

Illustration 65. East Room west elevation. September 2012.
Illustration 70. West Room north elevation exposed wall framing. Photograph by MDAH, May 2013.

Illustration 71. West Room south elevation exposed wall framing. Photograph by MDAH, May 2013.

Illustration 72. West Room west elevation exposed wall framing. Photograph by MDAH, May 2013.

Illustration 73. East view of attic framing. Photograph by MDAH, May 2013.
Illustration 74. La Pointe Krebs House 1940 HABS plan with color-coded chronology of architectural development and alterations. The 1940 plan records many 18th and 19th century details that have since been altered, removed or hidden. Architectural development notes and illustrations describe evidence for the ca. 1750s - 1990s development and alterations.

Key to Architectural Development

- ca. 1750s Original Tabby Building
- ca. 1770s East Addition
- ca. 1790s West Addition
- ca. 1805 SW Cabinet Extended East, Door Added, Floors Raised
- ca. 1820s East Addition & Division of Center Room
- ca. 1820s East Addition Removal
- ca. 1850s - 1890s Alterations
- 1934 - 1940 Alterations
- 1996 Alterations

Window locations in cabinet unknown.
Date of room’s removal unknown, likely ca. 1830 - 1870.

North Gallery
- Note 11, Sheet 36
- Illustration 83.

South Cabinet
- Note 10, Sheet 33
- Note 6, (ceiling) Sheet 28

South Gallery
- Note 10, Sheet 33
- Illustration 83.

Illustration 83.

North Gallery
- Note 11, Sheet 36
- Illustration 83.

South Cabinet
- Note 10, Sheet 33
- Note 6, (ceiling) Sheet 28

South Gallery
- Note 10, Sheet 33
- Illustration 83.

Note 24b.
Note 11g.
Note 9.
Note 24d.
Note 11d.
Note 19.
Note 11.
Note 11f.
Note 9.
Note 20.
(Note 10e.
attic access door above cabinet)

Note 11.
Note 14.
Note 9.
Note 12.
Note 11e.
Note 11b.
Note 11c.
Note 7.
Note 5.
Note 4.
Note 16.
(Note 10e.
attic access door above cabinet)

Note 9d.
Note 24.
Note 11h.
Note 24a.
Note 11n.
Note 19.
Note 11f.
Note 11g.
Note 11f.
Note 11g.
Note 11h.
Note 11i.
Note 11j.
Note 11k.
Note 11l.
Note 11m.
Note 11n.
Note 11o.
Note 11p.
Note 11q.
Note 11r.
Note 11s.
Note 11t.
Note 11u.
Note 11v.
Note 11w.
Note 11x.
Note 11y.
Note 11z.
Note 11aa.
Note 11bb.
Note 11cc.
Note 11dd.
Note 11ee.
Note 11ff.
Note 11gg.
Note 11hh.
Note 11ii.
Note 11jj.
Note 11kk.
Note 11ll.
Note 11mm.
Note 11nn.
Note 11oo.
Note 11pp.
Note 11qq.
Note 11rr.
Note 11ss.
Note 11tt.
Note 11uu.
Note 11vv.
Note 11ww.
Note 11xx.
Note 11yy.
Note 11zz.
Note 11aaa.
Note 11bbb.
Note 11ccc.
Note 11ddd.
Note 11eee.
Note 11fff.
Note 11ggg.
Note 11hhh.
Note 11iii.
Note 11jjj.
Note 11kkk.
Note 11lll.
Note 11mmm.
Note 11nnn.
Note 11ooo.
Note 11ppp.
Note 11qqq.
Note 11rrr.
Note 11sss.
Note 11ttt.
Note 11uuu.
Note 11vvv.
Note 11www.
Note 11xxx.
Note 11yyy.
Note 11zzz.
Note 11aaa.
Note 11bbb.
Note 11ccc.
Note 11ddd.
Note 11eee.
Note 11fff.
Note 11ggg.
Note 11hhh.
Note 11iii.
Note 11jjj.
Note 11kkk.
Note 11lll.
Note 11mmm.
Note 11nnn.
Note 11ooo.
Note 11ppp.
Note 11qqq.
Note 11rrr.
Note 11sss.
Note 11ttt.
Note 11uuu.
Note 11vvv.
Note 11www.
Note 11xxx.
Note 11yyy.
Note 11zzz.
Note 3.

George Fore • Architectural Conservator • Raleigh, North Carolina • October 2017

West gallery rooms Sheet 26

Cabinet; removed ca. 1840 - 1880s
ca. 1790 attic gable over SW
ca. 1790 addition
ca. 1790 attic door above cabinets

Illustration 75. La Pointe Krebs House exterior South Elevation Wall Framing, with color-coded chronology of architectural development and alterations. Drawing HABS, 1940.

Key to Architectural Development

- ca. 1750s Original Tabby Building
- ca. 1820s East Addition & Division of Center Room
- ca. 1820s East Addition Removed
- ca. 1850s - 1890s Alterations
- ca. 1790s West Addition
- ca. 1790s West Addition Removed
- 1834 - 1940 Alterations
- 1996 Alterations
- ca. 1790 attic gable over SW Cabinet; removed ca. 1805

Note 2. ca. 1900 west gallery roof to protect bousillage. Five mortises spaced along the west wall plate locate the ca. 1890s attic roof for a pent roof or gallery roof. The roof was at the base of the clapboard gable, and likely extended south along the west elevation of the cabinet room. The stability of bousillage construction requires that the exterior wall surfaces be protected from weather. Because of this, bousillage-filled framing was sometimes covered with clapboards, but there is no evidence of clapboards on the posts. Protecting post mortises was common for the protection of bousillage walls, but the tabby roof recorded in the 1940 HABS East-West section suggest there was a gallery along the west elevation, at least in ca. 1790. Rooms were constructed in the west gallery by the time of the ca. 1805 additions and alterations, as evidenced by the installation of an interior door in place of a ca. 1790 window on the west elevation. The new door was installed at the level of the ca. 1805, 10" raised floor, and closed with enlarged 19th century, 1890; present opening enlarged ca. 1890, present opening 1996

Note 1. Alterations to the door and window posts and framing began with the first addition in ca. 1770 and continued through each principal construction period. Significant alterations occurred in ca. 1805, including extension of the SW Cabinet, addition of room(s) on the west gallery and alteration of gallery roof, alteration of a west window into a door, and the installation of a 10" raised floor. Alterations in ca. 1820 included the re-assembly of the floor plan, alteration of the ca. 1790 window on the west elevation. Interior door in place of a ca. 1790 window on the west elevation. The new door was installed at the level of the ca. 1805, 10" raised floor, and closed with enlarged 19th century, 1890; present opening enlarged ca. 1890, present opening 1996

The La Pointe Krebs House
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Architectural Development
Color Coded 1940 HABS Wall Framing Drawings & Notes

Sheet 26

Note 4. Installation of new door openings through the tabby walls. New ca. 1820 door openings were located at the East Rooms west room door (installation located in the Middle Room west wall Illus. 135). Existing window sashes, parties and hinges at the West and East Rooms do not appear until the ca. 1820 alterations, as described in Note 12, Sheet 41. There is no evidence for exterior doors on interior sashes at the windows prior to the ca. 1820 period, suggesting that the East and West Rooms windows were each window. Evidence for interior millwork survives on windows in the West Room (Note 12, Sheet 41). There is evidence on both the north and south Center Room door post that the doors were single-leaf, inward swinging doors in the ca. 1790 - 1820 period. These doors were similar to the ca. 1805 door in the West Room window alteration recorded in the 1940 HABS drawings and photographs (Note 12, Sheet 41). The present interpretation of the house unifies details of the windows and doors into a single period, although the openings were constructed or altered through at least five construction periods in the building’s first 100 years. Evidence suggest that the windows and doors never appeared as now presented.

Note 5. The gallery’s tabby floor was replaced with concrete in the ca. 1950s; no evidence for the tabby floor recorded in the 1940 HABS East-West section suggest there was a gallery along the west elevation, at least in ca. 1790. Rooms were constructed in the west gallery by the time of the ca. 1750s door, and likely extended south along the west elevation of the cabinet room. The solubility of bousillage construction requires that the exterior wall surfaces be protected from weather. Because of this, bousillage-filled framing was sometimes covered with clapboards, but there is no evidence of clapboards on the posts. Protecting post mortises was common for the protection of bousillage walls, but the tabby roof recorded in the 1940 HABS East-West section suggest there was a gallery along the west elevation, at least in ca. 1790. Rooms were constructed in the west gallery by the time of the ca. 1805 additions and alterations, as evidenced by the installation of an interior door in place of a ca. 1790 window on the west elevation. The new door was installed at the level of the ca. 1805, 10" raised floor, and closed with enlarged 19th century, 1890; present opening enlarged ca. 1890, present opening 1996

The wall sills shown beneath the north, west, and south walls were removed in the 1990s and concern was present around the posts.

George Fore • Architectural Conservator • Raleigh, North Carolina • October 2017
Key to Architectural Development

- ca. 1750s Original Tabby Building
- ca. 1770s East Addition
- ca. 1790s West Addition
- ca. 1790s West Addition Remodel
- ca. 1800 SW Cabinet Extended East, Door Added, Floors Raised
- ca. 1820s East Addition
- ca. 1850s - 1890s Alterations
- 1934 - 1940 Alterations
- 1996 Alterations

Note 3. West gallery enclosed by ca. 1805 when west window changed to interior door. Roof raised for additional west rooms and new attic door accessed by ladder (recorded in HABS 1940 photograph, Illustration 158). Offset in roof (Illustration 157) suggests roof raised in two stages. Plan and details of previous rooms lost with 1940 alterations and subsequent restorations. HABS photographs (Illustrations 157 and 158) partially record later rooms that may incorporate elements of early 19th century rooms.

Note 2. 19th century west gallery rooms.

Illustration 77. La Pointe-Krebs House exterior West Elevation Wall Framing, with a color-coded chronology of the architectural development and alterations. Drawing HABS, 1940.

Illustration 78. La Pointe-Krebs House exterior East Elevation Wall Framing, with a color-coded chronology of the architectural development and alterations. Drawing HABS, 1940.
## Key to Architectural Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ca. 1750s</td>
<td>Original Tabby Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca. 1770s</td>
<td>East Addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca. 1790s</td>
<td>West Addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1815-1900s</td>
<td>Alterations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914-1940</td>
<td>Alterations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Alterations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820s</td>
<td>East Addition &amp; Division of Center Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca. 1805</td>
<td>SW Cabinet Extended East, Door Added, Floors Raised</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 4. The ceiling boards over the Center Room and the East Addition date to a single period, and were likely installed at the division of the east addition. The boards alternate between two types: a board with a tongue and bead along both edges and a board with square edges and a groove on each edge. The ceiling extends from the east wall of the East Room to the west wall of the Center Room, with two long runs of 17'-6" and 18'-3" and one short 4'-3" run at the western end. The sash-sawn boards have regularly spaced saw marks perpendicular to the top surface. The ceiling surface has been planed to remove the saw marks. The boards are installed with cut nails that appear to date to the 1810s - 1820s period.

Note 5. The tongue-and-groove ceiling boards over the West Addition are pit sawn, installed with hand-headed cut nails and dating to the construction of the West Addition in ca. 1790. The exposed ceiling surface was hand-planed to a generally smooth surface. The boards were fitted to the west gallery rafters, as seen in Illustration 80. The chimney was constructed in ca. 1820 and appears to have replaced an earlier chimney—archaeology found an earlier chimney beneath the double-hearth chimney, and the ceiling opening was cut to accommodate the 19th century chimney.
shingles varying in width from 3 1/2" - 5 1/2". Illustrated 87. The south gallery knee wall studs were made from arrows), corresponding to a shingle exposure of 5 1/2". Remnants of shingles from the early 19th century suggest thin, 3/8" - 1/2" reused roof framing. Here, over the West Room, the stud was part of an 18th century rafter. Nail and weather patterns on the reused rafter record shingle nailers spaced at approximately 5 1/2" (red arrows). Corresponding nail marks on gallery rafters were common also still in use by ca. 1820, but, hewn framing was predating ca. 1820 cabinet; sash-sawn rafters and spaced nailers date to north gallery construction; some nailers are 20th c. circular sawn. Hews rafters and spaced nailers date to earliest construction period; knee braces and one face of east long post are pit-sawn. Spaced rafters 20th c. circular sawn. Hews and pin-sawn rafters date to ca. 1790. Note 6. The attic above the ca. 1790 SW Cabinet room was enclosed with clapboards; the nailed attachment points for two intermediate studs are preserved on the roof rafter that aligns with the east bousillage wall, as recorded in Illustration 84. The SW Cabinet was extended to the east at ca. 1790 to provide for a door into the ca. 1750s West Room. An additional rafter/nailer was installed above the new east wall location to support the gable enclosure, as noted on Illustration 84. Nail holes in the added rafter are for attaching random width boards.

Illustration 84. South gallery ceiling rafters showing evidence for ca. 1790 gable located over SW Cabinet room's east bousillage wall (red arrows) and aligned with the ca. 1750 SW corner post. A ca. 1065 east gable located over the SW Cabinet room's extended east wall (red-brown arrows) and aligned with the ca. 1790s window's west post. The added rafter/nailer at the ca. 1850 extension was reused from an unknown location.

Illustration 87. The south gallery knee wall studs were made from reused roof framing. Here, over the West Room, the stud was part of an 18th century rafter. Nail and weather patterns on the reused rafter record shingle nailers spaced at approximately 5 1/2" (red arrows), corresponding to a shingle exposure of 5 1/2". Remnants of shingles from the early 19th century suggest thin, 3/8" - 1/2" reused roof framing. Here, over the West Room, the stud was part of an 18th century rafter. Nail and weather patterns on the reused rafter record shingle nailers spaced at approximately 5 1/2" (red arrows). Corresponding nail marks on gallery rafters were common also still in use by ca. 1820, but, hewn framing was predating ca. 1820 cabinet; sash-sawn rafters and spaced nailers date to north gallery construction; some nailers are 20th c. circular sawn. Hews rafters and spaced nailers date to earliest construction period; knee braces and one face of east long post are pit-sawn. Spaced rafters 20th c. circular sawn. Hews and pin-sawn rafters date to ca. 1790. Note 6. The attic above the ca. 1790 SW Cabinet room was enclosed with clapboards; the nailed attachment points for two intermediate studs are preserved on the roof rafter that aligns with the east bousillage wall, as recorded in Illustration 84. The SW Cabinet was extended to the east at ca. 1790 to provide for a door into the ca. 1750s West Room. An additional rafter/nailer was installed above the new east wall location to support the gable enclosure, as noted on Illustration 84. Nail holes in the added rafter are for attaching random width boards.

Illustration 85. 18th century, pit-sawn rafter purlins reused as studs in attic @ south knee wall. Hews rafters and spaced nailers date to earliest construction period; knee braces and one face of east long post are pit-sawn. Spaced rafters 20th c. circular sawn. Hews and pin-sawn rafters date to ca. 1790. Note 6. The attic above the ca. 1790 SW Cabinet room was enclosed with clapboards; the nailed attachment points for two intermediate studs are preserved on the roof rafter that aligns with the east bousillage wall, as recorded in Illustration 84. The SW Cabinet was extended to the east at ca. 1790 to provide for a door into the ca. 1750s West Room. An additional rafter/nailer was installed above the new east wall location to support the gable enclosure, as noted on Illustration 84. Nail holes in the added rafter are for attaching random width boards.

Illustration 86. 19th century, sash-sawn rafter purlins reused as studs in attic @ north knee wall.
Illustration 88. Above is the plan of the earliest construction at the La Pointe-Krebs House. Below is a 1940 conjecture of the La Pointe-Krebs House plan, as prepared by HABS.

Illustration 89. Remnant of ca. 1750s east tabby wall at the southeast corner, below level of ca. 1820 elevated floor. The wall was removed in ca. 1820.

Illustration 90. Ca. 1750 mortise locations.

Illustration 91. Ceiling joist 7' - 6" from the west tabby wall has five distinct mortises for wall posts. These locate a north-south partition dividing the early tabby building into two rooms. No evidence was found on the joist for the engagement of an east-west partition dividing the western space into two smaller rooms, as suggested by the 1940 interpretation drawing at bottom, left.

Illustrations 93 and 94. The door and window posts extend from the wall plate down to the tabby floor level. They do not extend into the foundation or earth. The purpose of the posts is the support of the door and windows—the posts do not support the tabby. Below are two examples of window posts on the south elevation. At left is a window post to the east of the center door. At right is a 1994 photograph of a window post to the west of the center door.

Door and Window Notes in Center Room


7g. Door location in partition not documented.

Tabby construction is scattered along the east coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, but is rare on the Gulf Coast. The La Pointe-Krebs House is incorporated into the present Center Room. The south, north and west tabby walls remain generally intact, with alterations that include the addition of two door openings and a chimney on the west elevation. A ca. 1750 window was closed in 1996 on the north wall. Note 7f. Sheet 30. The whole of the east elevation tabby wall was removed at the time of the East Addition's division of the building into the Center Room and West Room, as recorded by Illustration 91. The ca. 1750 plan appears to have included two rooms, as suggested by a line of post mortises on the underside of a ceiling joist recorded in Illustration 92. A 1940 interpretive plan (Illustration 89) also located a chimney near an east-west partition in this area, but this was conjectured, and no evidence can now be found for either the pre-1750 chimney or the east-west partition.

Evidence for the ca. 1750s chimney includes an offset in the ceiling joists and the brick foundation seen in Illustrations 171 and 172. The joint between the East Addition and the original east elevation tabby wall can be viewed in an exposure of the tabby construction on the north elevation in the Center Room, as recorded by Illustration 102. The ca. 1750 plan appears to have included two rooms, as suggested by a line of post mortises on the underside of a ceiling joist recorded in Illustration 91. A 1940 interpretive plan (Illustration 89) also located a chimney near an east-west partition in this area, but this was conjectured, and no evidence can now be found for either the pre-1750 chimney or the east-west partition.

The earliest construction at the La Pointe-Krebs House may be the only extant example of tabby construction on the Gulf Coast, other than those found at archaeological sites. The general details of tabby construction are shown in Illustration 89 and described in Note 6 on Sheet 31. The earliest construction at the La Pointe-Krebs House is incorporated into the present Center Room. The south, north and west tabby walls remain generally intact, with alterations that include the addition of two door openings and a chimney on the west elevation. A ca. 1750 window was closed in 1996 on the north wall. Note 7f. Sheet 30. The whole of the east elevation tabby wall was removed at the time of the East Addition's division of the building into the Center Room and West Room, as recorded by Illustration 91. The ca. 1750 plan appears to have included two rooms, as suggested by a line of post mortises on the underside of a ceiling joist recorded in Illustration 92. A 1940 interpretive plan (Illustration 89) also located a chimney near an east-west partition in this area, but this was conjectured, and no evidence can now be found for either the pre-1750 chimney or the east-west partition.

Evidence for the ca. 1750s chimney includes an offset in the ceiling joists and the brick foundation seen in Illustrations 171 and 172. The joint between the East Addition and the original east elevation tabby wall can be viewed in an exposure of the tabby construction on the north elevation in the Center Room, as recorded by Illustration 102. The ca. 1750 plan appears to have included two rooms, as suggested by a line of post mortises on the underside of a ceiling joist recorded in Illustration 91. A 1940 interpretive plan (Illustration 89) also located a chimney near an east-west partition in this area, but this was conjectured, and no evidence can now be found for either the pre-1750 chimney or the east-west partition.

Note 7. Tabby construction is scattered along the east coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, but is rare on the Gulf Coast. The La Pointe-Krebs House is incorporated into the present Center Room. The south, north and west tabby walls remain generally intact, with alterations that include the addition of two door openings and a chimney on the west elevation. A ca. 1750 window was closed in 1996 on the north wall. Note 7f. Sheet 30. The whole of the east elevation tabby wall was removed at the time of the East Addition's division of the building into the Center Room and West Room, as recorded by Illustration 91. The ca. 1750 plan appears to have included two rooms, as suggested by a line of post mortises on the underside of a ceiling joist recorded in Illustration 92. A 1940 interpretive plan (Illustration 89) also located a chimney near an east-west partition in this area, but this was conjectured, and no evidence can now be found for either the pre-1750 chimney or the east-west partition.

Evidence for the ca. 1750s chimney includes an offset in the ceiling joists and the brick foundation seen in Illustrations 171 and 172. The joint between the East Addition and the original east elevation tabby wall can be viewed in an exposure of the tabby construction on the north elevation in the Center Room, as recorded by Illustration 102. The ca. 1750 plan appears to have included two rooms, as suggested by a line of post mortises on the underside of a ceiling joist recorded in Illustration 91. A 1940 interpretive plan (Illustration 89) also located a chimney near an east-west partition in this area, but this was conjectured, and no evidence can now be found for either the pre-1750 chimney or the east-west partition.
Illustration 95. Typical tabby construction details. Evidence for the tabby forms is generally preserved beneath the stucco and plaster.

Note 8. Tabby Construction Details
The details of the tabby form work and construction technique used at the La Pointe Krebs House have not been fully discovered. The 12" height of the tabby lifts (vertical layers) are recorded on historic photographs of the tabby surfaces, as seen in Illustrations 92 and 101. Additional details may be revealed during the course of the upcoming repairs when the 1996 stucco and plaster is removed. Of course, no 18th or 19th century stucco or plaster should be removed to reveal the tabby surfaces. Shown above are common details of tabby construction found in English and American tabby construction on the east coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Tabby walls are formed in lifts of approximately twelve inches high using wood form boards that are moved up for each new pour. Each tabby lift is poured for the complete plan of the building. Tabby form boards are held in place with woodpins near the bottom and the top of the boards and secured with wood stays set in notches at the top edge, producing a distinctive pattern in the finished wall. The tabby mix is poured to the top of the form and raked level. When the tabby is cured, the bottom pins are loosened and driven through the wall, leaving a round hole through the wall. The form boards are then lifted up and the round pins reinserted to join the bottom of the form boards. The round pins sit on top of the recently finished tabby layer below. When the forms are lifted a slot is left in the top surface of the tabby made by the wood stay that joins the top of the form boards. This slot is filled by the next tabby layer. The round hole left by the pin is often filled with plaster and stucco.

For the original 1750s building, the form boards were set for the north, south, east and west walls for each level of tabby. The door and window frames were set in the form work to form the openings as the walls were poured. The window posts extended from the top wall plate down to the level of the interior tabby floor. The door posts were similar, but extended down further into the tabby, just short of the exterior grade. Examples of the window posts are shown in Illustrations 93 and 94.

The use of door and window posts, instead of rectangular frames as found in east coast tabby construction, distinguishes the La Pointe Krebs House tabby. The tabby walls at the La Pointe Krebs House extend to the top of the door and window frames; the wall plates were set on top of this level.

The Pise (rammed earth) technique of wall construction was contemporary with tabby building and similar to tabby in that the earth was placed in moveable wood forms. An illustration and description of the Pise technique appears in The Cyclopaedia by Abraham Rees, London, 1817. At top right is Plate xxxiii (reproduced at half-scale) from that work illustrating the moveable form work, the implements employed and the appearance of the walls after completion.
The East Addition included a single room of tabby construction built in ca. 1770. The three-sided addition was constructed in the ca. 1770 building’s existing east wall. The addition was once but tabby and matched that in the ca. 1770 building. The room included a north counter door (Illustration 100) and windows on the east and south walls. The original house’s east tabby wall was removed in the ca. 1820 division of floor plan as documented in Note 11, Sheet 43. Evidence of the east wall location is preserved on the exposure window reveal in Illustration 102 and recorded in a 1958 photograph reproduced in Illustration 101. A small projection of the east wall surviving at the base of the south wall is illustrated in Illustration 9c. Little evidence survives of the ca. 1770 chimney save for remnants of masonry below the floor slab in the area of the east tabby wall. Evidence for the center room and east room chimney within the east wall is suggested by the narrow spacing of the chimney jet adjacent to the east wall, and what appears to be a chimney box void and adjacent to the jet in the south wall of the room (Illustration 120). The center room chimney was altered into a door in ca. 1770, or if a new opening was made in the tabby wall. Alterations of the addition’s plan is evidenced by the room’s north-south tabby floor and the northeast corridor north-south partition by a corner in the wall plaster at the addition’s meeting with the original east tabby (Illustration 101) and line wall finishes on the addition’s south elevation plaster behind the door’s south post, as seen in Illustration 100. Sea. See Note 21, Sheet 46 and Note 22, Sheet 47 for the location of surviving 18th and 19th century framing and millwork elements in the East Addition.

Door and Window Notes in East Addition

9a. East Addition north door opening, as eviced by finish wall plaster and accumulated wall finishes at masonry opening at tabby floor level. Portion of west post survives. Door likely closed at time of survival there in ca. 1805. In ca. 1820, door opened into Northwest Cabinet addition, or, the opening was closed, though it appears the door remained through many wall finishes in east room. Altered into window when Northeast Cabinet removed. Two-pane window installed in ca. 1996. Details of pre-1996 door and window not known. Removed as shutter window 1996. All present millwork 1996.

9b. East Addition east window frame elevation matches south window in East Addition. Remained window until 1996 restoration when it was altered into a door. Altered window in east wall was identified as door in location in BARS 1940 drawing. Window posts had slipped down several inches by 1940, as evidenced by mortise pin holes exposed at the top of the posts. Window likely raised with elevated floors in ca. 1805 and altered at time of East Addition’s division in ca. 1820. Two-sash window installed ca. 1890. Details of pre-1996 window and millwork not known. All present millwork 1996. All present millwork 1996.

9c. East Addition south window opening raised in ca. 1805, altered into door at time of East Addition’s division in ca. 1820, and restored as a shutter window 1996. All present millwork 1996.

9d. East Addition door opening in east wall was identified as door in location in BARS 1940 drawing. The east door was likely moved, and later may have been moved to the new partition that formed the Middle Room in ca. 1820, as located on the floor plan in Illustration 232. If moved, it may be recorded as BARS “Door No. 4” as described in Illustrations 149 and 149.

Note 9a. East Addition’s division in ca. 1820.

Illustration 9a. The East Addition was initially a room divided from the circa 1750 house by the original east tabby wall. The location of the original chimney is suggested by the uneven spacing of the ceiling joists (Illustration 171) and at the location of the east tabby wall that was removed with the division of the East Addition in ca. 1820 (Note 7, Sheet 36). The location of the addition’s chimney is not certain—no fire hearth survives to the east of the fireplace as shown, and it is improbable that the tabby floor served as a fire hearth. See Illustrations 171 and 172 and Note 7 for details of surviving masonry in this location. Location of the East Addition’s west door is not known. The East Addition was altered in ca. 1820 when the ca. 1750 east wall was removed and the east room was divided by a north-south partition to form a Middle Room and new East Room, as described in Note 11, Sheet 36. The 1940 interpretation drawing, below, shows the ca. 1820 alterations, but omits the ca. 1820 double-hearth chimney.
The West Addition was constructed in ca. 1790 and included a west room, a southwest cabinet, a south gallery, and north, south and west projecting roofs at the new room walls. A north gallery was likely also added in ca. 1790. The two rooms were built of timber framing with bousillage infill that required protection from weather by deep, overhanging roofs. The larger room was constructed against the west elevation tabby wall of the original building. The second room was a cabinet on the north side of the West Room that was built at the west end of the new south gallery. New pit-sawn rafters were added to the roof’s south slope to extend the south roof over the cabinet and gallery. At least three tabby piers supporting the south gallery’s posts were exposed by the construction excavation in 1993, as shown in Illustrations 111 - 115. The wall posts for the West Room and southwest cabinet were placed directly on a new tabby frieze raised above grade, as recorded on the 1940 HABS exterior elevation drawings (Illustrations 71 - 77, 79 and 83). The cabinet room extended from the west elevation of the West Room to the southwest post of the Center Room, as shown on the plan and confirmed by the location of the cabinet’s south elevation wall posts shown in Illustration 105. Finish plaster can be found on the bousillage wall below the later wood floor level, confirming that the West Addition had a tabby floor and not an elevated floor. Evidence for the location of the southwest cabinet room is recorded on HABS SHEETS 2 and 4 elevation drawings, shown in Illustrations 105 and 106. The engagement lines for the east and west bousillage walls are located by small notches on the southwest and southeast posts for the bousillage reinforcement stays, as shown in Illustration 105. The E-W wall between the two rooms did not contain a door or window, evidence that the cabinet was constructed contemporaneously with the west addition and the cabinet could only be entered from the south gallery. The ca. 1790 chimney in the west room was replaced by a double-depth chimney in ca. 1820, as evidenced by archaeology excavations and changes in the roof framing (Illustration 109) and ceiling framing (Illustration 110). Evidence for the west gallery is described in Note 2, Sheet 26 and Note 3, Sheet 27. See Note 23, Sheet 48 for the location of surviving 18th and 19th century framing and millwork elements in the West Room.

Illustrations 105, 106 & 107.

Illustration 104. The ca. 1790 West Addition two rooms—the West Room and the Southwest Cabinet room, along with the south and north galleries. The walls of the two rooms were built of timber framing filled with bousillage. The floors in the rooms were tabby. The gallery may have had a compacted earth floor. Projecting roofs at the bousillage walls were built to protect the bousillage, but may also have been galleries; the projection of the roofs is not known.

Illustrations 105 and 106. Details of the West Addition’s bousillage construction are recorded by the 1940 HABS drawings and photographs. The south wall of the gallery, top left, was originally the north wall in the contemporary cabinet room. Bad arrows on the photograph at bottom left point to chiseled slots in the post that held split-wood stays supporting bousillage between posts in the cabinet’s west wall. The 1940 HABS drawing at center records the location of the cabinet’s south wall post mortises. Wall posts in the cabinet’s north wall are outlined in red.

Illustration 107. The course Hew marks were removed from the window posts, sills and heads using block planes, as evidenced by tool marks remaining on the posts. Broken cut nails within a 5” wide band on the interior face locate ca. 1790 window millwork. The west addition was finished to much finer degree than presented in the museum interpretation of the house. See Sheet 54 for additional details.
Illustrations 109 and 110. The ridge beam over the West Addition was installed with a knee brace mortise that corresponds to a mortise in the adjacent king post. It appears the brace was removed and the beam shortened, above, to allow for the present chimney construction. The ridge post to the east of this chimney stops wall short of the masonry, and the chimney’s opening in the Center Room has been reenamed, right. Changes to the roof and ceiling framing correspond to the construction of a single-hearth chimney in the West Addition in ca. 1790, followed by its replacement in ca. 1820 with a two-hearth chimney.

Illustration 111. This nail head is located in the west gable clapboards. This type of machine-cut, but hand-headed, nail was produced in the 1790s and replaced after ca. 1810 by fully machine cut and headed nails. These nails were used to install the ceiling boards over the West Room and the west gable door lock hardware, as recorded by Illustration 120.

Illustrations 113, 114 and 115. Tabby piers partially exposed during 1995 excavations along the south gallery. The tabby piers suggest south gallery post locations at the time of the gallery’s construction in ca. 1780. This pier seen below center appears to the left in the photograph above. The pier to the bottom left photograph appears to the left in the photograph below, center. Whether the gallery floor was paved tabby or compacted earth in ca. 1790 is not documented by the photographs. Photographs provided by the Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama.
Illustration 116. Alterations to the house in ca. 1805 included the installation of raised wood floors in all rooms, the extension of SW cabinet 44" to the east, and the addition of west windows. The window post in the SW cabinet room was altered from an exterior window into an interior door around ca. 1805—a door between the Southwest Cabinet and the small ca. 1750 room, and a window between the West Room and new west gallery rooms. The door frame for the cabinet door remains, including the stops, door sill and flooring, and pintle holes (Note 12, Sheet 41). The door sills for the two new interior doors were installed approximately 10" above the tabby floor. The center room’s north door and the south window in the east room also have evidence of being raised to accommodate the higher floor level.

Illustration 117. South elevation wall post mortices for southwest cabinet.

Illustration 118. South elevation wall post mortices for southwest cabinet.

Illustrations 117 and 118. Details of the SW cabinet’s east extension are recorded in the 1940 HABS drawings. Mortises in the outer plate and stops for bousillage construction align with the west window post. The HABS documents did not identify the ca. 1790s location of the cabinet’s east wall and interpreted the extension as part of the original plan for the west addition.

Illustration 119. Door raised. The sill of the ca. 1770s south window in the east addition was somewhat lower than the sills in the ca. 1750s center room due to the use of an 18" high wall plate in the construction of the east addition. The window appears to have been raised approximately 6" or so before the ca. 1820s alteration of this window into a door, as evidenced by a notch into the plate above the ca. 1770s window. This corresponded to raising the floor in the house in ca. 1805. The ca. 1820s door opening overlapped a portion of the window, but was moved east to align near the center of the new east room’s wall. The ca. 1820s door east post remains. The window’s west post was replaced in 1998 when the opening was restored as a window.

24c. The three-panel door recorded in the 1940 HABS drawings has been lost, but the door frame, hinge pintles and box lock keeper survive (Illustrations 119 - 121). The gable door is located above the ca. 1790 low west roof protecting the bousillage and was likely not part of the ca. 1790 construction. The gable door was installed when the ca. 1790 low west roof was raised.

Note 24. ca. 1805 Alterations. The La Pointe-Krebs House was modified again in the early nineteenth century. The estimated date for this alteration period is ca. 1805; associated changes occurred between the ca. 1790s construction of the West Addition and reworking of the house plan in the ca. 1820s. The ca. 1805 alterations included the installation of raised wood floors throughout the house, extension of the SW cabinet room 44" to the east so as to allow installation of an interior door into the narrow170s room, the construction of a room in the general area of the present west gallery, and the alteration of a west window in the ca. 1790 West Room into an interior door opening into the new west gallery room. The raised floor is the earliest known use of wood floors in the house. Raising the floors required raising the existing doors throughout the house and raising low windows in the East Addition.

Frames of the two new interior doors at the Southwest Cabinet and West Room survive and are documented on Sheets 41 and 42.

Door and Window Notes forca. 1805 Alterations
24a. The ca. 1790 window was altered into an interior door in ca. 1805. See Note 12. Sheet 41 for evidence of the door’s details. The height of the new door’s sill matches the height of the new interior door installed in the extension of the Southwest Cabinet. The door opening was in place from ca. 1805 until its removal in 1996. The door was recorded by the HABS drawings and photographs in 1940, but the door appears to have been replaced with double-paned doors in the 1940s.

24b. The purpose of the Southwest Cabinet east extension was to allow an interior door to be installed between the cabinet and the ca. 1790 West Room. It is likely the cabinet was altered from an exterior room to an interior one in order to accommodate the window alteration into a new interior door. The HABS drawing shows the SW cabinet door and West Addition and the ca. 1820s reworking of the house plan. The door frame is complete. The height of the sill matches that of the West Room’s ca. 1805 west door sill described in Note 24a. The door was removed and the opening closed with bousillage in the ca. 1820 alterations when the small ca. 1750 room was incorporated into the new plan of the Center Room. With the ca. 1820s removal of the interior door, the cabinet is again an exterior room.

24c. The ca. 1820s door in the Center Room’s north door survives, and has evidence of three floor levels (Illustrations 131 - 133). The lowest door head mortise corresponds to the ca. 1790s tabby floor level. The lap mortise 8" higher corresponds to the first raised floor installed in ca. 1805. The highest door level corresponds to the ca. 1820, 17" raised floor. The door’s west post had corresponding mortises, as recorded in the 1940 HABS photograph.

24d. The sill of the ca. 1770s south window in the east addition was somewhat lower than the sills in the ca. 1750s center room due to the use of an 18" high wall plate in the construction of the east addition. The window appears to have been raised approximately 6" or so before the ca. 1820s alteration of this window into a door, as evidenced by a notch into the plate above the ca. 1770s window. This corresponded to raising the floor in the house in ca. 1805. The ca. 1820s door opening overlapped a portion of the window, but was moved east to align near the center of the new east room’s wall. The ca. 1820s door east post remains. The window’s west post was replaced in 1998 when the opening was restored as a window.

24e. The purpose of the West Room’s door alterations in ca. 1805 was most likely to access the room from a new interior room that was added at that time. The three-panel door recorded in the 1940 HABS drawings has been lost, but the door frame, hinge pintles and box lock keeper survive (Illustrations 119 - 121). The gable door is located above the ca. 1790 low west roof protecting the bousillage and was likely not part of the ca. 1790 construction. The gable door was installed when the ca. 1790 low west roof was raised.

Note 24a. ca. 1805 Alterations. The La Pointe-Krebs House was modified again in the early nineteenth century. The estimated date for this alteration period is ca. 1805; associated changes occurred between the ca. 1790s construction of the West Addition and reworking of the house plan in the ca. 1820s. The ca. 1805 alterations included the installation of raised wood floors throughout the house, extension of the SW cabinet room 44" to the east so as to allow installation of an interior door into the narrow170s room, the construction of a room in the general area of the present west gallery, and the alteration of a west window in the ca. 1790 West Room into an interior door opening into the new west gallery room. The raised floor is the earliest known use of wood floors in the house. Raising the floors required raising the existing doors throughout the house and raising low windows in the East Addition.

Frames of the two new interior doors at the Southwest Cabinet and West Room survive and are documented on Sheets 41 and 42.

Door and Window Notes forca. 1805 Alterations
24a. The ca. 1790 window was altered into an interior door in ca. 1805. See Note 12. Sheet 41 for evidence of the door’s details. The height of the new door’s sill matches the height of the new interior door installed in the extension of the Southwest Cabinet. The door opening was in place from ca. 1805 until its removal in 1996. The door was recorded by the HABS drawings and photographs in 1940, but the door appears to have been replaced with double-paned doors in the 1940s.

24b. The purpose of the Southwest Cabinet east extension was to allow an interior door to be installed between the cabinet and the ca. 1790 West Room. It is likely the cabinet was altered from an exterior room to an interior one in order to accommodate the window alteration into a new interior door. The HABS drawing shows the SW cabinet door and West Addition and the ca. 1820s reworking of the house plan. The door frame is complete. The height of the sill matches that of the West Room’s ca. 1805 west door sill described in Note 24a. The door was removed and the opening closed with bousillage in the ca. 1820 alterations when the small ca. 1750 room was incorporated into the new plan of the Center Room. With the ca. 1820s removal of the interior door, the cabinet is again an exterior room.

24c. The ca. 1820s door in the Center Room’s north door survives, and has evidence of three floor levels (Illustrations 131 - 133). The lowest door head mortise corresponds to the ca. 1790s tabby floor level. The lap mortise 8" higher corresponds to the first raised floor installed in ca. 1805. The highest door level corresponds to the ca. 1820, 17" raised floor. The door’s west post had corresponding mortises, as recorded in the 1940 HABS photograph.

24d. The sill of the ca. 1770s south window in the east addition was somewhat lower than the sills in the ca. 1750s center room due to the use of an 18" high wall plate in the construction of the east addition. The window appears to have been raised approximately 6" or so before the ca. 1820s alteration of this window into a door, as evidenced by a notch into the plate above the ca. 1770s window. This corresponded to raising the floor in the house in ca. 1805. The ca. 1820s door opening overlapped a portion of the window, but was moved east to align near the center of the new east room’s wall. The ca. 1820s door east post remains. The window’s west post was replaced in 1998 when the opening was restored as a window.

24e. The purpose of the West Room’s door alterations in ca. 1805 was most likely to access the room from a new interior room that was added at that time. The three-panel door recorded in the 1940 HABS drawings has been lost, but the door frame, hinge pintles and box lock keeper survive (Illustrations 119 - 121). The gable door is located above the ca. 1790 low west roof protecting the bousillage and was likely not part of the ca. 1790 construction. The gable door was installed when the ca. 1790 low west roof was raised.
Door and Window Notes for ca. 1820 Alterations:

11a. The present bowed door is weathered on its ‘outer’ face and may have once been an exterior door, but if so, its location prior to ca. 1820 is uncertain. The door posts and head door to the division of the East Addition in ca. 1820.

11b. The door in this partition (Note 11b) may have been reused from the east tabby wall when the wall was removed. The Northeast Cabinet room, this cabinet was removed in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Construction of the north gallery differs from that of the south gallery rafters extend to a line some four feet below the ridge. The Northeast Cabinet is located by notches let into a north wall post. In the ca. 1820s, the north gallery was added, and the south gallery was divided into two rooms. The northeast cabinet was removed in the late 19th century, as seen in Illustration 280. Details of the ca. 1770, ca. 1805 and ca. 1820 doors are not known, but evidence of the door frame survives (Illustration 100). Both posts are hewn, but neither matches details recorded by the 1940 HABS documents. The door remained until it was altered into a shuttered window in 1996.

11c. The ca. 1790 north door became an interior door when the Northeast Cabinet was added in ca. 1820. The door was likely added in ca. 1805 when 10” raised floors were installed. The door was altered into a window when the northeast cabinet was removed in the late 18th century, as seen in Illustration 280. Details of the ca. 1770, ca. 1805 and ca. 1820 doors are not known, but evidence of the door frame survives (Illustration 100). Both posts are hewn, but neither matches details recorded by the 1940 HABS documents. The door remained until it was altered into a shuttered window in 1996.

11d. The ca. 1805 door between the ca. 1790s west room and the southwest cabinet was filled with bousillage in ca. 1820. The door posts and head door to the division of the East Addition in ca. 1820. This door remained until the 1940s when the opening was altered into a window. The door was altered into a shuttered window in 1996. Details of the pre-1996 window and door do not exist. All millwork 1996. (See Illustrations 253 – 262.)

11e. The ca. 1770 north door had no exterior shutters. The door posts are unknown. All millwork 1996. (See Illustrations 263 - 267.)

11f. Window installed second-half of 19th century after Southwest Cabinet was removed. The window remained until it was altered into a shuttered window in 1996. The ca. 1770 window sill was interpreted as a door sill in 1996. All millwork and posts were replaced in 1996, and again repaired in 2016. Repairs were made in a careful manner, and the window has no exterior shutters.

11g. The ca. 1805 door was altered into a window when the ca. 1750s West Room was combined with the new Center Room. See Note 13, Sheet 42. The ca. 1790s East Room's west interior door was not altered in ca. 1820 when the room's floor was raised. The door was altered into a shuttered window in 1996. It is notable that the first-floor_partitions installed on the west wall of the posts was in 1810 for the interior door; the ca. 1790 window is not known. All millwork 1996. (See Illustrations 100 - 103.)

11h. Window installed second-half of 19th century after Southwest Cabinet was removed. The window remained until it was altered into a shuttered window in 1996. The ca. 1770 window sill was interpreted as a door sill in 1996. All millwork and posts were replaced in 1996, and again repaired in 2016. Repairs were made in a careful manner, and the window has no exterior shutters.

11i. The ca. 1805 window was removed in 1996 and replaced with a two-leaf door. The ca. 1750s West Room's west interior door was not altered in ca. 1820 when the room's floor was raised. The door was altered into a shuttered window in 1996. All millwork and posts were replaced in 1996, and again repaired in 2016. Repairs were made in a careful manner, and the window has no exterior shutters.

11j. It is notable that the first-floor_partitions installed on the west wall of the posts was in 1810 for the interior door; the ca. 1790 window is not known. All millwork 1996. (See Illustrations 100 - 103.)

Note 11. ca. 1820s Alterations. The plan of the ca. 1750s house and the ca. 1770s East Addition was altered some time after the west rooms were added in ca. 1790 and the ca. 1805 alterations. Alterations to the house plan in ca. 1820 included:

• removal of the original ca. 1790s east tabby wall
• division of the ca. 1770 East Addition into by a new double-height chimney and north-south bousillage wall
• construction of a new partition in ca. 1750s ceiling joist in the Center Room to form a new Middle Room
• removal of the partition between the ca. 1750s Center and West rooms, and creation of a new Center Room
• alteration of the East Room's south window into a door
• installation of a new exterior door in the new Middle Room onto the south gallery
• closing of door opening between the SW Cabinet and 1750s West Room, and installation of a door on the east wall of the cabinet
• raising north gallery roof by installation of long rafters, and deepening of north gallery
• construction of a bousillage framed Northeast Cabinet on the new north gallery
• removal of the West Room's chimney and construction of a double-hearth chimney serving the West Room and new Center Room
• alteration or additions to west gallery rooms
• installation of a new floor elevated approximately 3” higher than the ca. 1805 raised floor, and approximately 13” above the tabby floors

The plan of the new ca. 1820 East Room matched that of the present East Room. The newly formed Middle Room between the Center and East Rooms was 11 - 6” wide. The ca. 1820 Center Cabin had an east-west dimension of 17.5 - 6” measuring lumber framing for the ca. 1820 elevated floor at the north side of the east chimney is some 17” - 18” inches higher than the tabby floors found in the ca. 1750 ca. 1770 and ca. 1780 construction periods (Illustrations 177 and 178). South doors in the East and Middle rooms are recorded in HABS photographs and drawings shown in Illustrations 155, 156 and 175. Evidence for this sequence of changes includes the construction of the east chimney and partitions on top of the west-work East Addition's tabby floor (Illustrations 172 and 173), by the plaster and lime wash finishes behind the north gallery bousillage, the south gallery raised or altered between the ca. 1810 and 1820s.

Construction of the new partition forming the new Middle Room was removed in 1996, as noted on the HABS interior elevations, and described in Note 17, Sheet 44. The door in this partition (Note 11h) may have been reused from the east tabby wall when the wall was removed. The Northeast Cabinet room, this cabinet was removed in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Construction of the north gallery differs from that of the south gallery in the use of sod-roof lumber and machine-cut nails for the north gallery and pre-sawn lumber and hand-headed nails for the south gallery, as noted on Illustration 83. The north gallery is also narrower in its north-south dimension, and its rafters extend to the house ridge; the south gallery rafters extend to a line some four feet below the ridge. The Northeast Cabin is located by notches let into a north wall post to support bousillage reinforcement stays, as recorded in Illustration 123. The door in the northeast cabin's removal is not known, it is not seen in the ca. 1890 - 1910s photographs (Illustrations 1, 3 and 4). See Note 22, Sheet 47 for the location of surviving 18th and 19th century framing and millwork elements in the East Room.

Illustrations 124 and 125. Opposite sides of a post in the ca. 1820 partition dividing the East Room and Middle Room. The face of all partitions posts in the Middle Room (left) are hand hewn. All post faces in the East Room are pit sawn. It is common to find both hand hewn and pit sawn sides on the same timber—logs are hewn in preparation for pit sawing, then sawn into the required sizes of lumber. Several rafters on the ca. 1790 south gallery also face both hewn and pit sawn sides.

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FORMAT 11 x 17

SHEET 36
Illustration 126. ca. 1820 post mortise locations in a ca. 1750 ceiling joint in Center Room. This photograph was taken in 1955 as an east view of the museum’s Center Room.

Illustration 127. This enhanced detail taken from a 1940 HABS photograph records ca. 1820 dovetail mortises in a ca. 1750 ceiling joint, and the plaster outline of the ca. 1820 wall separating the Middle Room from the Center Room. The partition was removed in 1940 by the VFW to provide a large central meeting room.

Illustration 128. The 1940 interpretation plans of the La Pointe-Krebs House’s development, reproduced above, did not distinguish among construction periods for the original building in ca. 1750, the East Addition in ca. 1770, the West Addition in ca. 1790, alterations made to the plan in ca. 1820, or rooms added to the ca. 1790 west gallery in the ca. 1800 - 1820s period.

Illustration 129 and 130. This undated photograph of the La Point-Krebs House west elevation was taken after the west additions were removed in 1940 and before the roof offset was removed in the first museum restoration program in ca. 1950 - 1951. The enlarged detail below records an E-W wall plate extending from the northwest corner to the gallery plate. Ceiling boards appear to run across ceiling joists to the north of the plate.
Illustrations 131, 132 and 133. Enlargements of HABS 1940 photograph recording Center Room north door following removal of 19th century door frame in 1940. Note that neither post in the photograph has a cut-in stop on its exterior face, as recorded in the detail at left. Stops were cut into both posts using a circular saw in twentieth century restorations to fit new board-and-batten shutters to the opening. The present west post is hewn but is somewhat wider than the post recorded in 1940, center, evidence that it was replaced some time after the 1940 photograph. The east post is well preserved below the level of the ca. 1820 floor, and has no evidence of a cut-in stop in the lower level. At right is a detail of the east post showing evidence for door head mortises and an interior cut-in stop extending down to the level of the ca. 1805 raised floor. Similar evidence is found on the south door’s post (Illustration 135), suggesting that the exterior doors were single leaf and opened into the room in ca. 1805 and ca. 1820.

Illustrations 134 and 135. Center Room south door detail of surviving interior hardware eye, above, mounted on an iron plate and installed with hand-wrought nails. The eye was bent down when a fascia was nailed to the interior face, but would have been part of the door’s keeper hardware. Evidence of a let-in stop, below, and the keeper hardware suggest an inward-swinging single-leaf door was in use at least by the ca. 1805 alterations. Two other exterior doors installed on the south wall in ca. 1820 also opened inward and were single leaf, as recorded in the 1940 HABS photographs and interior photographs from the 1960s. A ca. 1805 west door and a ca. 1820 interior door between the Center and Middle rooms were also single leaf doors. See Sheet 41 and Illustration 251 for details.
Illustration 137. Center Room north window @ east side of room, HABS 1940. The 19th century enlarged window had been recently removed when this photograph was taken in 1940. Note that an exterior cut-in stop is not present on the west post. The pintle holes are similar in size and geometry to those installed in ca. 1820 on the West Room window and door shown in Illustrations 120 - 128, but there is no conclusive evidence that the pintles at the Center Room and West Room are contemporary. The double-holes suggest the shutter was later repaired or replaced. The west post of the window was later replaced in a restoration program.

Illustration 138. Center Room south window @ west side of room. Only a portion of the window’s west post remains; the east post was removed in the 19th century to widen the window. Preserved on the west post is evidence for the ca. 1750s window sill mortise. The inner portion of the post was previously removed in the area that may have had pintle holes.

Illustration 136. Center Room north window @ west side of room, south view through the Center Room, HABS 1940. The 19th century enlarged window had been recently removed when this photograph was taken in 1940. Note that an exterior cut-in stop is not present on the west post. The pintle holes are similar in size and geometry to those installed in ca. 1820 on the West Room window and door shown in Illustrations 120 - 128, but there is no conclusive evidence that the pintles at the Center Room and West Room are contemporary. The double-holes suggest the shutter was later repaired or replaced. The west post of the window was later replaced in a restoration program.
Illustrations 139 and 140. Hewn window posts at the East Room north window survive beneath the 1996 wood trim. The ca. 1770 door was altered into a window in ca. 1870s - 1890s when the cabinet room was removed. In ca. 1805, when a 10" elevated floor was installed, the window was likely raised in the same manner as the south window in the room. Details of the best posts do not match those recorded on the HABS 1940 drawings—the posts are not mortised for a window sill as shown on the framing elevation. No evidence of hinge pintles or let-in stops were found on the surviving posts, suggesting that, while the posts are hewn and appear to be of the period, they are replacements reused from elsewhere in the house. The let-in stop on the west post, above, was cut into the post in 1996 using a circular saw. Alteration of the door opening at time of the ca. 1820 Northeast Cabinet addition is uncertain, but it is likely the door raised to accommodate the higher floor level in ca. 1820. The date of the cabinet’s removal is unknown. The cabinet had been removed by the later nineteenth century when the opening was enlarged for a window. See interpretation details on Sheet 67.

Illustration 141. West Room ca. 1790 north window, west post. The face of the post, the location of two ca. 1820 hinge pintles, the head and sill mortise locations and the lower part of the sill survive beneath the 1996 trim. The uppermost area of the window jamb dates to ca. 1790, but with a later cut-in stop. The head dates to the 1996 work. The chronology of changes to the window is more clearly documented by the surviving west window opening. See interpretation details on Sheet 54, Illustrations 218 and 219.
Note 12. The 1940 HABS floor plan, door details and photographs record a board-and-batten door in the location of a west window in the West Room, as recorded by Illustrations 412-144 and 147. The door was replaced with a new board and batten door in the 1940s, but survived as a door opening until it was restored as a window in the 1996 restoration program. The door was installed at the time of the 10" elevated wood floor installation in ca. 1805 (see Note 11, Sheet 36). The interior latch on the door is the same as the latch on the ca. 1805 door on the east side of the West Room; no hinge pintles or hinge locations are recorded for the ca. 1805 door. The ca. 1805 door opening on the north side of the West Room was replaced in the 1940s with a new batten door curtain in the ca. 1950s restoration project. The pintle and hinge below are located on the top right of the window.

The 1996 restoration work included alteration of the ca. 1805 door opening into a window using information gleaned from the 1940 HABS drawings and from other unidentified buildings, likely in Southern Louisiana. A beaded fascia board was nailed to the exterior of the posts, sill and head on this window and at each window and door of the house, hiding the exterior face of the framing. Removal of the fascia from this restored window revealed no evidence for window shutters on the interior nor the exterior facades of the north and south posts. The only pintles on the posts are those recorded by the HABS drawings and photographs on the exterior face of the south post, the two hinge pintles align only with the ca. 1805 door and are not related to window shutters. The lower pintle is recorded in Illustration 142. The door’s upper pintle is located by the pintle’s empty hole hidden by the 1996 hinge, as viewed in Illustration 149. There are no pintle locations on the north post nor near the window sill on the south post. This evidence suggests the windows did not have exterior shutters prior to the ca. 1805 alterations. There is also no evidence of pintles or hinges on the interior face of the window posts or on the jamb face of the posts, meaning it is likely the West Room windows contained single-hung, double sash in the ca. 1790 and ca. 1820 periods. The 18th century windows in the West, Center and East rooms may have been altered prior to their replacement in the ca. 1800 when the window openings were widened. Most evidence for the sequence of alterations to the windows was lost when many of the window posts were replaced or repaired, but some details survive. See interpretation details on Sheet 54.

Illustrations 142, 143 and 144. “Door #2” elevation and ghost outlines of hardware, recorded by HABS, 1940, on west elevation of the West Addition. The interior door latch, style, is of similar size and type as the latch shown on the ca. 1820 “DOOR NO 4” recorded on HABS Sheet 7.

Illustration 145. Door and hardware noted by HABS, 1940, on west elevation of West Addition.

Illustration 146. Detail of southern post at West Room’s west door location.
Note 13. HABS Sheet 4 exterior south elevation records evidence for a door at the southwest corner of the Center Room. The mortise-and-tenon door frame was installed as a unit and was located 10" above the ca. 1790 tabby floor, evidence that it was installed contemporarily with the extension of the Southwest Cabinet in ca. 1805. The door opening was closed with bousillage in ca. 1820 when the partitions dividing the ca. 1790s West Room and the ca. 1820s East Addition were installed. The door was removed and the opening filled with new tabby in 1996. See interpretation details on Sheet 56.

Note 14. 1996 restoration work included the alteration of the ca. 1820 East Room south exterior door into a window using information gleaned from the 1940 HABS drawings and from other unidentified buildings, likely in South Louisiana. The restored window is not located in the position of the ca. 1790 or the ca. 1805 windows. Similarly, the ca. 1820 south exterior door at the adjacent Middle Room was removed in 1996 and the opening filled with new tabby. The partition between the Center Room and Middle Room was removed in 1940, as noted on the HABS drawings, creating a large Center Room with two fireplaces. The East Room and adjacent Middle Room doors onto the south gallery defined the plan and use of the two rooms. See interpretation details on Sheet 63 for recommendations for the interpretation of the ca. 1820 Middle Room south door. See interpretation details on Sheet 64 for additional description of the ca. 1790 window and recommendations for the restoration of the ca. 1820 East Room south door.
Note 15. Additions and alterations to the west gallery were removed in 1940. Restoration programs that started in the late 1940s have obscured or removed most evidence for at least three gallery enclosures and west rooms. HABS photographs taken during three visits in 1935, 1936 and 1940, shown above and below left, recorded the appearance of the west kitchen and the subsequent demolition of the kitchen and the gallery enclosures. Empty mortises in the house’s west wall plate, located in Illustration 161 below, located ca. 1790, offer mortises for a west gallery or pent roof. The gallery roof was raised in ca. 1805 to its present location, though an offset in the roof framing, recorded in Illustration 157, suggests the higher roof dates to a construction period. The southwest cabinet was built contemporary with the south gallery’s construction, and its roof and outer wall plate, recorded in Illustrations 83 and 106, do not differ in detail from the open gallery’s roof and plate. The southwest cabinet’s outer wall plate contains a ca. 1770 rafter mortise, recorded in Illustration 160, that was located by red arrows. Interior ceiling boards were cut to fit the rafters. Illustration 160. HABS photograph of the west kitchen from the southeast, taken in 1936.

Illustration 159. The offset in the west gallery’s roof framing—seen in Illustration 136—is visible in the background of a 1940 HABS photograph of the south elevation, above.

Illustration 161. Empty mortises in the house’s west wall plate, located ca. 1790, offer mortises for a west gallery or pent roof. The gallery roof was raised in ca. 1805 to its present location, though an offset in the roof framing, recorded in Illustration 157, suggests the higher roof dates to a construction period. The southwest cabinet was built contemporary with the south gallery’s construction, and its roof and outer wall plate, recorded in Illustrations 83 and 106, do not differ in detail from the open gallery’s roof and plate. The southwest cabinet’s outer wall plate contains a ca. 1770 rafter mortise, recorded in Illustration 160, that was located by red arrows. Interior ceiling boards were cut to fit the rafters. Illustration 160. HABS photograph of the west kitchen from the southeast, taken in 1936.

Note 16. Tabby paving survives exposed along the north and south galleries and in the East Room. The tabby concrete paving was repaired in the 19th century using tabby containing finer crushed shell aggregate. The gallery tabby has been repaired with 20th century concrete along the outer edges and replaced with concrete at the east and west ends. A 1940 HABS photograph taken from the northeast (Illustration 12) shows broken tabby concrete at the east end of the north gallery, evidence that the north elevation had a gallery at least by completion of the ca. 1790 west addition.

Illustration 165. Tabby concrete floor and tabby floor repairs exposed in the East Room. The lower area of the tabby, marked with a red arrow, is tabby concrete containing white and crushed shell aggregate that likely dates to the ca. 1770 construction of the east addition. Note the darkened wear and occupation surface on this layer of tabby. Above this level is a thick tabby layer containing crushed shell and still course shell aggregate. The top of the upper tabby layer has a darkened and worn occupation surface, but also contains patches made with a fine tabby mortar.
Note 17. ca. 1820 alterations to the East Addition included the construction of a new partition in the Center Room to form an additional room in the new plan. The HABS floor plan notes the location of a frame partition in the Center Room, approximately 11’-6” west of the contemporary bousillage partition. It is likely this partition was also of frame construction filled with bousillage and was built on a new elevated floor joist. The ceiling joist at the partition location has been replaced, but it is partially recorded in a HABS photograph. Below, four mortises for wall posts can be seen along the bottom. This partition remained in place until the 1980s, when building on the exterior north elevation on HABS Sheet 5 is “INDICATION OF FORMER PARTITION REMOVED 1980” (see Illustration 79). The ceiling joist seen in the photographs below was replaced in the late twentieth century. Other alterations that occurred in ca. 1820 include: a 17” elevated wood floor was installed in all rooms; the south window in the East Addition was altered into a door opening onto the south gallery (Illustration 157); a new door opening was cut through the south tabby wall in the newly formed Middle Room between the Center Room and East room (Illustration 153); and the ca. 1805 door between the Southwest Cabinet and ca. 1750 West Room was removed and filled with bousillage (see Note 13, Sheet 42), and both chimneys were replaced with new double-hearth chimneys. The HABS drawings also note a board-and-batten bousillage partition. It is likely this partition was also of frame construction filled with bousillage and was built on a new elevated floor joist.

Illustration 166. Micrograph of wall plaster finishes behind door post added to south elevation of east addition in circa 1820. The wall plaster was painted white at least twice before the north-south partition was installed.

Note 18. Brick paving exposed in front of the present east chimney may be a chimney base for the ca. 1750 tabby building, or a chimney built for the ca. 1770 East Addition, but the full significance of the brick base or paving has not been determined. The brickwork does not appear to be related to the construction of the present east chimney. What is interpreted as the east chimney’s hearth within the present east chimney’s base is the ca. 1770 East Addition’s tabby floor that predates the present chimney (Illustrations 173 and 174). The ‘paving’ in front of the east chimney aligns with the location of the ca. 1770 tabby building’s east elevation, is located at a lower elevation than the east chimney’s ‘hearth,’ is laid in an irregular pattern, and was beneath additional brick coursing that was removed with the demolition of the east tabby wall and chimney in ca. 1820 (Illustrations 173 and 172). Mortar covering the brickwork may have been removed in the 1990s during an archaeology study. The brick base or paving is incomplete—in its north and west edges have broken brick and mortar for additional bricks, and a portion of its north side was removed in previous excavations. Brickwork in the present east chimney base was constructed with masonry fill up to the level of the elevated wood floor (Illustration 173), as evidenced by the setting-bond mortar on the brick faces. Note that exposed brick on the north side of the chimney, Illustration 174, has no adze marks or plaster finishes below the ca. 1820 wood floor level. This matches the unfinished chimney masonry in the East Rooms.

Illustration 173. East chimney base constructed on ca. 1770 East Addition’s tabby floor. Note: mortar on brick faces below wood floor level and the use of broken brick in base, both evidence that the tabby floor was not a hearth. The masonry fill beneath the elevated hearth was removed by archaeologists. Note also that neither the tabby floor nor the hearth beneath the elevated floor level have any evidence of being used as a hearth. See Illustration 176 for a view of the hearth and rubble fill during removal.

Illustration 172. Brick base or paving in front of present east chimney with mortar remains on surface. The brick base was either covered by additional brick course for a chimney or was beneath the tabby floor on which the east chimney was constructed. The ca. 1770s tabby floor may have surrounded the masonry on the north, east, and south.

Illustration 174. The east chimney’s north face below the level of the ca. 1820 wood floor. Floor has no evidence of plaster or white wash fillers. The log pier, the joist against the chimney and the bousillage wall’s sill are contemporary with the ca. 1820 construction of the chimney. After the chimney’s construction, no additional tabby floor repairs were made. See Illustration 175 for a view of the tabby floor during excavation.
up to five repair layers of tabby mortar over East Addition's ca. 1770s tabby floor. The east chimney was constructed in ca. 1820 over the ca. 1770s tabby floor of the East Addition. At right is recorded the rubble fill in the base of the chimney used to support the hearth at the level of the ca. 1820 raised wood floor. On top of the rubble is a smooth tabby mortar immediately below the hearth’s dry-laid brickwork. All of the rubble fill and the fireplace’s fire hearth were removed during the 1994 excavations. The rubble was gathered from the debris left from ca. 1820 alterations to the residence that included the division of the East Addition and the removal of the original east tabby wall of the Center Room.

Illustrations provided by the Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama.

Note 19. The 1940 HABS drawings and the 1979 study prepared by Building Conservation Technology, Inc., Nashville, TN, concluded that the chimney pre-dated the adjacent bousillage walls and the raised wood floor. If so, plaster or washes should be found on the sides of the chimney below the raised floor level and at the engagement of the north-south partition wall at the sides of the chimney. No finishes were applied to the brickwork in these locations, as seen in Illustrations 177 and 178, evidence that the chimney was constructed when the East Addition was divided in ca. 1820.

Illustrations 177 and 178. The north side of the east chimney below the level of the raised floor, Center Room at left and East Room at right. The absence of finishes on the chimney faces above the level of the east addition’s tabby floor and below the raised wood floor is evidence that the east chimney, the north-south partitions and the raised wood floor are contemporary.
Note 21. Center Room Record Drawings and Surviving Elements

The present appearance and plan of the Center Room is a late 20th century interpretation that combines several periods of construction and alterations to produce a unified appearance. The intent of the 1996 reworking of the building was to accurately present the museum as it appeared in the early 19th century. Elements thought to post-date ca. 1820 were removed, and thick plaster was applied to all wall surfaces to hide changes. This approach did not account for alterations to previous periods’ construction at the time of each addition, and changes in use of earlier rooms. A window dating to the ca. 1750s and a door dating to ca. 1820 were removed and the openings closed. New window and door millwork was created from unrelated examples at other historic properties. The east fireplace survives fairly intact and closely resembles details recorded by HABS in 1940. The west fireplace copies details from the east fireplace, although the HABS documents record a fireplace with different details. The need to make the two ca. 1820 fireplaces match ignores that they were never in the same room until 1940. The present plan of the Center Room was created in 1940 by removal of a ca. 1820 partition dividing the Center and Middle rooms, as noted on the 1940 HABS drawing at left and detailed in Note 11, Sheet 36 and Note 17, Sheet 44. Prior to 1940, the “center room” was always divided into two spaces, even in its earliest form. Interior elevations at left are HABS record drawings of the room’s west and north elevations in 1940. Below center is a 1995 interpretation of the 1940 work. The lower drawings are interior elevations for the 1995 proposed alterations to the Center Room. At bottom is a 2013 inventory of millwork and timber frame elements surviving from the 18th and 19th centuries.
The present appearance and plan of the East Room is a late 20th century interpretation that combines multiple periods of construction and alterations to produce what was intended to be a presentation of the room in ca. 1820. The 1996 reworking of the building attempted to present the museum as it appeared in the early 19th century. The present interpretation of the room did not account for alterations to historic additions during the interpretation period. This is most apparent at the east, north, and south openings. The East Room was created by the division of the ca. 1770 East Addition room by the construction of the chimney and north-south partition in ca. 1820. The east opening originally was a window that was raised twice when elevated floors were installed in the house in ca. 1805 and ca. 1820, as recorded in the HABS east elevation drawing and noted in Note 11f, Sheet 36. A two-leaf door was installed in 1996 at the level of the ca. 1820 floor, but just below the level of the ca. 1770 window sill. The original north door was altered into a window when the Northeast Cabinet was removed in the ca. 1870s - 1880s period. Partial details of the door's location are preserved in the wall plaster below the ca. 1820 raised floor level, as shown in Illustrations 281 and 282. A new window was installed in the north wall in 1996. The ca. 1770 south window was raised in ca. 1805 when a raised floor was installed, then altered into a door in ca. 1820, as noted in Note 14 on Sheet 42. The interior elevation at left is a HABS record drawing of the East Room's north elevation in 1940, and below center is a 1995 interpretation of the 1940 work. The lower drawings are interior elevations for the 1995 proposed alterations to the East Room. At bottom is a 2013 inventory of millwork and timber frame elements surviving from the 18th and 19th centuries.
Note 23. West Room Record Drawings and Surviving Elements

The present appearance and plan of the West Room is a late 20th century interpretation that combines multiple periods of construction and alterations to produce what was intended to be an interpretation of the room to ca. 1820. The 1996 reworking of the building attempted to present the museum as it appeared in the early 19th century. The present interpretation of the West Room did not account for alterations to historic additions before and during the interpretation period. This is apparent at a west window opening and in the explanation for the slope of the room’s wall and ceiling frame. The general plan of the room was created by the addition of a west addition room that also included the construction of the south gallery and a south cabinet room adjacent to the West Room, all in ca. 1790. The northern opening on the west elevation originally was a window that was altered into an interior door in ca. 1805 when rooms were built on the west gallery, as detailed in Note 11 on Sheet 36. The slope of the wall plates and ceiling in the East Room is wholly due to deterioration of the wall sills and posts, as detailed on Sheets 2, 3 and 4 of the La Pointe-Krebs House Conservation Evaluation, 2013. The ceiling slope is not an intended detail and should not be part of the historic interpretation of the room. The interior elevation at left is a 1940 HABS record drawing of the room’s north elevation, and below center is a 1995 interpretation of the 1940 work. The lower drawings are interior elevations for the 1995 proposed alterations to the west room. At bottom is a 2013 inventory of millwork and timber frame elements surviving from the 18th and 19th centuries.
Introduction

The sequence of additions, repairs and alterations to the La Pointe-Krebs House suggest that the range of construction and alteration dates previously suggested for the house may begin earlier and extend over a longer period. The present interpretation begins with an absolute construction date keyed to a 1772 hurricane. This date is not supported by evidence found in the 1940 investigations, the 1990s archaeology studies, nor the present studies. Indeed, it is documented that tabby buildings on Ossabaw and St. Catherine barrier islands off of Georgia were repeatedly submerged beneath hurricane tidal waters in the nineteenth century that swept away all wood frame buildings on the islands, but did no damage to the tabby portion of buildings. It is doubtful that the 1770s account of buildings being “left open” to the weather by a hurricane suggests more than damage to the roofs, doors and windows.

The length of time between additions to the La Pointe-Krebs House is generally suggested by evidence left by the occupants. One of the most telling is the repeated repair of the tabby floor in the East Addition before the ca. 1820 east chimney was constructed directly on the ca. 1770 floor. The four-to-six repair periods (Illustrations 165, 175 and 176) suggest that the East Addition was in use for many years, possibly as many as forty to fifty years, before it was divided by the present chimneys and partitions. These repairs to the tabby floor, and the tabby floor’s extension into the Center Room, have previously been interpreted as evidence that the tabby floor was a later addition to the East Room and Center Room. But it can be shown that the East Addition was built with a tabby floor that was repeatedly repaired, and that when the East Addition was later divided, the original east tabby wall in the Center Room removed, that the existing tabby floors were joined with a tabby floor patch that extended over the existing floors (Illustrations 171 and 172).

The present study draws somewhat different conclusions than the current interpretation of the La Pointe-Krebs House. Differences include the dates of construction and additions, the order of construction, the number of construction periods and the significance of historic architectural details. The interpretation of the notes and illustrations in the 2017 study The La Pointe-Krebs House - Architectural Development is shown in the evolution of the La Pointe-Krebs House’s plan at right. Several details on the plan, particularly at the west gallery and southwest cabinet, have been updated by new evidence uncovered during 2017 site investigations and differ from 2013 and 2015 editions of the same study.

Summary

The story of the La Pointe-Krebs House encompasses many historic characters, eras, wars, political revolutions, cultural evolutions and economic developments. The span of the building’s development from ca. 1750 to ca. 1820 encompasses changes from European settlement of the Gulf coast to the expansion of the United States. The interpretation of the La Pointe-Krebs House may take several forms, ranging from the literal recreation of missing elements, to the visualization of elements by means of verbal, written and graphic presentation. The techniques employed in the construction of the La Pointe-Krebs House are unique to this area of Mississippi and should be an integral part of the building’s interpretation.

The overlap of construction periods within each room, as readily seen on the color-coded plan at right, makes a single period physical interpretation of the La Pointe-Krebs House difficult. The present interpretation, created in 1996, attempted to remove distinct differences between the first five construction periods by employing uniform details for windows, doors, floors and galleries. And in doing so, removed much evidence of the 18th and 19th century details. Parts, if not all, of the 1996 interpretation relied on a belief that all tabby at the site dated to a single period, that all bousillage construction also dated to a single period, and that the building’s appearance and details matched those of well-documented, south Louisiana Creole residences. The current interpretation of the La Pointe-Krebs House presents a plan and details that never existed prior to 1996.

The interpretation techniques and details described on the following sheets are only suggestions and contain no finalized details. The interpretation process will be refined as it is reviewed and discussed by the architectural team headed by Albert Associates, Architects and the La Pointe-Krebs House Foundation, the Jackson County Grants Office and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

The principal requirement for implementing the interpretation program should be sound preservation practice. The preservation of all surviving 18th and 19th details and materials, regardless of how small or seemingly insignificant, should be paramount to the effort. It would be foolhardy to assume that we have discovered all that can be known of the La Pointe-Krebs House. Our greatest responsibility should be to ensure that the next generation has an opportunity to review our documentation and to research all physical parts of the building. This requires that documentation continue throughout the construction, conservation and conversion portions of the work. Documentation should be made of all elements to be removed or replaced, including those from the 1996 work.

The suggested interpretation of the La Pointe-Krebs House’s development begins with an exercise of review for each significant period of construction or alteration, as described in detail on Sheets 55 - 76. Along with a description of subsequent alterations that occurred in each construction period, and recommendations for on-site interpretation of surviving evidence. Periods of construction and alteration include ca. 1750, ca. 1770, ca. 1790, ca. 1805 and ca. 1820. The last period – ca. 1820 – has previously been accepted as representing the completion of the site’s architectural development and served as a strict interpretation date for the La Pointe-Krebs. What is suggested here, and described on the following sheets, is an interpretation that spans 75-80 multiple altered by changes in building technologies. This is suggested by emphasizing evidence for historic details and recreating lost details from the early 19th century that can be documented. Several details discussed in 2017 have been added to the updated 3D model of The La Pointe-Krebs House - Architectural Development.

Modeling and graphic techniques should be developed to assist in the presentation of the development sequence. These techniques can be valuable aids for explaining changes to the floor plan, and for visualizing missing elements such as doors, windows, partitions, chimneys, and exterior rooms. Creating 3-D models (either physical or projected) for use of the visitor will support the visitor’s understanding of surviving evidence emphasized in the interpretation program. The Center Room allows large groups to view large scale models and other graphics. Models can be color coded by sequence of development; technology for altering the color of individual elements when models is well developed. Smaller scale models can be located within the West and East rooms, and can be specific to those areas. Physical interpretation techniques, some noted on the following sheets, include color-coding evidence on surviving elements, recessing plaster and stucco at missing door locations, emphasizing missing partitions and walls at their engagement point at existing walls, and installation of posts at cabinet locations on the galleries. Remaining walls on walls and floors for partitions, chimneys, doors and windows. Restoration of key elements, particularly doors, windows, fireplaces and roof details, are also detailed. Location of the principal components of the suggested interpretation plan are keyed to the plan on Sheet 50.
Interpretation of the circa 1750 Plan of the La Pointe-Krebs House

The earliest portion of the La Pointe-Krebs House is estimated to be from the ca. 1750 period. This date was derived by the distribution of additions and alterations between the period of construction using hand wrought nails and pit sawn millwork found in the first four construction periods and the introduction of machine made nails and sash-sawn lumber used in the ca. 1820 period. The number of tabby floor repairs found during the ca. 1770s and ca. 1790s additions suggested upwards of 20 - 30 years between construction periods.

What is known of the ca. 1750 construction includes:

- This building was constructed of tabby walls poured into forms, as described in Illustration 95, and had a tabby floor raised above the surrounding grade. The door and window posts seen on the exterior of the tabby walls do not extend into the ground; the posts were set into the tabby as it was poured and were used solely for the support of the doors and windows. Additional posts were set at each exterior corner to protect the tabby. Instead of supporting the tabby, the posts are supported by the tabby walls.

- The present roof trusses and rafters over the original portion of the house were constructed at this time, but with modifications in the late 18th century and early 19th century, as noted in Illustration 83. The ceiling joists are original to the first period of construction, save for one that was replaced in the 1980s - 1990s.

- The original structure was built using hand wrought nails, pit-sawn lumber and hewn timbers. The present window and door millwork was installed in the 1900s. The ceiling boards were installed in the ca. 1820 using sash-sawn (water-sawn) boards and machine cut nails.

- The arrangement of rooms in the 1940 conjectured plan (Illustration 89) was based on examples of buildings illustrated in historic documents in Alabama and Mississippi and French-built buildings in Louisiana, as noted on the HABS drawings, and not based on evidence found at the La Pointe-Krebs House.

- The original east wall of the earliest building was removed in ca. 1820 to allow for an new floor plan in the tabby portion of the house, as described by Notes 11 and 18.

- At the center of the east wall was a chimney that was also removed with the wall, as suggested by offset ceiling joists (Illustration 171).

- The house was divided into at least two rooms originally, as located by a ceiling joint with five mortises (Illustration 91).

The earliest plan of the La Pointe House is the most altered and difficult to visualize when viewing the house. Additions and alterations in ca. 1770, ca. 1790, ca. 1820, in the mid-to-late 19th century, in 1940 and in museum-era restorations removed portions of the original building and incorporated the remaining into each subsequent period. There are subtle details that define the ca. 1750 plan when viewed from the Center Room, but few cues when viewed from the exterior. The principal changes to the ca. 1750 construction have been:

- Construction of an east addition built of tabby in ca. 1770 and likely rebuilding of the chimney.

- Installation of a new door through the west tabby wall in ca. 1790.

- Installation of a new door through the south tabby wall in ca. 1805.

- Demolition of the east tabby wall and chimney, removal of the west frame partition and the division of the plan by a new frame partition in ca. 1820.

- Alterations to elements within the structure include raising of the floor level in ca. 1805 and ca. 1820, enlargement of the door and window openings and the installation of new doors and windows in the early and late 19th century.

- Addition of a chimney and fireplace to the west elevation in ca. 1820.

- Addition of a new south door opening in the ca. 1820 Middle Room.

- Enlargement of the center room to its present plan in 1940 with the removal of the ca. 1820 frame partition.

- Closing of an 18th century north window opening in 1996 and the installation of stylized door and window shutters, also in 1996.

The recreation of the circa 1750s appearance of the house would require the loss of significant historic modifications. Interpretation of this period will be dependent on graphics, models, emphasis of subtle details on the building, and written and verbal descriptions. The removed west wood partition and east tabby wall can be indicated architecturally by:

- Highlight filler blocks on underside of ceiling joist to suggest west partition wall post locations.

- Recess plaster on north and south walls at to suggest locations of the partition and tabby wall.
The first documented alteration to the La Pointe-Krebs House was the addition of a tabby room to the east side of the house, referred to as the East Addition, as described by Note 9, Sheet 32 and seen in Illustration 98.

- The first addition to the house was a single room added to the east elevation of the ca. 1750 house. The addition was constructed of tabby walls poured into forms in a manner similar to that described for the original house, except the tabby walls did not extend as high as the ca. 1750 walls; the ca. 1770 walls were surmounted by two 9" wood plates stacked one upon the other. The addition had a raised tabby floor generally level with the ca. 1750 tabby floor, and the door and window posts were set into the tabby and used to support the doors and windows. Again, posts were set at the two exterior corners to protect the tabby. The East Room had a door on the north wall and windows on the east and south walls.
- The original east wall of the earliest building served as the west wall of the East Addition, until the wall was removed in ca. 1820 when the plan of the Center Room and East addition were modified. A door between the Center Room and East Addition was likely cut into the ca. 1750 east tabby wall in ca. 1770.
- The present roof trusses, rafters and ceiling joists over the East Addition portion of the house are original to the time of the addition, but the south rafters and partitions were modified in ca. 1790, and those on the north were modified in the early 19th century, as noted in Illustration 83.
- The East Addition was constructed using hand-wrought nails, pit-sawn lumber and hewn timbers. The present window millwork was installed in the 1990s, and the ceiling boards were installed in ca. 1820 using sawn boards installed with cut nails.
- A chimney was likely constructed on the west wall of the ca. 1770 room, as evidenced by brickwork discussed in Note 18, Sheet 44, and may have been part of a two-hearth chimney constructed to replace the ca. 1750 building's east chimney.
- The East Addition against the east elevation of the original house preserved a portion of the original exterior stucco in the joint between the two, as recorded in Illustration 102. The exterior stucco was coated with lime wash at least twice before the construction of the East Addition.

The ca. 1770 plan of the La Pointe House was altered by addition of a ca. 1790 west wing, south gallery, possibly the north gallery, ca. 1820 additions and alterations, a 1940 demolition project and in twentieth-century restoration programs. It is somewhat difficult to visualize the East Addition from within the Center and East Rooms due to the removal of its west wall and the ca. 1820 division of the space. There are subtle details on the walls and ceiling joists that define the ca. 1770 plan, but few cues when viewed from the exterior. The principal changes have been:

- Principal alterations to the ca. 1770 plan include addition of a west room, cabinet and south gallery in ca. 1790; demolition of the ca. 1750 east tabby wall, ca. 1770 chimney, and ca. 1750 partition in ca. 1820; and the ca. 1820 division of the plan by new frame partitions to form a smaller East Room a new Middle Room.
- Alterations to elements within the structure include raising the doors and windows in ca. 1805 and again in ca. 1820 when the floor level was raised, late nineteenth century enlargement of the door and window openings, and installation of new doors and windows.
- Addition of a chimney and fireplace in the ca. 1750 West Room in ca. 1820.
- Addition of new door openings in the west elevation in ca. 1790, in the south wall in ca. 1805, and two openings added to the south wall in ca. 1820.
- Closing of a ca. 1750 north window opening in 1996 and installation of stylized door and window shutters, also in 1996.
- Recreation of the ca. 1770 appearance of the house would require the loss of significant historic modifications. The interpretation of this period will be dependent on graphics, models, emphasis of subtle details on the building, and written and verbal descriptions. Surviving elements dating to the ca. 1770 period are limited to the three tabby walls, ceiling joists within the tabby addition, and portions of the tabby floor beneath the chimney and in the southeast area of East Room. The tabby walls and floor can be interpreted by viewing windows.

Illustration 212. ca. 1770 La Pointe-Krebs House

Illustration 213. 2017 Plan of the La Pointe-Krebs House with Remaining Elements of the ca. 1750 La Pointe House Highlighted
Interpretation of the circa 1790 Plan of the La Pointe-Krebs House

The second documented addition to the La Pointe-Krebs House was the West Addition, as described by Note 10, Sheet 33. The addition is distinguished by its construction with bousillage-filled wood frame walls.

- The West Addition included a West Room, the south gallery, a west gallery (or pent roof), and a Southwest Cabinet room adjacent to the West Room’s south wall.
- The West Room and cabinet were constructed of wide wall posts mortised into plates and sills and set onto a tabby concrete floor raised above the surrounding yard and at the level of the existing Center Room tabby floor. Bousillage was installed between the posts, and held by wood stays set into notches cut into the opposing faces of the posts.
- The original west wall of the earliest building served as the east wall of the West Room. A door was cut through the Center Room’s west tabby wall into the West Room. The plan of the West Room has remained unchanged since its construction in ca. 1805, alteration of a west window into an interior door and replacement of the chimney with a double-hearth chimney in ca. 1820.
- The present roof trusses, rafters, ceiling joists and ceiling boards over the West Room are original to the time of the addition, but the north rafters and purlins were modified in the early 19th century, as noted in Illustration 83.
- The south gallery roof was constructed at the level of the wall plate, and raised to its present position in ca. 1805.
- The first chimney in the West Room was a single-hearth that was replaced with a double-hearth chimney when the Center Room’s plan was altered in ca. 1820. Replacement of the chimney is suggested by changes in the roof and ceiling framing (Illustrations 109 and 110) and discoveries in archaeological studies.
- The West Addition was constructed using hand-headed cut nails, pit-sawn lumber and hewn timbers. The present window millwork was installed in 1996. Pit-sawn ceiling boards remain, and are strong evidence that the West Addition was constructed before ca. 1800.
- Details of the ca. 1790 windows do not survive, but patterns of cut-nails on the posts and smooth-planed post surfaces are evidence that the windows were two-sash, single hung windows. The ca. 1790 windows did not have exterior shutters until after ca. 1805, shutters were likely added in ca. 1820, and may have been as described in Note 12, Sheet 41.
- The Southwest Cabinet appears to have been removed in the mid-19th century, though no clear evidence has been found to identify the general date for its removal. A ca. 1890 photograph (Illustration 1) and the 1936 HABS photographs record an open south gallery leading to a wood-frame kitchen addition. The HABS drawings record the locations of the wall posts mortises in the gallery’s south plate, as seen in Illustration 106. The size of the gallery plate recorded in the 1940 HABS drawings (and removed in 1996) matched the 5" x 8" dimensions of the ca. 1790 bousillage wall posts.

The ca. 1790 plan of the La Pointe-Krebs House can be readily imagined in the west area of the house, but later alterations have obscured the ca. 1790 plan in the Center and East Rooms. Additions and alterations in ca. 1820, the mid-to-late 19th century, and in 1940 and in later restorations removed portions of the ca. 1790 addition and altered details of the remaining building. There is clear evidence of missing ca. 1790 details in the 1930s HABS documents, and secondary evidence survives for most other elements. Principal changes to the ca. 1790 house have been:

- Demolition of the southwest bousillage cabinet and alteration, then removal, of the west gallery rooms; replacement of the west fireplace and chimney with a double-hearth chimney; removal of the west gallery or pent roof; raising of the west roof line into the gable; removal of the windows and doors; and loss of the south gallery’s posts.
- The general plan of the house was altered by the ca. 1820 alteration of the East Addition; extension of the Southwest Cabinet in ca. 1805; removal of the partition between the two ca. 1790 rooms in ca. 1820; and construction of a Northeast Cabinet in ca. 1820.
- Alterations to elements within the structure included raising of the floor level in ca. 1805 and ca. 1820; alteration of a west window into an interior door in ca. 1805; construction of rooms on the west gallery starting in ca. 1805; installation of a south door between the ca. 1750 West Room and a Southwest Cabinet extension in ca. 1805; construction of a double-hearth chimney between the ca. 1790 West Room and Center Room in ca. 1820; enlargement of the door and window openings in the late 19th century and installation of new doors and windows in the mid-to-late 19th century.
- Addition of two new exterior door openings on the south elevation in ca. 1820.
- Enlargement of the Center Room to its present plan in ca. 1840 with the removal of the ca. 1820 frame partition.
- Closing of an 18th century north window opening in 1996 and installation of stylized door and window shutters, also in 1996.

Recreation of the ca. 1790’s appearance of the west area of the house is readily demonstrated in the West Room, but the recreation of the ca. 1790 plan for the remaining areas of the house would require the loss of significant historic elements. Interpretation of this period will be partially dependent on graphics, models, the emphasis of subtle details on the building, and written and verbal descriptions. The West Room retains most elements of the ca. 1790 period—wall posts and bousillage, the ceiling joists and the ceiling boards. The room has lost all window and door millwork, but sufficient evidence survives for the recreation of the ca. 1790 windows. Presentation of evidence for the shut the windows may be as important to the interpretation program as the recreation of the windows. Evidence for the windows is recorded on Sheet 54, the missing Southwest Cabinet on Sheet 57, the west pent roof on Sheet 58 and the south attic access door on Illustration 112.
ca. 1790 West Addition Windows

The west room was the larger portion of a two room addition built in ca. 1790. The simple room included two west windows, a north window, an east fireplace, exposed ceiling joists, a tabby floor and plastered bousillage-filled wall framing. There are two historic alteration periods of the room. In ca. 1805, a 10” high, raised floor was installed above the tabby floor, the level was raised, and a west window was altered into a door opening into a west room addition. In ca. 1820 the floor was raised to 13” - 18” above the tabby floor and the fireplace and chimney were replaced. The raised floor was removed in the 1940 - 1955 alterations. The west door was removed in 1996 and replaced with a recreated window.

Architectural Interpretation

It is recommended that:

- the southern, west window be restored with period sash and millwork, as detailed for the west room windows below
- the former door location and the north window be restored with sash and jamb stops only so that the interior faces of the 1790s framing remains exposed

Illustrations 220 and 221. At bottom is an interior detail of the west room’s ca. 1805 west door post. The face of the post was smoothly tooled surrounding the ca. 1790 window and on the jambs of the window, in sharp contrast to the coarsely hewn faces of the common posts, at top. The inner edges of posts, headers and sills surrounding the openings were squared and trued. An inner 3” wide band on the window posts, sills and heads were planed. This is commonly done to posts to ensure that applied millwork lays flat. The short chop marks were made by a plasterer to form plaster keys; the marks extend only to the edge of a 3” wide smooth band that defines the millwork edge. The date of the chop marks is not known. Some of the marks could have been made in the 1790s and nineteenth century; it is certain that some marks were made in 1996. There is a pattern of square nail holes and broken small cut nails within the inner 3” band, suggesting that a finished fascia was applied to the window openings. Larger nails are also in the interior millwork, i.e., 1790 - 1805, but small nails/breeds are only located around the ca. 1790 - ca. 1820 window opening. Larger nails extend down to the ca. 1805 door sill.
Interpretation of the ca. 1805 Plan of the La Pointe-Krebs House

The third documented addition to the La Pointe-Krebs House was in ca. 1805, as described by Note 24, Sheet 35. Alterations in ca. 1805 are distinguished by installation of the first raised floors in the house and the addition of two interior doors leading into two new spaces. Alterations made in ca. 1805 were the most limited of four periods of alteration between the ca. 1750 construction of the building and the ca. 1820s, but changes were significant. Additions were made to the house in two areas—the Southwest Cabinet was changed from a room that was accessible only from the exterior to a room that was only accessible from the interior, and rooms were added to the west gallery.

- An east extension of the Southwest Cabinet allowed for installation of an interior door between the cabinet and the ca. 1750 West Room. The frame of the added door remains in place.
- The northern, west window in the West Room was altered into an interior door, as recorded by HABS in 1940. An interior latch was located on the west face of the door, meaning that the door opened into another room on the west gallery.
- The west gallery roof was constructed at the level of the wall plate, and raised to its present position in ca. 1805.
- Thresholds of the two ca. 1805 doors were both located 10" above the tabby floor, evidence that the floors within the house were raised. The Center Room north door was also raised 10", as well as the south window in the East Room.
- Little evidence survives of the west gallery rooms. The low gallery roof was raised to allow a gable door to be added for attic access, along with a stair to the attic, suggesting the attic may have been in regular use.
- Details of the west gallery rooms do not survive. An E-W wall plate or ceiling joint and boards are just visible in a ca. 1940s photograph, but are not recorded in the HABS documents.

The ca. 1805 plan of the La Pointe-Krebs House was nearly the same plan as in ca. 1790, with the small addition to the Southwest Cabinet, the addition of two doors, enclosure of the west gallery and installation of an attic door and stair to make the attic more accessible. The principle change was the installation of a raised floor in the house. Principal changes to the ca. 1805 house have been:

- Demolition of the southwest bousillage cabinet and extension in the mid 19th century and closure of the door into the house in ca. 1820.
- Removal and alteration of the west gallery rooms, and removal in 1940.
- Removal of the attic door and steps; the door during restoration efforts, the steps in 1940.
- Replacement of the 10" raised floor with a 17" raised floor in ca. 1820.
- Other alterations to elements within the structure follow those outlined in the ca. 1790 descriptions.

The appearance of house is quite similar to that of the ca. 1790 residence. Interpretation of this period can be readily presented by graphics and models, and several key details can be interpreted by emphasizing evidence that remains. Interpretation of evidence for the extension of the Southwest Cabinet and door into the ca. 1750 West Room is described on Sheets 56 and 57. Interpretation of the west door at the altered West Room window is described on Sheet 59. Interpretation of changes to the west gallery roof line, evidence for the ca. 1790 low gallery roof, and recreation of the west gable attic door and attic stair are described on Sheet 58.

Key to Architectural Development

- ca. 1750s Original Tabby Building
- ca. 1790s East Addition
- ca. 1790s West Addition
- ca. 1805 SW Cabinet Extended East, Door Added, Floors Raised
- ca. 1820s East Addition & Division of Center Room
- ca. 1820s East Addition Removed
- ca. 1850s - 1890s Alterations
- 1934 - 1940 Alterations
- 1996 Alterations
ca. 1805 Southwest Cabinet Expansion

The SW Cabinet was expanded 3’-8” east to the adjacent window post to allow an interior door to the Center Room to be installed. Evidence for the relocation of the cabinet’s east wall is preserved on gallery rafter framing, on the surviving door frame, and on the ca. 1940 HABS drawings. HABS Sheet 4 records bousillage notches in the window post at the location of the cabinet’s new east wall. Notches on the face of the ca. 1750s southwest corner post survive at the ca. 1790 location. A gallery rafter immediately above the ca. 1790 location is longer than another above the ca. 1750 location, though it is unclear whether this is due to an earlier repair or a later addition involving the ca. 1790 gallery roof. When the new east wall was added, a new exterior door was installed that matches the 18” height of the new wall. The door sill was recessed 10” above the tabby floor, and the door frame was similar in height and construction of the ca. 1790 room, and quite different from the ca. 1805 southwest cabinet. There was no way to remove the 1996 stucco covering the new gable. The added nursery appears as a double rafter, but it only spans between the south house wall and the gallery south plate (see Illustration 84 and Note 6). The construction of the new door frame is notable. The mortise and tenon joins of the sill and head members is quite similar in style of the ca. 1790 room, and quite different from the lapjoined door frames installed at the south gallery in ca. 1820. The new south door lead into the 1750s narrow West Room. The frame partition dividing the rooms from the Center Room was removed in ca. 1820 and the ca. 1805 door opening filled with bousillage.

ca. 1805 Alterations

• the windows on the north exterior wall were raised 10”; the south and east windows in the East Room—and possibly the north door—were raised; the openings were relatively low before the floor was raised due to the 18” height of the wall
• the ca. 1750 north exterior door head and sill were raised 10”; evidenced on door post by higher head mortise and raised door sill
• the SW Southwest Cabinet was extended east 44” to the adjacent window post, and a new interior door was installed into the 1750s West Room, with a sill 10” higher than the tabby floor, matching the elevation to the north exterior door; the new door frame was constructed with full mortise and tenon joints similar to the joinery used in the 1750s addition
• a west window in the 190s west room was altered to allow a west gallery door to be installed; a double rafter in the new wall was altered to a single rafter in 1996
• a north exterior door was raised 10”; evidenced on door post by higher head mortise and raised door sill
• the south and east windows in the East Room—and possibly the north door—were raised; the openings were relatively low before the floor was raised due to the 18” height of the wall plate in the ca. 1750s east addition; a 4” match into the south wall plate above the ca. 1790 window head suggest the window was raised 6’ or so

Interpretation

It is recommended that:

• details of the ca. 1805 door frame now hidden beneath 1996 stucco be revealed by removing all 1996 stucco
• the south and east windows in the East Room—and possibly the north door—were raised; the openings were relatively low before the floor was raised due to the 18” height of the wall
• apply new, thin stucco finish over bousillage and coat with whitewash; bousillage surface is fragile and requires protection from visitors and weather
• all room floors were raised approximately 10”
• the ca. 1750 north exterior door head and sill were raised 10”; evidenced on door post by higher head mortise and raised door sill
• the ca. 1800 door frame into the 1750s west room was altered into an interior door to access a west gallery door to be installed; a double rafter in the new wall was altered to a single rafter in 1996
• the north exterior door and the south window in the east room were also raised at this time
• level of floor in SW Cabinet and in 1750s West Room is 10” above the tabby floor. The north exterior door and the south window in the east room were both raised at this time, suggesting that elevated floors were installed thereafter in the house. The position of the tabby floor and the 18” elevated floor and the ca. 1820 elevated floor are located relative to the ca. 1805 south door’s sill.

Illustration 227. The ca. 1805 door frame between the extended SW cabinet and the ca. 1750s West Room, below, and the corresponding door sill at the added west door in the west room were both located 10” above the tabby floor. The north exterior door and the south window in the east room were both raised at this time, suggesting that elevated floors were installed thereafter in the house. The position of the tabby floor and the 18” elevated floor and the ca. 1820 elevated floor are located relative to the ca. 1805 south door’s sill.

Illustration 228. The thick stucco applied in 1996 was an attempt to disguise part of the wall’s northward lean. The stucco obscures details of the door and window openings and hides historic details of the construction. The stucco will be removed for conservation requirements. New stucco should be applied to protect susceptible surfaces and to enhance historic masonry and framing details for the interpretation of the building’s development.

Illustration 229. Detail of the ca. 1805 door sill between the extended SW Cabinet and the ca. 1750s West Room. The filled blocks between the sill and later bousillage still may have been installed to support the bousillage, or may be a saddle or threshold across the sill. These elements should not be disturbed.
positions and install posts at these two positions and install upper story.

Install new hewn post at ca. 1790 corner.

Install new hewn post at ca. 1805 cabinet.

Install new hewn post at ca. 1790 cabinet.

Install new hewn post at ca. 1805 cabinet.

Illustration 230. Location of new, unpainted, SW Cabinet wall posts. Remove all existing posts at cabinet’s south wall. Install new post in existing post positions after mockups of posts to judge the effectiveness of cabinet’s interpretation.

Illustration 231 and 232. Location of east and west walls in Southwest Cabinet, above, for the ca. 1790 cabinet and the ca. 1805 extended cabinet. Below is a color-coded plan of the cabinet identifying the two periods of construction. New post locations are shown for the interpretation of the cabinet.

Interpretation
Recommended interpretation of the Southwest Cabinet location and details includes:
- Removal of all painted posts along the south wall of the Southwest Cabinet
- Install two new posts at the west end of the wall and at the ca. 1790 SE corner in the present post positions. Finish surfaces with hewn tool marks and bousillage stave notches, create bousillage notches on north face of SW and SE corner posts, and install upper 4 or 5 staves between posts at the west end of the wall.
- Install SE post at ca. 1805 corner. Finish surfaces with hewn tool marks and bousillage stave notches, create bousillage notches on north face of post, add notches to east face of post in ca. 1790 corner position.
- Install ca. 1805 corner post on wood sill elevated for floor finish level matching floor level on cabinet’s north door sill (approximately 6” above interior tabby floor). Install all between ca. 1805 and ca. 1790 SE corner posts, continue from ca. 1805 corner post to wall post at window, note that a 6” x 5” x 5” sill will be 3” or so above gallery deck, set sill on wood blocking at corner and mortise into both window post replacement block and ca. 1790 corner post.
- Do not paint posts, staves or sills; apply opaque stain to post mockups, then apply approved stain to posts and sills to create similar appearance as original wall posts; apply bousillage residue to staves.
- Consider installing wall plates at ca. 1790 SE and SW corner posts and the ca. 1805 corner post to interpret ceiling level; install one or two ceiling boards against wall on top of plates.

Note: Interpretation of the cabinet’s location should not confuse or distract from the overall appearance or story of the house. The reinterpretation of the wall posts should be performed in stages to allow evaluation of the posts’ effects on the interpretation story. The effectiveness of the interpretation may depend on installing ALL posts on the three sides of the cabinet; installing posts only along the south wall may not be sufficient to complete the form of the room.

George Fore • Architectural Conservator • Raleigh, North Carolina • August 2017

The La Pointe-Krebs House
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Architectural Interpretation
c.a. 1790, ca. 1805 and ca. 1820-SW Cabinet and Extension

Sheet 57
ca. 1805 West Room Addition

The gallery west of the ca. 1790 West Room began as a sheltered cover to protect the bousillage walls. Low-pitched, empty rafter pockets are located along the west wall plate. This shallow gallery likely extended across the west and south walls of the SW cabinet and along the north wall of the West Room. The shallow west gallery was possibly enclosed in ca. 1805, as suggested by the installation of an interior door at a west window location. Little is known of the west rooms or the sequence of additions that resulted in the roof offset. The present west gallery was created in the 1940s and 1950s. Before that time, the area west of the ca. 1790 west room was interior spaces. Little is known about the missing west rooms—there was a room in this area at least by the time the ca. 1805 west door alteration. The effect in the roof above this door appears to not be related to the door, but possibly to a previous west room. It is possible there was a west addition to the SW cabinet extending to the south post of the west window, but other than the general location of the wall post alignment with the roof transition, little is known of the west rooms or the sequence of additions that resulted in the roof offset. The present west gallery was created in the 1940s and 1950s. Before that time, the area west of the ca. 1790 west room was interior spaces. Little is known about the missing west rooms—there was a room in this area at least by the time the ca. 1805 west door alteration. The effect in the roof above this door appears to not be related to the door, but possibly to a previous west room.

Interpretation

It is recommended that:
• rafter stubs be installed in existing rafter notches and existing interior ceiling notches to suggest the ca. 1790 shallow-pitched west roof
• the attic door in the west gable be recreated from the HABS docs and set in place; the door’s operation will be affected by structural members installed in 2016
• the steep stair to the attic door be recreated, not copying the 20th century stair seen in the 1940 photographs, but based on mortised examples

Note: Interpretation of the ca. 1790 west gallery roof location should not confuse or distract from the story of the W addition alterations. The reinstallation of short sections of the rafters in the historic locations should be performed in stages to allow evaluation of the rafters’ effects on the interpretation story.

Illustrations 234 and 235. Details of 1940 HABS photograph of attic recording the west gable attic access door. The three-panel door was installed with strap hinges and pintles. HABS also recorded the door in drawings, left. The door does not survive.

Illustrations 237 and 238. Details of 1940 HABS photographs of attic recording the removal of room additions. A mortise and millwork aligning with the roof offset are visible above the door. The steep stair accessing the attic from the west is visible. The lap-joint details of the steps suggest it is from the late nineteenth century and not contemporary with the ca. 1805 - 1820s attic door. The handrail on the steps suggests the attic was once used quite often, possibly daily.

Illustrations 239 and 240. These two examples of hand-headed, cut nails are typical of nails from the 1790s - ca. 1805 period. Both nail heads were formed by four hammer blows. At top is one of two hand-headed nails attaching the lock keeper for the west gable door into the attic. At bottom is a clinched nail on the west gable, below the level of the gallery roof.

Illustration 233. ca. 1790 framing details at west roof and south cabinet.

Illustration 236. ca. 1790 - 1820 attic stair.

Interpretation

It is recommended that:
• rafter stubs be installed in existing rafter notches and existing interior ceiling notches to suggest the ca. 1790 shallow-pitched west roof
• the attic door in the west gable be recreated from the HABS docs and set in place; the door’s operation will be affected by structural members installed in 2016
• the steep stair to the attic door be recreated, not copying the 20th century stair seen in the 1940 photographs, but based on mortised examples

Note: Interpretation of the ca. 1790 west gallery roof location should not confuse or distract from the story of the W addition alterations. The reinstallation of short sections of the rafters in the historic locations should be performed in stages to allow evaluation of the rafters’ effects on the interpretation story.
ca. 1805 West Door Alteration in West Room

The West Room, northward west window was altered into a door in ca. 1805 at the time of the installation of a 10” raised floor in the house. The position of the door sill mortises, elevation of the contemporary south door added at the Southwest Cabinet extension, and HABS 1940 documents locate the raised floor. The door remained in place from ca. 1805 until 1996 when it was replaced with a shuttered window. The re-created window corresponds to the ca. 1790 window that the ca. 1805 door replaced, though there is no evidence for shutters on the windows in the HABS records. The lack of evidence for any hinged elements on the ca. 1790 windows suggests they were sash. There are many nail holes in the posts, and it is likely some of them are related to single-hung sash for the ca. 1790 - 1805 period. Likely similar to those found at the 1792 Magnolia Mound Creole plantation house in Baton Rouge.

Door details are recorded in 1940 HABS drawings and photographs (above). The HABS photographs also record details of a west room that was likely added in ca. 1805; the west face of the door frame has a narrow backband. There is a baseboard along the wall, wall plaster abuts the backband, and the floor in place in 1940 suggests the room had been altered into a porch, then enclosed, again.

There is no evidence of window shutters or casement window sash. The only nineteenth-century pintles at the opening are located on the west face of the south post and were for the ca. 1805 door. Round holes for screw-type pintles are on the posts' faces, but these were for 1950s batten doors. The lack of evidence for any hinged elements on the ca. 1790 windows suggests they were not sash, but instead, some of them are related to single-hung sash for the ca. 1790 - 1805 period. Likely similar to those found at the 1792 Magnolia Mound Creole plantation house in Baton Rouge.

Interpretation

The west door, ca. 1790 windows, and missing west room(s) may be interpreted using a range of details, including:

- The exterior millwork could be restored by installing the backband and the west face of the door sill; recessing the 2016 bousillage beneath the window sill back to flush or slightly below the level of the cut-in door stop on the west face; installing the baseboard on the 'gallery'; and revealing the mortise in the window head and millwork.
- The window sash were likely similar to those found at the 1792, bousillage-and-frame, Magnolia Mound Creole plantation house in Baton Rouge—the window details could serve as the basis for the west room windows, with modifications for differences in proportion and the level of finish, as generally shown on Sheet 54. Interpretation details for all three windows in the ca. 1790 addition are included on the sheet.
- A strong case could be made for restoring the ca. 1805 door opening; all details of the door are documented in the HABS documents, but the West Room well represents the ca. 1790 alterations to the house, and it at present is slated to have a ca. 1790 tabby level.

George Fore • Architectural Conservator • Raleigh, North Carolina • July 2017

Illustration 243: HABS detail of latch on west face of door.

Illustration 244: Detail from a HABS 1940 photograph during demolition of west rooms on what is now the west gallery. A portion of the ca. 1805 door is recorded. Note the nails on the door into the west floor. The sequence of construction west of the ca. 1790 addition has not been disturbed.
Interpretation of the La Pointe-Krebs House ca. 1820 Plan

The context and plans of the original house were much changed by ca. 1820. Details of the original house were altered in a residence that had more than doubled in size. The style of the building had been altered from a simple colonial building to a structure employing Federal and Greek Revival style details. Alterations continued through the 1820s and 1860s, though, at a slower pace. Development of the La Pointe-Krebs House as a museum in the 1950s introduced additional changes during several restoration programs.

The ca. 1820 fourth period of alterations at the La Pointe-Krebs House involved changes to such room, as described by Note 11, Sheet 36. Much has been written concerning the loss of 18th century material and the removal of historic elements at the La Pointe-Krebs House in the second half of the 20th century, but changes were also substantial in the ca. 1820 period.

- the ca. 1750 east entry hall, including the east chimney, was fully removed in ca. 1820. The east end of the Center Room and the west areas of the East Addition were combined to form a new Middle Room between the Center and East rooms.
- A new double-hung chimney (the current east chimney) and associated masonry were built between the New and Center rooms.
- A new frame door, as described on Sheets 60 and 62, was constructed beneath a ca. 1750 closet door in the Center Room. This door divided the new Middle Room from the Center Room, and remained in place until it was removed in 1986; as noted on the HABS drawings.
- The ca. 1750 frame partition between the Center Room and West Room was removed in ca. 1820.
- A new double-hung west chimney between the new Center Room and ca. 1790 West Room was constructed to replace the West Room's single-flue chimney.
- A 17” raised wood floor was installed in all rooms in the house.
- New south doors were cut through the south entry hall in the new Middle and East rooms, as detailed on Sheets 63 and 64.
- A door between the Southwest Cabinet and the ca. 1750 West Room was closed using bousillage, as recorded on Sheet 56.
- The ca. 1750 frame partition between the Center Room and South Gallery was removed in ca. 1770.
- Ceiling boards over the new two-room entry hall were removed and a new ceiling of sash-sawn boards, also referred to as water-sawn, was installed using marine oak nails.
- The new ceiling extended over the Center, Middle, East and West rooms.
- The present window and door millwork throughout the house, save for the new east door between the Middle and East rooms, was installed in the 1980s. The features two east door doors is constructed on its east face, suggesting that it may have been an exterior door or shutter prior to ca. 1820. The doors are too wide for the East Room north door location, but are very close to the size of the Center Room's north and south doors.

Interpretation of the La Pointe-Krebs House Architectural Development

The ca. 1820 alterations to the La Pointe-Krebs House form the completion of the house plan. After that time, alterations included removal of earlier work, save for rearrangement of the small north gallery rooms in the mid-to-late 19th century. Losses of ca. 1750–1820 elements occurred in the ca. 1830–1860 period, in 1940, the 1950s, and in the restoration work in the 1980s and in 1996. Most losses were millwork details and interior finishes. A strict interpretation of the Krebs House to its ca. 1820 appearance would disguise the 18th century design, details and building technologies used in the construction of the house in the three previous construction periods.

The history of the La Pointe-Krebs House cannot be told in a simple presentation. The principal challenge will be to present the story of the ca. 1770, 1770, 1790, 1810 and 1820 periods within the context of a much altered building. The visual presentation of the 18th and 19th century building stages should not recreate yet another new building that never existed. The present plan most closely matches that of 1940, but the treatment of the doors, windows, fireplaces, mantles and galleries is a new creation based fromuch altered building of a much larger scale. Interpretation of the doors, windows and wall surfaces were unified in 1986 using common details, although the openings and walls are at least five feet. The interpretation attempted to create a rule building with an appearance representative of an earlier period. Identical millwork and masonry details were applied to all periods of construction in an attempt to document the plan.

The tradition that the house began as a coarsely finished, Spanish fort in the 1720s has affected the presentation of the La Pointe-Krebs House since it became a museum in 1950.

It is suggested that an architectural interpretation be developed that spans the first 75 years of the La Pointe-Krebs House—a program that uses differences in the building periods to tell a complex story of cultural and technological changes. Defining multiple alterations through notable changes in building techniques can make for a compelling program. This can be achieved by emphasizing surviving historic details and recreating lost details, but only those that can be documented. The plan on Sheet 59 locates several means of visually suggesting the location of lost elements, and describes recreation of several elements that are key to presenting an accurate history of the residence. Suggested methods and details include:

- Suggest location of ca. 1820 frame partition between Center and Middle rooms by recreating dovetailed mortices on ceiling joist; installation of filler board in wood floor at wall location; continuation of floor boards through door location; and application of recessed wall plaster at north and south walls. See Sheets 61 and 62.
- Suggest ca. 1750 frame partition between Center and West Rooms by highlighting mortice on ceiling joist and recessing wall plaster at partition locations.
- Suggest Middle Room south door on south gallery wall by exposing exterior door frame and recessing exterior sill. See Sheet 63.
- Recreate ca. 1820 door frame and door in East Room-south entry hall; remove 1986 window. See Sheet 64.
- Suggest location of Southwest and Northeast cabinets by installing selected posts, sills and ceilings or locations on gallery. See Sheet 57 and 67.
- Suggest door between Southwest cabinet extension and ca. 1750s West Room by removal of thick stucco over frame and infill. See Sheet 56.
- Recreate ca. 1820 door between Southwest East and Northeast cabinets; remove 1996 window. See Sheet 67.
- Recreate ca. 1820 window at East Room-south entry hall; remove 1996 door. See Sheet 65.
- Recreate ca. 1820 door between Southwest East and Northeast cabinets; remove 1996 window. See Sheet 67.
- Recreate ca. 1770 Center Room north window removed and infilled in 1996. See Sheets 66, and 65 details. Similarly, recreate ca. 1820 window details at the adjacent ca. 1770 window, and ca. 1770 details at the two south windows in the Center Room.
- Recreate ca. 1750 frame door at Center Room-north and south doors based on 1940 HABS door details. See Sheets 38, and details on 67.
- Recreate ca. 1820 details of fireplaces and chimneys employing ca. 1820 details in masonry repairs. See Sheets 75 - 74.
- Recreate ca. 1820 roof and plaster details. See Sheets 75 and 76.
- Recreate these, ca. 1790 single hung sash windows in West Room. See Sheet 54.
- Recreate west gallery roof ridge, air shafts, and attic gable door to emphasize lost roof details on gallery. See Sheets 58 and 57.
- Suggest ca. 1790 free, west roof for installing rafters within original main roof. See Sheet 58.
- Recreate ca. 1790 attic door above Southwest cabinet. See Illustration 112.
- Recreate plaster and stucco surfaces associated with each period, including ca. 1820 alterations. See Sheets 67 and 69.
- Demonstrate tabby and bousillage construction methods using models, graphics, mockups, and exposure of wall construction details for tabby and bousillage.

Key to Architectural Development

- ca. 1750s Original Tabby Building
- ca. 1770s East Addition
- ca. 1790s West Addition
- ca. 1850s - 1890s Alterations
- ca. 1820s East Addition & Division of Center Room
- ca. 1820s East Addition Removal
- 1954 - 1940 Alterations
- ca. 1805 SW Cabinet Extended East, Door Added, Floors Raised
- 1996 Alterations
The La Pointe-Krebs House
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Architectural Interpretation
ca. 1820 N-S Partition Between New East Room & Center Room

ca. 1820 Division of ca. 1750s Center Room and ca. 1770s East Addition

The ca. 1820 alterations to the plan of the tabby wall rooms included:

- removal of the ca. 1750s partition between the small west room and center room
- removal of the ca. 1750s east tabby wall
- construction of a partition in the Center Room forming a new middle room
- construction of a new two-hearth chimney and partition forming a new, smaller east room

The ca. 1820 partition separating the middle room and center was removed in 1940, as noted on the 1940 HABS floor plan. Its outline on the wall plaster was also noted on the interior north elevation, HABS Sheet 5, as “INDICATION OF FORMER PARTITION REMOVED 1940.” The bousillage-filled frame walls was located approximately 11’ - 6” west of the contemporary bousillage partition at the east chimney and was built on the ca. 1820 elevated floor in a similar manner as the partition at the east chimney. The top plate for the wall was a ca. 1750s ceiling joist that was notched to receive the wall posts. The joist was replaced in the 1980s. Details of the ceiling joist wall were recorded by several photographs and drawings—in two 1940 HABS photographs, Illustrations 248 and 249, above and at right, and in a 1955 east view of the center room, Illustration 247 at top. Four mortises for wall posts can be seen in the HABS photograph (Illustration 248) along the bottom of the joist. The 1955 photographs records six mortises; the center two mortises on the east face of the joist are widely spaced, and likely the location of the door, as indicated on the HABS floor plan. The HABS drawings also note a board-and-batten door located in the partition (noted as Door 4 by HABS and shown in Illustration 251).

Interpretation
It is recommended that the ca. 1820 plan of the center room and middle room be interpreted by:

- recreate lap mortises recorded in the HABS photographs and 1930s museum general photos on the 1980s replacement ceiling joist, as detailed by Illustrations 255 and 256; the center two joints should be installed on the east face of the joist—the remaining four joints should be installed on the west face of the joist; note that the joist is now supported by a 2016 structural system in the attic
- outline wall’s location on the walls by sharply stopping plaster brown coat at edge of wall
- indicate wall location on floor by installing N-S filler board in the floor and at the outline on the wall; residue on floor may prove to be insufficient to support the floor and as the outline on the wall
- suggest the wall’s location by applying “bousillage mortar” staining and residue on the N-S filler board in the floor and at the outline on the wall; residue on floor may prove to be insufficient to support the floor and as the outline on the wall

Architectural Conservator George Fore
Raleigh, North Carolina
September 2017
Illustration 250, 251, and 252. The location of the ca. 1820 Center Room partition was recorded in 1940 on HABS Sheet 5, left, and on HABS Sheet 1 floor plan, right. A drawing of the partition's door was recorded on HABS Sheet 7 as “Door No. 4”. The ghost outline of the partition on the south wall was recorded by Illustration 249.

Illustration 253. The ca. 1820 partition to the north and south of the east chimney was constructed beneath the ca. 1770 ceiling joist using simple lap mortises, as seen above. The partition between the Center and Middle rooms was located beneath a ca. 1790s joist and is thought to be contemporary with the east chimney partition, though the joint details differ in the use of dovetailed dovetail joints in the Center Room, as recorded by Illustrations 247 and 248.

Illustration 254. Partition interpretation at new Center Room flooring and wall plaster.

Illustration 255. Interpretation of ca. 1820 Center Room partition post mortises at existing ceiling joist.

Illustration 256. Interpretation of ca. 1820 partition dividing Center Room.
Install outer face of 3 1/2" door sill; similar to WRm W window's added door sill

Remove 1996 stucco and outer tabby surface beyond post and recess 1/2" to accentuate 1820s door location

Door posts installed in tabby wall are vertical, wall leaning to north. ca. 1800 door frame is parallel to leaning wall, suggesting that at least the majority of the northward lean may have occurred after installation of the ca. 1800 door.

ca. 1820 door posts to middle room and in east room extend down to raised floor level, approx. 6" - 8" above ca. 1805 floor level

ca. 1820 door post notched for door sill

Interpretation
The south gallery door into the ca. 1820 Middle Room is also the location for the ca. 1780s southeast corner of the house. A small remnant of the east tabby wall projects from the wall base on the interior. Full restoration of the ca. 1820 door is not recommended; the door's location is also the location of evidence for 1750s and 1770s construction. Recommended interpretation of the Middle Room's ca. 1820 south door includes:

- The Middle Room's south door is suggested on the exterior by the ca. 1820 door posts revealed by the removal of thick, 1996 stucco in 2015; the exterior door location can be enhanced by removing projecting, 1996 tabby infill to show the outline of the door within the existing door posts.
- The tabby infill may remain exposed if the tabby demonstrates tabby construction techniques; if not, then the surface of the tabby should be finished with a new stucco finish. If the 1996 tabby infill at the opening was not installed in the 18th century tabby method, the tabby infill could be removed and new tabby cast in forms to demonstrate the method of tabby construction. The new tabby surface should be exposed and recessed 1/4" or so below the exterior post face.
- Installing the outer face of the door sill into the tabby at the level of the ca. 1820 interior floor would further define the exterior door.
- On the interior, the new tabby could be exposed and finished at the level of the original tabby to suggest the door location. Plaster surrounding the new tabby panel would stop at the edge of the new tabby.

Illustration 257. Detail of 1940 HABS photograph of the Center Room. A portion of the ca. 1820 door frame from the Middle Room onto the south gallery was recorded along the edge of the photograph. The millwork forming the door jamb extends between the wall post seen on the gallery side of the door and the fascia recorded here. The jamb’s interior edge has a milled door stop, suggesting the door swing was inward. This detail likely dates to either ca. 1820 or 1890.

Illustration 258. Door post with projecting 1996 tabby infill. Remove tabby to recess infill below level of posts, or, replace tabby with new tabby cast in levels to demonstrate the tabby-building technique. Recess plaster on interior to locate door as a subtle panel, but also allow interpretation of ca. 1750s east tabby wall in the same location.

Illustration 259. The two ca. 1820 doors on the south gallery remained until 1996. The doors are located by the remaining posts. The ca. 1820 door posts on the south gallery at the Middle and East rooms were installed vertical, in spite of the inward lean of the tabby wall. The wall settled and leaned in the eighteenth century. The ca. 1820 door posts were also installed at the level of the 17" elevated floor.

Illustration 260. Door sill interpretation at middle room’s south door.

Illustration 261. Notches in door posts locate the door sill.

Illustration 257. Detail of 1940 HABS photograph of the Center Room. A portion of the ca. 1820 door frame from the Middle Room onto the south gallery was recorded along the edge of the photograph. The millwork forming the door jamb extends between the wall post seen on the gallery side of the door and the fascia recorded here. The jamb’s interior edge has a milled door stop, suggesting the door swing was inward. This detail likely dates to either ca. 1820 or 1890.

Illustration 258. Door post with projecting 1996 tabby infill. Remove tabby to recess infill below level of posts, or, replace tabby with new tabby cast in levels to demonstrate the tabby-building technique. Recess plaster on interior to locate door as a subtle panel, but also allow interpretation of ca. 1750s east tabby wall in the same location.

Illustration 259. The two ca. 1820 doors on the south gallery remained until 1996. The doors are located by the remaining posts. The ca. 1820 door posts on the south gallery at the Middle and East rooms were installed vertical, in spite of the inward lean of the tabby wall. The wall settled and leaned in the eighteenth century. The ca. 1820 door posts were also installed at the level of the 17" elevated floor.
East Room South Door Removed in 1996 and Replaced with Window

The ca. 1820 door from the East Room onto the south gallery was in place until its replacement in 1996. The original opening in this general location was a window cast into the ca. 1730 East Addition tabby wall. The window was later raised in ca. 1805 when a 10” elevated floor was installed in the house. Raising the window was practical because the original window sill level was near the new elevated floor. When a door was installed in ca. 1820, the door opening was centered on the new East Room’s south wall and was offset east of the window, as located by the surviving east door post. The 1996 window location does not align with the ca. 1750 or ca. 1805 window locations. This creates a non-historic story that confuses and obscures the interpretation of the ca. 1820 door.

Interpretation

It is recommended that the ca. 1820 - 1996 door opening be recreated based on evidence at hand, and that surviving evidence of the ca. 1750 and ca. 1805 windows recorded on the HABS 1940 Sheet 4 be emphasized on the exterior of the south wall. The proposed work includes removal of 1996 infill blocks at the cutout wall plate and the recreation of window head and sill mortises in the 1996 replacement post at the west side of the windows. The saw marks on the replaced west post do not match the hewn tool marks on the original posts, but this could be retained to identify the post as a replacement. The new west door post should match the geometry of the existing east post, including the general appearance of the hewn tool marks. The door details should match those recorded for “DOOR NO 4” recorded by HABS in 1940 that was located in the ca. 1820 partition dividing the middle room and center rooms. All new framing and millwork should be stamped with the date of the members’ installation.

Illustration 263. The south window in the East Room was altered into a door in ca. 1820; the door remained until its removal in 1996. The door (outlined in the photograph, below) is recorded in ca. 1890, 1940 and 1990s photographs of the south elevation. There was no evidence on surviving posts or in historic documents for the present window; the window appears to be based on examples elsewhere. The 1996 restoration was based on the mistaken interpretation that the ca. 1750 east addition and the ca. 1820 alterations were original to the ca. 1750s house. The west door post was replaced in 1996; the east post for the door was installed in ca. 1820 and survives in place.

Illustration 264. The south window in the East Room was altered into a door in ca. 1820; the door remained until its removal in 1996. The wall plate above the ca. 1790 window was cut before the ca. 1820 door was installed. This likely corresponds to raising the floor in ca. 1790. The cut in the plate for the ca. 1820 door matches that at the north ca. 1820 door in the East Room.

Illustration 265. Detail of 1940 HABS photograph of East Room recording south door to gallery. Door and fascia details appear to match those for the ca. 1820 Middle Room door recorded in Illustration 257.

Illustration 266. The East Room’s south door sill and missing west post locations. The overlap of the 1996 window into the ca. 1770 window and ca. 1820 door locations makes presentation of surviving evidence difficult. Since the ca. 1820 East Room never had a window in this location until 1996, this opening would be best interpreted by re-installing the missing door.

Illustration 267. 1996 infill-tabby projection beyond face of ca. 1820 east door post.
East Room East Window Removed in 1996 and Replaced with Door

The ca. 1770 east window opening in the East Room was in place until its replacement with a shuttered door in 1996. The original opening was a window cut into the ca. 1770 east tabby wall, as evidenced by the cast tabby below the window sill level of the opening. The window was raised in ca. 1805 when a 10-inch elevated floor was installed in the house. The window may have been raised again in ca. 1820 with the installation of the 17-inch elevated floor. Eighteenth-century window posts may have survived well into the late twentieth century; no record of the posts has been located for the 1996 work. The opening was a window throughout the historic interpretation period, and its interpretation as a window is critical to the story of the East Room’s development and use. No direct evidence of the ca. 1820s window in the East Room has been found. It is recommended that millwork profiles appropriate for the 1770s period be used for the window, and that the window details be similar to those shown for windows in the ca. 1790 West Room.

Interpretation

It is recommended that the ca. 1770 - 1996 window opening (as modified in ca. 1820) be recreated based on evidence recorded in 1940 by HABS. The proposed interpretation includes:

- modification or replacement of present posts to include ca. 1820 window details
- modification of the repaired wall plate to accommodate the raised ca. 1820 window level
- installation of the ca. 1770s mortised window sill between the posts
- installation of brick filler masonry between the ca. 1820 and ca. 1770 window sills

All new framing and millwork should be stamped with the date of the members’ installation.

Illustration 268. Plan of east window @ lower sash.


Illustration 270. Detail of 1940 HABS east elevation record drawing.

Illustrations 271, 272 and 273. At near left and right are 1940 HABS photographs of the East Room east window. Above is an enlargement of the ca. 1770 sill detail. The window recorded in the photograph survived until it was replaced with a shuttered door in 1996. Ca. 1770s tabby was cast against the posts, and the posts included a mortised window head and sill. The opening was 5 feet high. The window was raised in ca. 1820 for the 17-inch floor level. All evidence suggests the opening was a window from the 1770s until 1996.

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The La Pointe-Krebs House
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Architectural Interpretation
ca. 1820 East Room East Window

SHEET 65

FORMAT 11 x 17
Illustration 275. Roman numerals on the windows were likely used to match window shutters to their windows. This window was marked "VI".

Illustration 274. This 1940 HABS photograph of the north window in the center room records construction details in the window that match those found at other ca. 1750s windows in the center room. The dimensions of the window posts, and marks on the post surfaces, and mortise-and-tenon sill and head members all appear to match details of the adjacent window, recorded in Illustration 278.

Illustration 276. Hole for driven pintle supporting the lower hinge on an exterior shutter; date unknown.

Illustration 277. Mortise and tenon joint for sill member.

Illustrations 278 and 279. This 1940 HABS photograph of the north window to the west of the north door records a numeral "V" identifying this window in the same manner as on the other north window in the Center Room. The surviving west post recorded here was replaced in one of the restoration programs.

Center Room’s Infilled North Window

The north window to the east of the Center Room’s north door was removed in 1996 and filled with tabby. No explanation for the window’s removal has been found in documents from the 1990s work, and no field notes, photographs or documentation exists. Details of the removed window’s details appear to match those of other ca. 1750 Center Room windows. The window sill and head members were hewn and finished in a similar manner as the other windows; the posts and sill are the same general dimensions as the other windows; and the posts were hewn and finished in a similar manner as the other windows, and the posts extend down to the ca. 1750s floor level. Details of the removed window suggest that it dates to the ca. 1750s original construction of the tabby building.

Interpretation

The 1996 alteration of this original window into a blank wall significantly altered the appearance of the La Pointe-Krebs House and affected interpretation of the ca. 1820s floor plan. This was one of two windows in the new Middle Room created in the ca. 1820 period. The middle room was divided from the Center Room by a bousillage-filled frame partition that was removed in 1940 (Note 11, Sheet 36). The lost room contained two windows, three doors and a fireplace. The east door, south window and the fireplace survive; but the room’s west wall, the south exterior door and its north window have been lost. Most altered and lost details from ca. 1750s – 1820s can be interpreted by subtle evidence. This should enrich excitement in some areas and diminish it in other areas.

Details of the removed window suggest that it dates to the 1750s original construction of the tabby building. It is recommended that the missing north window be restored based on details recorded in the 1940 HABS documents, but without the late nineteenth-century alterations. The period of interpretation for the sash should reflect ca. 1805 – ca. 1820 details, not the altered details recorded on the ca. 1750s – 1820s records. The window sill and head members are clearly ca. 1750s – 1820s. Engraved shutters with ca. 1820s detailing would be appropriate for a ca. 1820 interpretation of this window.

Architectural Interpretation

ca. 1820 Middle Room North Window (Removed & Infilled in 1996)
ca. 1820 Northeast Cabinet

The Northeast Cabinet appears to have been constructed at the time of the reworking of the floor plan in ca. 1820. Bousillage notches cut into the wall post and a mortise on the floor plate indicate this post was a principal evidence for the cabinet. Other details of the cabinet addition are not known, including spacing of wall posts and location of windows. Cabinets on either interior or exterior rooms. An exterior door mates the cabinet to not accessible from the house’s adjacent room; an interior door means the cabinet is not accessible from the exterior. The location of the cabinet at the East Room’s north door suggest the cabinet was an interior room.

Interpretation

Recommended interpretation of the Northeast Cabinet location and details includes:

• remove all 2010 painted posts and the sill beneath the posts; remove all paint from posts and sill, or replace, and retouch surfaces as described below

• retain existing plate mortises for existing posts, but remove east milled post within cabinet wall.

• Interpretation of the cabinet’s location should not confuse or distract from the overall appearance or story of the house. The wall posts on the gallery are intended to suggest the location of the cabinet without fully recreating the walls. Realization of the wall posts should be performed in stages to allow evaluation of the posts’ effects on the interpretation story. The effectiveness of the posts may depend on installing ALL posts in the three sides of the cabinet; installing posts only along the north and east wall may not be sufficient to complete the formal story for the viewer. A single milled post on the frame of the cabinet is intended to continue the wall posts on the gallery. A wall plate on the cabinet wall is intended to extend the wall plate found in the cabinet wall.

• For evaluation begin by positioning two new posts at the west end of the north wall, two posts at the east wall and a single post on the NW corner; continue adding posts to allow evaluation of cabinet’s interpretative story.

• Finish surfaces of posts and sills with hand tool marks and joint saw marks as found on ca. 1820 posts at east chimney; cut bousillage notches on north face of the NW and NE corner posts, and install several 4 or 5 staves between posts on the east end of the wall posts; re-cut and install new door jamb details along cabinet north wall. Install new sill on wood posts as documented in HABS for ca. 1820 sills.

• As new wall posts, doors, sills, and open space walls and posts and sills to create similar appearance as original wall posts; determine effect and acceptable color of main through sample mockups; apply bousillage residue to sills.

• Install door between cabinet and East Room at ca. 1820 door level, see Illustrations 261 and 262; door approximately 6’-4”.

• Protect all surviving plaster on wall and door reveals below raised floor level; protect all surviving plaster revealed by removal of 1996 plaster and infill panel

Illustration 260. Detail of HABS 1940 northeast record photograph of the north gallery wall. The wall was the south interior wall of the ca. 1820 bousillage addition. The north gallery floor stops at the ca. 1850-1890 room addition recorded in Illustrations 4, 5 and 10.

Illustration 261 and 262. Wall-plaster and plaster finishes survive at utility opening for the ca. 1750 East Room north post. Snipping interior plaster through the door opening to reveal interior plaster is intended to repair the door post and jamb forced at ca. 1750-1890; as generally detailed above. Detail should be used as a general guide for recreating the door. Protect all existing wall plaster at door opening.

Illustration 264. Detail of HABS 1940 record drawing of the north gallery wall framing and masonry details. The drawing records evidence on the wall of the Northeast Cabinet addition, including ca. 1820 bousillage stave notches cut into the 19th century center post as the west end of the cabinet.

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The La Pointe-Krebs House

Pass Christian, Mississippi

Architectural Interpretation

ca. 1820 Northeast Cabinet & Alterations

SHEET 67

FORMAT 31 x 17
Millwork and Framing Surface Finishes

Recreation of doors and windows for the ca. 1790s - 1820s period requires careful repairs to altered framing and the accurate recreation of documented openings. Alterations to the La Pointe-Krebs House after the period of interpretation included removal of doors and windows and a twentieth century reinterpretation of period openings. Several doors were replaced in the ca. 1870s - 1890s period, but at least four ca. 1805 - 1820 doors survived until 1940. Several nineteenth-century door frames, or at least door jambs, remained in place until the 1996 work. The double-door between the East and Center rooms is the only nineth-century door remaining. The present interpretation is a mix of openings from several periods that uses doors at the house in any period.

Recreation of the ca. 1790 West Room windows; the four windows in the ca. 1820 Center Room and Middle Room; the reinstatement of the East Room’s east window and north and south doors; and the north and south doors in the Center Room will alter the appearance of the museum from a static “fart” to a finished residence. It is important to the interpretation that the surfaces on all millwork and exposed posts be finished with tooling and texture of the period in which each element was installed. The board and batten doors range in date as early as ca. 1770 and include doors from the ca. 1805 and ca. 1820 periods. While the dimensions, board width and batten details of the doors differ, all millwork was smoothed using hand planes. Surviving examples of hand-planed woodwork are located on the ca. 1790 ceiling boards and window posts in the West Room; on ca. 1820 ceiling boards in the Center and East rooms; and on the double door between the Center and East rooms. Note that the sash from these same periods were planed and molded and generally exhibited no visible plane marks.

Exposed window and door post surfaces were smoothed with hand planes, as noted above. Long, subtle plane marks should be applied to the surfaces of repairs and replacement posts at window and door locations. Note that tool marks are generally long and subtle. Short, choppy, scalloped marks commonly used to emphasize tooling on “antiqued” millwork, such as that found on the 1998 work, should be avoided. Historic hatchet marks on post faces were made by plasterers for stucco and plaster keys, and were not part of the post finish surfaces.

Common wall posts in the ca. 1790 bousillage framing were coarsely hewn on all surfaces. The posts used in ca. 1820 had both hewn and pit sawn surfaces on each post. The east face of the bousillage wall posts at the east chimney are pit sawn: the west faces are all hand hewn. These tool patterns should be applied to posts used for the interpretation of the ca. 1790 and ca. 1820 cabinet locations and for repairs to wall posts. New mortise and tenon timber joints, cut pins flush with surface.

Conservation concerns require post faces to remain exposed to prevent buildup of moisture, and to allow inspection of the framing for insects and fungus growth. The threat of deterioration will remain a constant concern for the wood framing, and must be readily monitored. Interior and exterior post faces can be coated with lime wash, but not paint or acrylic coatings with lime added, such as the waterproof, simulated lime wash applied to the plaster and stucco in 1996. The finished appearance of the framing and millwork should be determined through mockups.

The ca. 1820 raised floor was recorded by HABS in 1940, below. The boards are approximately 11” to 12” wide, but they are not gauged: the boards vary in width, with some boards as narrow as 8” to 9” near the walls. There are 20 boards in the view of the Middle Room floor. The tongue-and-groove boards are well worn, but originally would have been similar to the contemporary ceiling boards above the Center, Middle and East rooms.

Plaster and Stucco Surface Finishes

Historic interior plaster and exterior stucco were applied as normal, thin, multi-coat finishes at each period. Plaster and stucco were finished smooth using wood float. It is doubtful the plaster and stucco were tried with a rod, but an attempt was made to produce the same finishes as wooden planes with sharp slops. Few examples of historic plaster and stucco survive at the museum; a few photographs were taken by archaeologists and the contractor during the course of the 1994 - 1996 restoration, at right. The 1990s plaster and stucco are examples of how much can be lost when the work is not supervised or directed. All 18th and 19th century plaster, stucco and surface finishes were removed using air chisels down to the tabby and bousillage substrate to ensure the new plaster and stucco would have a sound base. That which survives in samples and photographs should be used as guides for applying new plaster and stucco.

Plaster and stucco should not be used to build out walls, straighten walls, hide imperfections or to unify the appearance of the building. Plaster and stucco corners at openings should be made sharp, not rounded, and the plaster and stucco should clearly abut timber framing and millwork. Plaster and stucco surfaces should remain exposed, at least for several months after installation, to ensure moisture can readily evaporate from the masonry. The salt-saturated walls may produce some exfoliation of the new plaster and stucco, and if so, the plaster and stucco will become sacrificial surfaces. Good material conservation practice provides new materials in areas of high stress to ensure preservation of the historic elements. The long-term museum management plan should include maintenance of the plaster and stucco. The slow process of salt formation is seen as sanding on the surfaces, generally near the base of the walls. Examples of interior and exterior details are shown with notes on Sheet 69.

Illustration 286. 1995 detail of stucco on ca. 1820 bousillage-substrate historic plaster.
Illustration 287. 1995 detail of stucco on ca. 1820 bousillage-substrate historic plaster.
Illustration 288. 1994 photograph of exterior tabby with stucco remnants, north wall of ca. 1750 addition.

Photograph provided by J.O. Collins Contractor Inc., Biloxi, Mississippi. The Collins company did not remove the historic stucco.

The La Pointe-Krebs House
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Architectural Interpretation
c. 1820 Room, Millwork and Plaster Finishes

George Fore • Architectural Conservator • Raleigh, North Carolina • October 2017

The La Pointe-Krebs House
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Architectural Interpretation
c. 1820 Room, Millwork and Plaster Finishes
Illustration 293. Center Room south window. Interior plaster should have sharp corners at window and door reveals and cleanly abut millwork.

Illustration 294. Frame bousillage window post, ca. 1790 West Room west wall, northern window. It is recommended that the wall plaster stop at the outer edge of the posts, sill and head, as noted on Illustrations 218 and 219.

Illustration 295. Frame bousillage window post, ca. 1790 West Room west wall, southern window. It is recommended that the wall plaster stop at the outer edge of the posts, sill and head, as noted on Illustrations 218 and 219.

Illustrations 291 and 292. Posts in the ca. 1820 bousillage wall at the east chimney have both hand hewn and pit sawn faces on each post. Post faces in the East Room are pit sawn, while post faces in the Center Room are hewn. It is recommended that the thick 1996 plaster and stucco be removed from all walls and that the new plaster and stucco stop at the edges of the posts.

Illustrations 290. Bousillage window post, ca. 1790 West Room west wall, eastern window. It is recommended that the wall plaster stop at the outer edge of the post, sill and head, as noted on Illustrations 218 and 219.

Illustration 289. Bousillage window post, ca. 1790 West Room west wall, northern window. It is recommended that the wall plaster stop at the outer edge of the posts, sill and head, as noted on Illustrations 218 and 219.

Illustration 296. Frame bousillage window post, ca. 1790 West addition, exterior south elevation at ca. 1805 door location. It is recommended that the stucco abut the outer edge of the door backband that is to be restored to the posts and header at this location. At all other windows, it is recommended that the stucco stop at the uneven edge of the posts to allow moisture evaporation and inspection for deterioration.

Illustration 297. Frame bousillage window post, ca. 1790 West addition, exterior west elevation at ca. 1805 door location. It is recommended that the stucco abut the outer edge of the door backband that is to be restored to the posts and header at this location. At all other windows, it is recommended that the stucco stop at the uneven edge of the posts to allow moisture evaporation and inspection for deterioration.

Illustration 298. Frame bousillage wall at the east chimney have both hand hewn and pit sawn faces on each post. Post faces in the East Room are pit sawn, while post faces in the Center Room are hewn. It is recommended that the thick 1996 plaster and stucco be removed from all walls and that the new plaster and stucco stop at the edges of the posts.
The Center Room’s west fireplace was constructed in ca. 1820 as part of the reworking of the ca. 1750 and ca. 1770 floor plan. The new Center Room incorporated the ca. 1770 small west room. The small room had no hearth. A single-hearth chimney in the ca. 1790 West Room was removed in ca. 1820 and replaced with the present two-hearth chimney to serve the West Room and the new Center Room. HABS photographs taken in 1936 and 1940 record deteriorated brickwork, a hearth narrowed by a wythe of brick on both sides and a simple mantle. The ca. 1820 fireplace was likely narrowed in ca. 1840 - 1870. The present fireplace geometry was created in the 1990s based on little details recorded for the room’s east fireplace and on the HABS fireplace outline that included the later, splayed infill masonry. It should be noted that in ca. 1820 the two fireplaces now in the Center Room were located in two separate rooms that were both formed in ca. 1820; the west fireplace was in the Center Room, and the east fireplace was in the Middle Room. The details of the west fireplace’s opening are not known, and may not have matched those of the east hearth. Nineteenth-century masonry and protective plaster survive at the firebrick, at the chimney base and in the flue.

**Interpretation**

Recommended interpretation of the Center Room west fireplace includes:

- **Note:** The priority of the masonry repairs must be the protection of surviving nineteenth-century masonry in the firebrick and flue, and any other masonry predating the mid-20th century restorations that may be found during the repairs.
- Removal of all 1996 plaster from the outer surfaces of the fireplace and chimney to reveal masonry. Retain and protect any nineteenth-century plaster discovered during plaster removal.
- Repairs to the fireplace include removal of fractured brickwork and steel lintels, removal of all rust from lintels, application of cold galvanizing, removal of the front wythe, removal of the splayed interior masonry, and reuse of 19th century whole bricks in the repairs, resetting of masonry according to the ca. 1820 details, installation of steel lintels, and repairing of open mortar joints.
- Refer to details recorded in the annotated 1940 HABS record drawings for dimensions and geometry of masonry. Note that the HABS photographs do not clearly show the geometry of the lintel; the radius on the ends of the lintel was assumed in 1995. Late 1950s photographs (Illustration 53) of the fireplace record alterations to the fireplace brickwork, including the rebuilding of the fireplace sides with three wythes of brick. The flat lintel bars seen in the 1950s photograph were likely revealed when the mantle was removed.
- Interpretation of the mantel is to be determined. The mantle recorded in the HABS documents required the installation of a single-wythe hearth liner within the fireplace to reduce the width of the firebox. This appears to have been an alteration, likely dating to the ca. 1840s - 1870s, and may fall beyond the general interpretation period.
ca. 1820 Center Room East Fireplace

The Center Room’s east fireplace was constructed in ca. 1820 as part of the reworking of the ca. 1750 and ca. 1770 floor plan. The fireplace was one of two hearths in the newly built east chimney, and served the new Middle Room. HABS drawings and photographs from 1940 record deteriorated brickwork, but a fairly intact fireplace with arched masonry set on a lintel with a radius on each end. The distinctive, arched opening does not appear to have been repeated at the other fireplaces. This detail may distinguish the room for its use, such as a dining room. The Center Room’s east fireplace is the most intact of the four hearths in the museum.

Nineteenth-century masonry and protective plaster survive at the fireback, at the chimney base and in the flue.

Interpretation

Recommended interpretation of the Center Room east fireplace includes:

• Note: The priority of the masonry repairs must be the protection of surviving nineteenth-century masonry in the fireback and flue, and any other masonry predating the mid-20th century accretions that may be found during the repairs.

• Removal of all 1996 plaster from the outer surfaces of the fireplace and chimney to reveal masonry. Retain and protect any nineteenth-century plaster discovered during plaster removal.

• Repairs to the fireplace include removal of fractured brickwork and steel lintels, removal of all rust from lintels and application of cold galvanizing. Use of 19th century whole bricks in the repairs, resverting of masonry, installation of steel lintels, and repointing of open mortar joints.

• Refer to details recorded in 1940 HABS record drawings for dimensions and geometry of masonry. Late 1950s photographs of the fireplace record masonry details matching those recorded in 1940.
Illustrations 310 and 311. West Room fireplace, HABS 1940. At right is an enlargement of the chamfered shelf edge.

Illustration 312. HABS 1940 record drawings of West Room fireplace and hearth.

Illustration 313. Profile of mantle shelf; 9/32". Full scale.

Illustration 314. West Room fireplace, ca. 1950s., masonry altered and with new shelf.

Illustrations 315, 316 and 317. West Room fireplace. Nineteenth-century masonry details survive at the base of the chimney, in the sides and in the flue. The fireplace front and a portion of the sides have been rebuilt.

ca. 1820 West Room Fireplace

The West Room's east fireplace was constructed in ca. 1820 as part of the reworking of the ca. 1750 and ca. 1770 floor plan. The fireplace was one of two hearths in the newly built west chimney, and served the new Center Room and the West Room. The west chimney replaced a ca. 1790 single-hearth chimney in the West Room. HABS drawings and photographs from 1940 record deteriorated brickwork, but an intact fireplace survived by a window of brick on both sides. The present fireplace geometry was constructed in the 1990s work and closely follows evidence for the hearth. Nineteenth-century masonry and protective plaster survive at the chimney base and in the flue.

Interpretation

Recommended interpretation of the West Room west fireplace includes:

- **Note**: The priority of the masonry repairs must be the protection of surviving nineteenth-century masonry at the base and in the flue, and any other masonry predating the mid-20th century restorations that may be found during the repairs.
- **Removal of all 1990 plaster from the outer surfaces of the fireplace and chimney to reveal masonry. Retain and protect any nineteenth-century plaster discovered during plaster removal. Special care and attention should be focused on surviving original plaster at the ceiling opening.**
- **Repairs to the fireplace include removal of fractured brickwork and steel lintels, removal of all rust from lintels, application of cold galvanizing to the lintels, reuse of 19th century whole bricks in the repairs, reapplying of open mortar joints.**
- **Refer to details recorded in 1940 HABS record drawings for dimensions and geometry of masonry. The sides of the fireplace should be two brick wythes. Note that the HABS photographs document a shallow brick arch above the forward lintel.**
- **Install a simple shelf at the masonry setback, based on details recorded in HABS photographs, illustrations 310, 311 and 313.**
ca. 1820 Center Room East Fireplace

The East Room’s fireplace was constructed in ca. 1820 as part of the reworking of the ca. 1750 and ca. 1770 floor plan. The fireplace was one of two hearths in the newly built east chimney, and served the new East Room. HABS drawings and photographs from 1940 record deteriorated brickwork in the fireplace, but the form of the fireplace is fairly intact. The opening had been narrowed by a wythe of brick added to each side. The present fireplace geometry was constructed in the 1990s work and closely follows evidence for the hearth. Nineteenth-century masonry and protective plaster survive at the fireplace, at the chimney base and in the flue.

Interpretation

Recommended interpretation of the Center Room east fireplace includes:

- Note: The priority of the masonry repairs must be the protection of surviving nineteenth-century masonry in the fireback and flue, and any other masonry predating the mid-20th century restorations that may be found during the repairs.
- Removal of all 1996 plaster from the outer surfaces of the fireplace and chimney to reveal masonry. Retain and protect any nineteenth-century plaster discovered during plaster removal.
- Repairs to the fireplace include removal of fractured brickwork and steel lintels, removal of all rust from lintels, application of cold galvanizing to the steel, reuse of 19th century whole bricks in the repairs, resetting of masonry, installation of steel lintels, and repointing of open mortar joints.
- Install a simple shelf at the masonry setback, based on details recorded in HABS photographs, Illustrations 321 – 323. Note that the front shelf and the returns along the sides were joined with full lap joints.
Interpretation
The 1940 HABS drawings and photographs recorded details of the chimneys that differ from those created in twentieth-century restoration programs. Reconstructing the nineteenth-century details to the east chimney involves recreating the 8" high (approximately) alternating band of exposed bricks and white stucco, as recorded in Illustration 217 and detailed in Illustration 221.

Illustration 327. 1940 HABS east chimney detail on HABS Sheet 2.

Illustrations 328, 329 and 330. HABS 1940 photographs of east chimney from northwest, left, southeast, center, and southwest.

Illustration 331. East chimney from southwest, with ca. 1980s details interpretation.

Illustration 332. Plan of brick course.

Illustration 333. HABS 1940 photographs of west chimney from northwest.

Illustration 334. East chimney from southwest, with twentieth-century details interpretation.

Illustration 335. Section through west chimney illustrating details of chimney cap recorded in HABS 1940 photographs.

Interpretation
The 1940 HABS drawings and photographs of the west chimney recorded details of the chimney that differ from those created in twentieth-century restoration programs. Reconstructing the nineteenth-century details to the west chimney involves recreating the exposed brick cap built from three brick courses, as detailed in Illustration 22A.
Copper flashing recessed 2" from shingle butt and extending 8" behind clapboards. Install Water & Ice Shield over copper flashing in the same geometry as flashing. Adjust coursing to ensure minimum of 3 1/2" course at chimney apron.

Integral, hidden copper base flashing with header at the slope transition, southern, northern and ridge courses. See Illustrations 339-340.

Integral copper flashing at each course. Minimum overlap 3 1/2".

Copper flashing recessed 2" from shingle butt. Extended flashing beyond hip to first fanned shingle. Integral flashing overlaps at each successive course. Install Water & Ice Shield over copper flashing at each course and in the same geometry as flashing.

Illustration 337. Plan of ca. 1820 Fanned Shingle Details @ Hips

1" = 1'-0"

Shingles at ridge mitered and lapped in alternate courses

Whole shingle starter course

Illustration 338. ca. 1820 Shingle Flashing Details @ West Gallery Roof and Gable

Section through ridge and north and south slopes

Illustration 339.

Section through chimney flashing and slope transition flashing

Illustration 336.

South slope top course comb over north slope

Ridge

2 1/2" integral flashing projection over shingles

15" cant board

1 1/2" minimum

Illustration 340

Section through apron and slope transition flashing

Interpretation

The La Pointe-Krebs House roof covering was altered, repaired and replaced several times in the 18th and 19th centuries. Scattered evidence for the ca. 1790s - 1820s roof survives—weathered faces on reused hewn rafters record a nailer spacing of 5 1/2", corresponding to the shingle exposure, and two remnants of thin, pine shingles with planed surfaces were found in the attic, providing evidence for the shingle type. Evidence of an elevated bottom edge of lime stucco on the ca. 1820 east chimney suggest the shingles were installed over a thick cant board against the chimney in an attempt to waterproof this historically troublesome detail.

Recreating the early 19th century appearance of the roof requires interpretation of several missing details. And, most important, requires that the new roof provide protection to the interior. The details shown on Sheets 68 - 70 present ca. 1800 techniques for the installation of wood shingle roofs. The details are based on surviving examples of shingles roofs preserved in attics, and secondary evidence surviving on historic buildings. The shingle details include the incorporation of copper flashing hidden between shingle courses at all slope transitions. A layer of soft bitumen membrane is also included over the copper to seal nail penetrations. Note that this interim report does not include all roof details necessary for the installation of the shingles. Also note that the swept and fanned shingle details are difficult to create and require a high level of skill not generally found in the roofing industry.

The La Pointe-Krebs House

Pascagoula, Mississippi

Architectural Interpretation

ca. 1820 Roof Details

George Fore • Architectural Conservator • Raleigh, North Carolina • August 2017

SHEET 75
Shingles combed at transition to chimney - See Illustration 336

- Set copper flashing into mortar joints with 45° return
- Stainless steel expanded metal lath
- Stucco / mortar flashing extending 2 1/2" over shingles

Copper flashing recessed 2" from butt and extending to shingle tail at each course of comb and fan. Extend 2" beyond cant board. Install Water & Ice Shield over copper flashing at each course and in the same geometry as flashing.

Illustration 341. Section @ ca. 1820 Shingle Flashing Details at Chimney Sides

3" = 1' - 0"

Copper flashing recessed 2" from butt and extending to shingle tail at each course of slope transition. Install Water & Ice Shield over copper flashing at each course and in the same geometry as flashing.

Illustration 339. Section @ ca. 1820 Shingle Flashing Details @ Chimney Aprons On South Slope

3" = 1' - 0"

- Reduce length and exposure of shingles below and above slope transition @ south roof

Copper flashing recessed 2" from butt and extending to shingle tail at each course of slope transition. Install Water & Ice Shield over copper flashing at each course and in the same geometry as flashing.

Illustration 340. Section @ ca. 1820 Shingle Flashing Details at Ridge and at Slope Transition On South Slope

1 1/2" = 1' - 0"

- South slope
- North slope
- Reduce length and exposure of shingles below and above slope transition @ south roof

8" shingle comb projection from south slope over north slope. Integrate hidden copper flashing at ridge in same manner as at slope transition.
ca. 1805 West Room Addition

The west gallery was created in the 1950s restoration; before that time, the area west of the ca. 1790 West Room was interior spaces. Little is known about the early nineteenth century west rooms—there was a room in this area at least by the time the west room’s west window was altered into an interior door in ca. 1805. The offset in the roof above this door appears to not be related to the door, but possibly to a previous west room, or a later addition. It is possible there was a west addition to the SW cabinet extending to the south post of the west window, but other than the general location of a wall post aligning with the roof transition, this is speculation. The roof offset was removed in the initial restoration of the building into a museum in the 1950s.

Interpretation

It is recommended that:

- the roof offset be recreated to suggest the development of rooms beyond the west addition;
- roof details should be gathered from the 1940s HABS documents;
- the mortise in the door head be reopened, and that the millwork recorded above the door in the 1940 HABS photograph (Illustration 343) be installed.