

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Jackson Street Missionary Baptist Church

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic Resources of Vicksburg, Mississippi

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1416 Jackson Street

City or town: Vicksburg State: MS County: Warren

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<u>Katie Blount</u> Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>SHPO</u>	<u>11-28-16</u> Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>n/a</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/religious facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th CENTURY AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: brick, wood, fiberglass shingles

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Jackson Street Missionary Baptist Church, constructed between 1901 and 1908, is located in the outskirts of downtown Vicksburg, Mississippi on the south side of Jackson Street on the corner of Second North Street. The two-story brick Gothic Revival church is topped with a steep patterned fiberglass shingle end gable roof. The façade is dominated on the northeast corner by a square three-story tower with a crenellated parapet. A small two-story projecting bay capped with a tall hipped roof occupies the northwest corner of the façade. The building retains its original massing, materials, proportion, fenestration, and integrity of location.

Narrative Description

The Jackson Street Missionary Baptist Church, started in 1901 and completed about 1908, is located on the edge of downtown Vicksburg, Mississippi on the south side of Jackson Street on the corner of Second North Street. The neighborhood is residential with houses dating from the

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turn of the century to the 1930s. The terrain of Vicksburg is hills and valleys and the church sits at the base of a steep hill that falls from First North Street to Second North Street. Jackson Street retains its original brick pavers, one of the few streets in the city that has not been covered with asphalt. Second North Street rises steeply up in the block to the north and St. Mary's Catholic Church sits at the top on the corner of Main Street. A block to the west and then a block to the north, at 900 First North, is St. Mary's Episcopal Church.

Exterior

The two-story brick Gothic Revival church is topped with a steep patterned fiberglass shingle end gable roof. The roof is pierced on the east and west slopes with two shed dormers which are filled with four-light fixed wood sashes. The façade is dominated by a square three-story tower on the northeast corner. The roof of this tower is hidden behind a crenellated parapet. A round-arch vent is set at the top of the tower, with a Gothic-arched wooden vent, set in a Gothic-arched opening, at the three-story level. A smaller one-over-one double-hung wood pointed arched window is set slightly off-center to the left, at the second floor level. A large wood pointed-arched window with intersecting tracery, set in an arched opening, is centered in the tower below this window and provides light to the stairs between the first and second floors. In addition, the tower is enhanced with a corbelled brick cornice and buttresses that extend the height of the tower on three sides.

A small two-story projecting bay occupies the northwest corner of the façade. It is capped with a tall hipped roof. On the first floor, there is a one-over-one double-hung wood window set in a slightly round-arched opening. Above this window is a Gothic arched one-over-one double-hung wood window. On the east wall of the tower at this level is a one-over-one double-hung Gothic-arched wood window, and on the west wall is a set of double-leaf five-panel wood doors with a one-light transom.

The center façade is dominated by a large pointed-arched wood window with intersecting tracery set in an arched opening. A small round vent pierces the gable end a single-leaf six-panel wood door with sidelights and transom provide access to the ground floor in the center façade. Above this door is an arched panel with "Jackson Street Missionary/ Baptist Church/ 1416 Jackson Street" painted on it. Access to the main sanctuary, on the second floor, is provided by stairs in the northeast tower. There is a two-step shed roofed porch supported with square wood boxed columns that spans the area between the two towers.

On the east elevation, the wall is recessed back from the edge of the tower by about three and a half feet. The windows on the east side of the tower have the same configuration as the main elevation. The east elevation has five bays which are divided by brick buttresses that end at a tall flat cornice with a corbelled brick lower edge. The bays on the first floor are: double-leaf non-historic doors set in a much larger blocked down opening (originally large wood double-leaf doors that fit the opening), double-leaf five-panel wood doors set in a slightly round-arched opening, and three pairs of one-over-one double-hung wood windows which are also set in round-arched openings. On the second floor are five tall Gothic-arched wood windows with intersecting tracery set in arched openings. The lower section of the window is double-leaf two-light windows. The windows are enhanced with heavy corbelled brick sills and a simple

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corbelled brick arch above. The rear elevation has three bays which are divided by brick buttresses that end at the same height as those on the east elevation. Originally on the first floor there were two bays- pairs of one-over-one double-hung wood windows which were set in round-arched openings. The bay was bricked up many years ago. On the second floor is a single-leaf flush metal door with a one-light transom and a pointed arched opening above that is infilled with wood, flanked by one-over-one double-hung pointed arched wood windows set in pointed arched openings.

The west elevation features five bays on each floor which are divided by brick buttresses that end at a tall flat cornice with a corbelled brick lower edge. The bays on the first floor are one-over-one double-hung wood windows which are set in round-arched openings. On the second floor there are five tall Gothic-arched wood windows with intersecting tracery set in arched openings. The lower section of the window is double-leaf two-light windows. The windows are enhanced with heavy corbelled brick sills and a simple corbelled brick arch above.

Interior

The ground floor houses a large room for assembly, a kitchen and a bathroom at the front and the rear section still retains its dirt floor and is used for storage. The assembly area has a tile floor, acoustical ceiling and plaster walls and features square brick columns with battered bases that support the floor above. Within the storage space, the framework of the baptismal pool supported with turned posts is still visible. The stairs and landing that provide access from the ground floor to the main floor are enhanced with beaded board wainscoting with a molded baseboard and a turned balustrade with molded handrail. The newel post is a simple square one. The main floor has a large sanctuary with stairs at the front on the east side that lead to a balcony that stretches across the north end. Behind the altar are rooms for offices and bathrooms. The walls are plaster and sheetrock and the floors are carpeted. The pulpit area of the sanctuary is divided into three raised sections which are separated by two sets of stairs. The face of the raised sections are wooden paneled (right and center) and beaded board on the left. A plain wood balustrade with 1" x 1" balusters and plain square wood newel posts enclose the left and right raised sections which are designated for the choir and organ respectively. A balustrade of the same design runs along either side of the center sections, but not along the front. The wall behind the center section has a series of six ten-light windows flanked by six-panel wood doors. Above the windows is a slightly curved paneled section that projects slightly from the wall. Attached to the center of this paneled section is a bronze cross. To the left and right, over each door is a pointed arched balustrade attached to the wall. Above this is what mimics a Palladian window attached to the wall, with a wood arch in the center that springs from a molded entablature on each side (over the Gothic balustrade). This is an original feature of the church. In the center is a modern large four-part applied molding round arch behind which is a speaker.

The balcony is supported with single and paired chamfered wood posts. The face of the balcony is paneled (beaded board) between wide beaded board piers with molded caps. Sitting atop this is a simple wood balustrade with 1"x 1" wood balusters and simple 4"x 4" newel posts. In the center of the face of the balcony is a clock which is believed to date to the construction of the church. The rafters in the sanctuary are exposed stained wood, as is the ceiling which is stained beaded board. A tall beaded board crown molding with rectangles of applied molding and a

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scalloped bottom edge runs along the sides of the sanctuary. The molding at the rear that runs up either side of the gable end is also scalloped.

Behind the altar are offices, bathrooms, and a sitting room. The church retains its original massing, materials, proportion, fenestration, and integrity of location. The building is well maintained and possesses a high degree of integrity.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
-

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F. A commemorative property

G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic Heritage- Black

Architecture

Period of Significance

1901

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Allein, E.J.

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

Jackson Street Missionary Baptist Church is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The building is a locally significant example of an early 20th century Gothic Revival auditorium-plan church with a tall corner tower and a two-story projecting bay, in Vicksburg, MS. The building also represents the strides that the African American community of Vicksburg had made by the turn of the century in order to construct this and other large churches. The church retains its integrity of design and materials, both on the exterior and interior, massing, and location.

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

Jackson Street Missionary Baptist Church is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The building is a locally significant example of an early 20th century Gothic Revival auditorium-plan church with a tall corner tower and a two-story projecting bay, in Vicksburg, MS. The building also represents the strides that the African American community of Vicksburg had made by the turn of the century in order to construct this and other large churches.

History of Vicksburg, Mississippi

Vicksburg, Mississippi, the county seat of Warren County, is located in the central part of the state on the Mississippi River, which forms the boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana. Reverend Newit Vick, a Methodist minister, arrived in the county in 1812 with his family, having purchased a tract of land from the Federal government. He began laying out the town of Vicksburg, but died of yellow fever in 1819, leaving the job of completing the task to his son-in-law, John Lane. On January 29, 1825, Vicksburg was incorporated under the name of the President and Selectmen of the Town of Vicksburg, with an estimated population of 180.

Vicksburg thrived in the following years because of its location on the Mississippi River and by 1835, its population had grown to 2,500. The increase in population encouraged officials to begin laying railroad track from Vicksburg to Jackson. Horse drawn railroad cars were using part of the track by 1836 and the line, the Clinton and Vicksburg, was completed by 1842. By 1849, the "Official Map of Vicksburg" noted public buildings in the city as: the court house, jail, African M.E. church, Episcopal church, Presbyterian church, Methodist church, Baptist church, Catholic church, public school, city hospital, three firehouses, theater, two hotels, and a market house/city hall. Vicksburg's economy by the start of the Civil War was the most complex and diverse of any city in the state and was second in total manufactured products. Clark's Vicksburg Directory, 1860, noted that the population of Vicksburg was estimated to be 4,500.

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Heralded as the “Gibraltar of the Confederacy,” Vicksburg’s location on the Mississippi River made her the key to control of the Mississippi which was used to transport food, supplies, and soldiers. Union forces laid siege to Vicksburg on May 18, 1863 and continued to bombard the city until the Confederate forces surrendered on July 4, 1863.

Reconstruction was a trying period for the city, as it was for the entire South. Despite the fact that civic progress was slow, Vicksburg was the largest city in the state by 1870, an honor it would hold until the 1910 census when it fell to third place behind Jackson and Meridian. The period from 1880 to 1910 saw tremendous growth in part because it was the heyday of the steamboat, the completion of railroad construction, and the establishment of a comprehensive local streetcar system. With the completion of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad in 1884, plantation trade along the river began to shift from New Orleans to Vicksburg. Not only were supplies bought in Vicksburg, but cotton from river points began to move in large volume to Vicksburg.¹ It was stated in In and About Vicksburg that “since the construction of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railway, the growth and development of the city has been phenomenally great. A steady advance in real estate has set in and being based on no fictitious ‘boom’ but on the laws of supply and demand, shows no sign of cessation.” The railroad industry grew, and by 1903 twenty-two passenger trains, plus freight trains pulled into or out of Vicksburg each day.² Adding to the boom period at the turn-of-the-century was the restoration of a harbor at Vicksburg in 1903 with the completion of the Yazoo Diversion Canal. This project, undertaken by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, became necessary when the Mississippi River cut itself off from Vicksburg in 1876.

In the later years of the nineteenth century, Vicksburg was among the most progressive of Mississippi cities. By 1884, Vicksburg had the first telephone exchange (Southern Telephone) in the state. Other amenities came in this period: electricity (1886); waterworks (1886); and gravel roads (1885). Two large hotels were constructed- the New Pacific House (1893) and the Carroll (1890). The federal government constructed a post office and customs house in 1894 and set up the Vicksburg National Military Park in 1899. By 1903, city officials had constructed a new city hall and the county followed in 1906 with a new jail built on the location of the antebellum jail. In 1906, First National Bank completed its Neoclassical building which was, at the time, the tallest building in Mississippi. The Civic League, with the financial backing of the Carnegie Foundation, constructed a new library in 1916, designed by New York architect Edward L. Tilton.

In the decades following 1910, Vicksburg began to lose its place of importance in the state. The era of the steamboat was over, and Jackson had secured its place as the commercial center of the state. Vicksburg’s population had increased from 20,814 in 1910 to only 22,493 in 1930 and fifty years later in 1980 was only 25,478 and today, despite a large annexation, the population is only 23,856 (2016).

¹ *Vicksburg Evening Post*. “Centennial Siege Edition, 1863-1963,” 1963.

² Gibraltar Publishing Company. In and About Vicksburg. Vicksburg: Gibraltar Publishing Company, 1890.

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History of African Americans in Vicksburg

African Americans have been an integral part of the development of Vicksburg since before Reverend Newit Vick founded the city in 1812. Black slaves accompanied many of the earliest immigrants to Warren County. It has been suggested that they were members of early expedition and settlement teams of the French and Spanish. To support this idea, there is evidence that a young Black servant of the French Jesuit, Father Soule, was baptized in 1729 and was later killed by the Yazoo Indians when they destroyed Fort St. Pierre at Vicksburg.³ In 1800, there were 3,489 slaves in the Mississippi Territory and 182 free African Americans as well.⁴ The highest number of free Blacks (1,366) in Mississippi at one time occurred in 1840. 572 of these people resided in Adams, Jefferson, Claiborne and Warren Counties. The largest number lived in Adams (283) and Warren (104) counties. Of the 104 free African Americans residing in Warren County, 71 lived in the City of Vicksburg.⁵ The population of Vicksburg by 1840 was 1,968 white and 1,065 slave.⁶ In 1850, there were 1,176 slaves (owned by 226 individual slaveholders) and twenty-four free African Americans, which increased to 1,402 slaves and 29 free blacks by the eve of the Civil War in 1860.⁷

After the fall of Vicksburg, the city became the greatest rallying point for African American refugees in Mississippi. A representative of the United States Christian Commission wrote that "the city was looked upon by the slaves as the very gates of heaven."⁸ In order to help African Americans receive their rights as freed citizens, Congress created the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs in 1865 to help establish a systematic method of caring for freedmen. In March of 1865, the headquarters of the Bureau moved from Memphis to Vicksburg where it remained until 1869 when it was abolished.⁹

Many African Americans were well equipped for the life of freedmen as is evidenced by city directories. Of the 887 African Americans listed in the 1877 Vicksburg City Directory, thirty-two were carpenters, five were shingle makers, one was a plasterer, three were painters, five were brick moulders, and three were brick masons. Of the 214 men listed as laborers, many were noted as working for contractors, and many listed as laborers without employers names may have worked in the building industry a well.

According to Robert Kinzer and Edward Sagarin in The Negro in American Business, "the Negro in the South was not only proficient as a carpenter, blacksmith, shoemaker, barber, tailor, and cook, but as a result of almost two and a half centuries of slavery, up to the outbreak of the Civil War, the knowledge of these skills was concentrated almost exclusively in the hands of the

³ Ellington, Cleta. "Christ: The Living Water, The Catholic Church in Mississippi," Mississippi Today, 18 March 1988, p. 456.

⁴ Sydnor, Charles, S. "The Free Negro in Mississippi-Before the Civil War," American Historical Review, 32.4 (1926-1927), p. 779.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 782.

⁶ Compendium of the Census of 1840, 56-58.

⁷ Beasley, Jonathon. "Blacks-Slave and Free-Vicksburg, 1850-1860," Journal of Mississippi History 38 (1976): p. 15.

⁸ Wharton, Vernon Lane. The Negro in Mississippi 1865-1890, New York: Harper and Row, 1947, page 27.

⁹ Bigelow, Martha M. "Vicksburg: experiment in Freedom," Journal of Mississippi History 26 (1964), p. 38.

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Negroes, free and slave.”¹⁰ Employment, therefore, could readily be found with the large construction companies, brickyards, and other businesses associated with the building trades that were in business here during Reconstruction.

This new era also provided the opportunity for African Americans to establish their own businesses and professional offices. The 1877 city directory listed an attorney, a boarding house, two saloons, a dentist, a grocery, seven shoemakers, and a barbershop which were all owned by African Americans. The turn of the century saw an increase in professional African Americans and included six doctors, two dentists, seven lawyers, eleven barbers, a printer, an undertaker, and wood and coal sales. These included a number of “firsts,” not just for Vicksburg, but for Mississippi. Dr. D. D. Foote was the first African American dentist to be licensed in the state¹¹ and Dr. Georgia H. Proctor was the only African American woman in Mississippi in 1906 who was licensed to practice medicine.¹² Dr. Foote and Dr. John A. Miller, who also practiced medicine in Vicksburg, organized the first chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Mississippi. William Henry Jefferson was the first African American embalmer in the state.

The turn of the century also witnessed a significant increase in the number of African American-owned businesses. These included a general merchandise store, jeweler, confectioner, eight grocery stores, four fruit and vegetable dealers, a fish and oyster dealer, a pawn shop, two butchers, a gun and locksmith, a tailor, and an upholsterer. Two additional noteworthy African American enterprises that were established in Vicksburg during this period were the Lincoln Savings Bank and the Union Savings Bank. Lincoln Saving Bank, established in 1902, was the first of twelve African American banks to open in Mississippi. Union Savings Bank was the second and followed in 1903.¹³

The boom period also witnessed an increase in the number of African American churches. During the thirty-year period at least ten new African American churches were constructed in Vicksburg. These included King Solomon Baptist Church, St. Mary’s Episcopal Church, Wesley United Methodist Church, Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church, Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Mt. Heroden Baptist Church, St. Mary’s Catholic Church, King David Baptist Church No 1, Calvary Baptist Church, and the Seventh Day Adventist church.

King Solomon Baptist Church (1880), 1401 Farmer Street, is a large, one-story, red brick Gothic Revival style building with a gable roof. In a 1904 renovation, the main façade enhanced with a three-story square tower on the north and a two-story square tower on the south. Both towers slightly project and have crenellated tops capped with pyramidal roofs and a wide, plain cornice. The center section exhibits a large multi-light window with Gothic tracery and a round louvered vent. The north tower is pierced by a double-leaf door with a corbelled arch on the first floor, a large Gothic window set in a round-arched opening on the second floor, and two Gothic-arched

¹⁰ Kinzer, Robert and Edward Sagarin. The Negro in American Business, New York: Greenberg Press, 1950, p. 36.

¹¹ Mollison, W. E. The Leading Afro-Americans of Vicksburg, Mississippi: Their Enterprises, Churches, Schools, Lodges, and Societies, Vicksburg: Biographia Publishing, 1908, p.34.

¹² *Ibid.*, p.45.

¹³ Butler, John Sibley. Entrepreneurship and Self-Help Among Black Americans: A Reconsideration of Race and Economics, Albany: State University of New York Press, 1991, pp. 133-137.

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louvered vents on the third floor. The small tower has an entrance on the first floor identical to the north entrance and a Gothic window set in a round-arched opening on the second floor.

St. Mary's Episcopal Church was a one-story frame building (demolished) constructed in 1885 on Grove Street. In 1928, the congregation built a new church in the more modern Mission Revival style at 900 First North Street.

Wesley United Methodist Church (1886), 1318 First East Street, is a one-story, brick Gothic Revival style building with gable roof. The main façade is dominated by a one-story, square brick tower on the left which is capped with a pressed-metal pyramidal roof with a spire at each corner. There are four bays: double-leaf, paneled doors with a three-part, Gothic-arched transom in the tower, and three multi-paneled, double-hung, stained-glass windows.

Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church (1898), 817 Bowman Street, is a two-story brick Gothic Revival Church with a four-story tower in the center of the façade. The top of the tower is corbelled and crenellated and has a pyramidal roof. The main body of the church is topped with an end gable roof. There is a large Gothic wood window on either side of the tower. The entrance is through the side of the tower and is a double-leaf, paneled door with a fanlight.

The present church building that houses Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church was constructed in 1912 on the site of its first building, an 1828 church purchased in the late 1860s from the First Presbyterian Church, at 805 Monroe Street. Bethel is a one-story brick Romanesque Revival building with a cross-gable roof with stepped, corbelled parapets on each of the four sides. There are narrow buttresses at regular intervals on each façade. The main façade is dominated by a four-story square tower which has a crenellated top capped with a slate pyramidal roof. A large stained-glass rose window occupies the center of each of three facades.

Mt. Heroden Baptist Church at 1117 Clay Street was built in 1901, but burned and was rebuilt in 1919. This church building is a one-story, stuccoed brick Gothic Revival with a gable roof and a main façade that is dominated by two two-story square towers with flat roofs. These towers project slightly from the center section of the building which exhibits a large, three-part, Gothic-arched window. The west tower has a double-leaf, paneled door with Gothic-arched transom on the first floor and a Gothic-arched vent on the second. The east tower is slightly taller and exhibits double-leaf, paneled doors on the first floor, a triangular louvered vent and a pointed-arch vent on the second.

In 1908, St. Mary's Catholic Church, a two-story brick Gothic Revival building was constructed at 901 Second North Street (demolished in 1979). In 1923 a new church was built at 1512 Main Street to house both the church and school. It is a two-story brick Romanesque Revival building with a gable roof. The main façade is dominated by a three-story square tower on the left with a slate pyramidal roof and corbelled cornice. There are two buttresses that define the main body from the tower and a wing at the right. A window in the wing is located at a level between the first and second floors, and is a round arched one-over-one double-hung window. A large rose, stained glass window is set above the entrance.

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Churches that were built during this period, but which have not survived to the present are King David Baptist Church No. 1, a frame church on Letitia Street, which was constructed in 1911 and burned in 1938, and Calvary Baptist built a new frame church in 1924.

History of Jackson Street Missionary Baptist Church

Jackson Street was organized in April of 1899 by Rev. A. A. Hamilton and seventy-five other members in the State Golden Rule Hall. The congregation first occupied the State Golden Rule Hall on the northwest corner of Clay and Locust streets. They purchased a lot on the southwest corner of Second North and Jackson streets and started construction in 1901. The congregation occupied the unfinished building in 1905 and the northeast tower was completed about 1908. It was designed and built by E. J. Allein, an African American from Scranton, Pennsylvania.¹⁴ The 1904 Vicksburg city directory listed Allein as a contractor living in the same block as the church that he was building. By 1906, he is no longer listed, even though the church may not have been complete, as is evidenced by a photo in Leading Afro-Americans of Vicksburg, Mississippi printed in 1908 which shows that the east tower is not finished. This publication also states that the church is the “largest and finest owned by Blacks in the state of Mississippi,” and can accommodate 800 people in its sanctuary.¹⁵

It is a very intact and important example of African American churches erected in the Gothic Revival style in Vicksburg and throughout the state at the turn of the century. According to architectural historian Richard Cawthon, the 1880s through the early 1900s saw widespread construction of substantial brick churches throughout the state in the Gothic style.¹⁶ He writes in Historic Churches of Mississippi that “many African American churches were newly organized in the decade following the end of the Civil War. As they acquired the financial means to do so, numerous African American congregations located in larger towns undertook the construction of substantial church buildings.”¹⁷ These congregations generally favored the prevailing Gothic Revival style, and Jackson Street is a significant example of this trend. The Gothic Revival style originated in England in the early 19th century and came to the United States in the 1840s. It was popular in Vicksburg from 1840 to 1910. The objective was to recapture the romance of medieval buildings and the emphasis was on the vertical effect, achieved through steep roofs, pointed-arched windows often with decorative tracery, crenellated parapets, quatrefoil and clover shaped windows, finials, scalloping, lancet windows, and label lintels. The only other extant Gothic Revival African American churches from this period in Vicksburg are King Solomon Baptist Church, Pleasant Green Missionary Baptist Church, and Wesley United Methodist Church.

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History’s list of Notable African American Churches in Mississippi as identified in June 2006 and updated in October 2008, lists only two Gothic Revival churches from this period that are designed with a tower on one corner and projecting bay or tower on the other corner, other than Jackson Street Church and King Solomon

¹⁴ Mollison, W. E. Leading Afro-Americans of Vicksburg, Mississippi, Vicksburg: Biographia Publishing Company, 1908, pg 59.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Pace, Sherry. Historic Churches of Mississippi. Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 2007, pg xiv.

¹⁷ Ibid, pg. xv.

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Church. These are Asia Baptist Church (1908) in Lexington, Mississippi, which is a one-story brick Gothic church with corner towers of different heights and Burns United Methodist Church in Oxford (1910), also a one-story building that exhibits a one-story tower and a two-story tower.

Jackson Street Missionary Baptist Church is a rare surviving example of an African American Gothic Revival church dating to the turn of the century in Vicksburg, MS. It also represents the strides that the African American community of Vicksburg had made by the turn of the century in order to construct this and other large churches. The building retains its original massing, materials, proportion, fenestration and integrity of location.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Beasley, Jonathon. "Blacks-Slave and Free-Vicksburg, 1850-1860," Journal of Mississippi History, 38 (1976), 1-32.

Bigelow, Martha M. "Vicksburg: Experiment in Freedom," Journal of Mississippi History, 26 (1964), 28-44.

Butler, John Sibley. Entrepreneurship and Self-Help Among Black Americans: A Reconsideration of Race and Economics. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1991.

Ellington, Cleta. "Christ: The Living Water, The Catholic Church in Mississippi." Mississippi Today. 18 March 1988, 455-460.

In and About Vicksburg. Vicksburg: Gibraltar Publishing Co., 1890.

Kinzer, Robert and Edward Sagarin. The Negro In American Business. New York: Greenberg Press, 1950.

Mollison, W. E. Leading Afro-Americans of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Vicksburg: Biographia Publishing Company 1908.

Pace, Sherry. Historic Churches of Mississippi. Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 2007.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Vicksburg, Mississippi: 1886, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1907, 1913, 1925, 1948.

Vicksburg City Directories for Vicksburg, Mississippi: 1904, 1906, 1911, 1914, 1918, 1921, 1924, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1953, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1974.

Jackson Street Missionary Baptist Church
Name of Property

Warren, Mississippi
County and State

Wharton, Vernon Lane. The Negro in Mississippi 1865-1890. New York: Harper and Row,
1974.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
Name of repository: Vicksburg Foundation for Historic Preservation

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 149-VKS-2684__

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than an acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 32.351734 Longitude: -90.872177
2. Latitude: Longitude:

Jackson Street Missionary Baptist Church
Name of Property

Warren, Mississippi
County and State

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

See Continuation Sheet

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map): Vicksburg: West

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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

The property is lot 59 E 1/2, Plat Book 1, pg 876, Vicks Enlarged. Parcel number 94K 19294020009100.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries follow property lines of the parcel of land upon which the nominated resource is located.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nancy H. Bell
organization: Vicksburg Foundation for Historic Preservation
street & number: 1107 Washington Street
city or town: Vicksburg state: MS zip code: 39183
e-mail: vburgfoundation@aol.com
telephone: 601-636-5010
date: 1 May 2016

Jackson Street Missionary Baptist Church
Name of Property

Warren, Mississippi
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Jackson Street Missionary Baptist Church
City or Vicinity: Vicksburg
County: Warren State: MS
Photographer: Nancy H. Bell
Date Photographed: December 2015

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

- 1 of 11 façade, north elevation
- 2 of 11 west elevation
- 3 of 11 east and rear elevation
- 4 of 11 ground floor, view to northwest
- 5 of 11 ground floor, rear room, framing for baptismal pool, view to west

Jackson Street Missionary Baptist Church
Name of Property

Warren, Mississippi
County and State

- 6 of 11 stairs to sanctuary, view to northeast
- 7 of 11 window on landing, view to east
- 8 of 11 sanctuary, view to southwest
- 9 of 11 sanctuary, view to southeast
- 10 of 11 sanctuary, view to south
- 11 of 11 sanctuary balcony, view to northwest

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

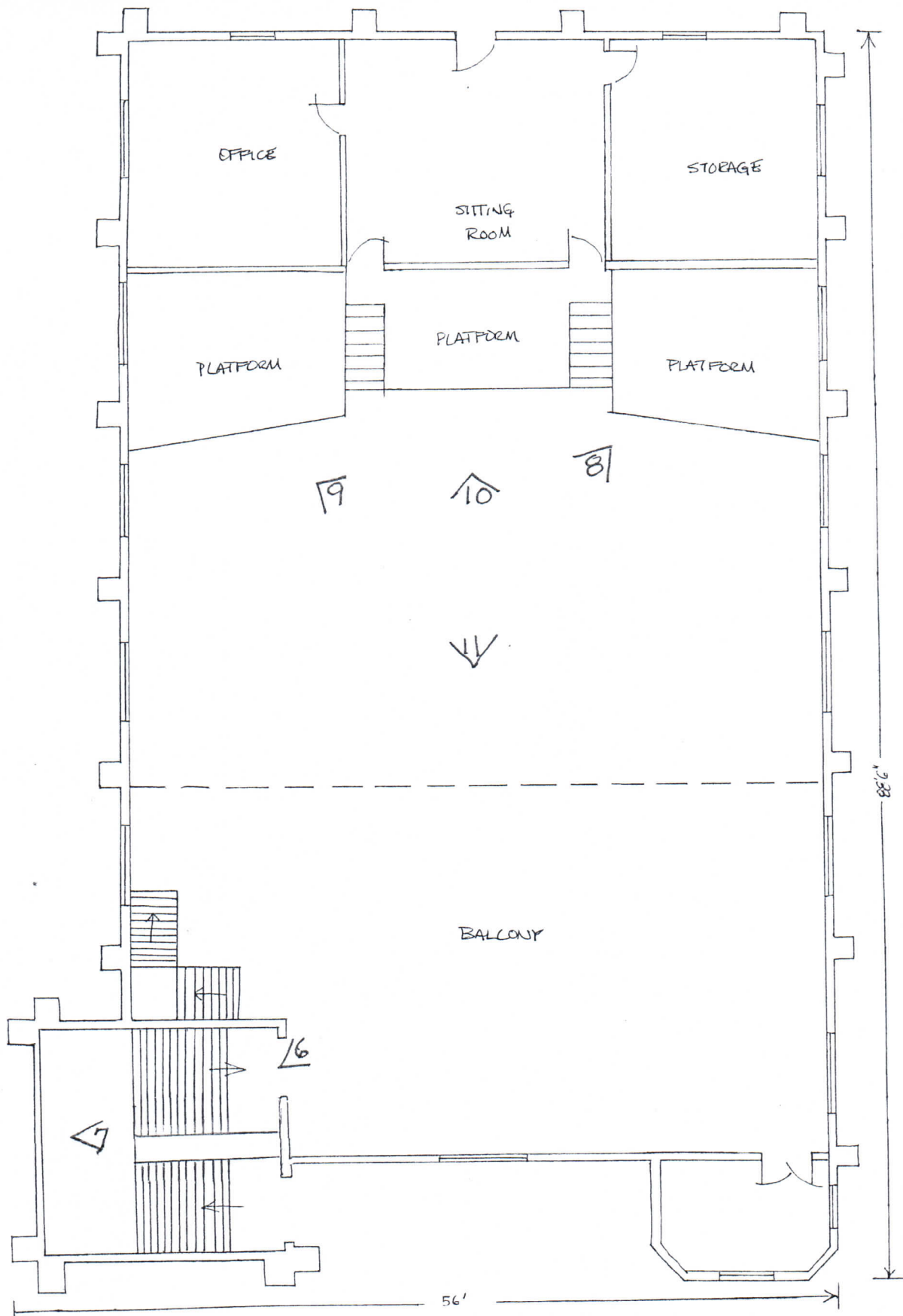
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Jackson Street Missionary Baptist Church
Name of Property
Warren County, Mississippi
County and State
NA
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

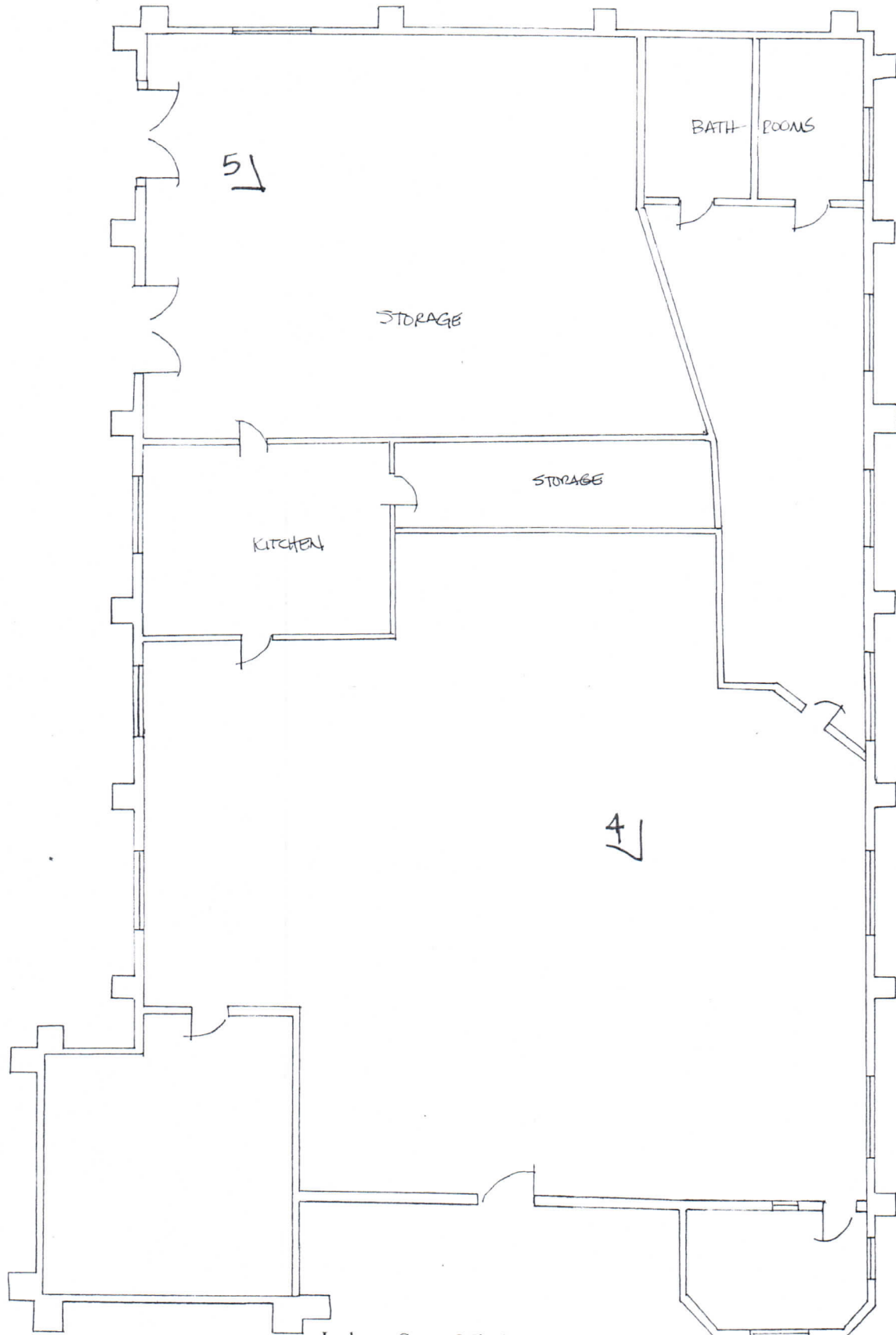
Section number 10 Page 1





Jackson Street Missionary Baptist Church
 1416 Jackson Street
 Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi
 Main Floor (sanctuary)
 1" = 10'





Jackson Street Missionary Baptist Church
1416 Jackson Street
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi
Ground Floor

1" = 10'



N



JACKSON STREET
M.B. CHURCH

STOP

Jackson St
P. Hilly

MS, WARREN COUNTY
JACKSON ST. M.B. CHURCH
0001



MS WARREN COUNTY
JACKSON ST. M.B. CHURCH—

0002

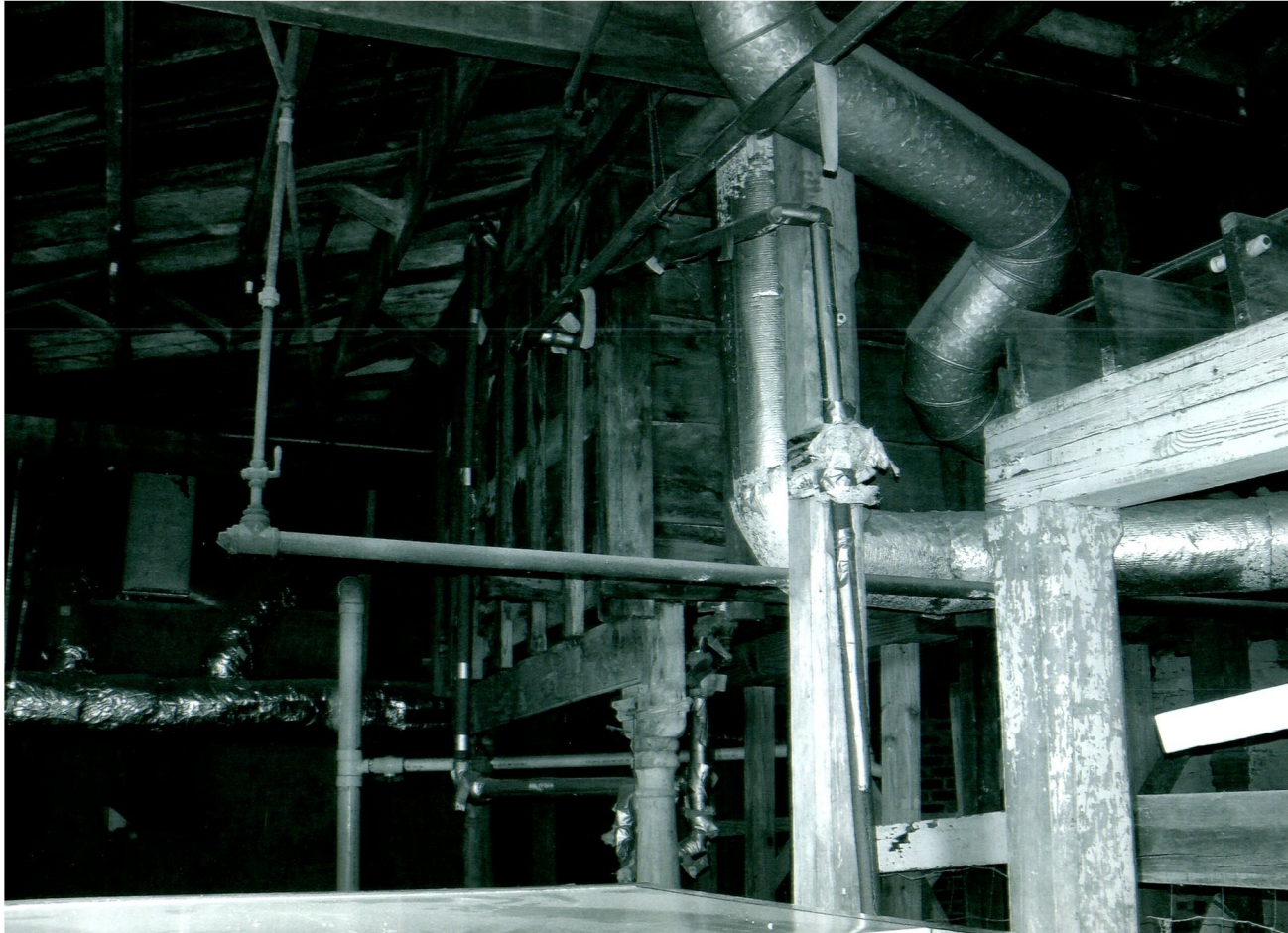


MS. WARREN COUNTY
JACKSON ST. M. B. CHEROCK

0003



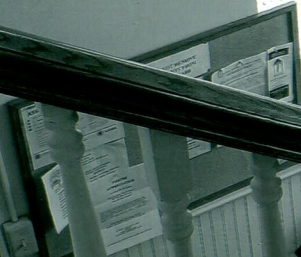
MS., WARREN COUNTY
JACKSON ST. M. B. CHURCH—
0009



MS, WARREN COUNTY
JACKSON STREET MB CHURCH
0005



EXIT



MS, WARREN COUNTY
JACKSON ST. M.B. CHURCH
0006



MS, WARREN COUNTY
JACKSON ST. M.B. CHAUDHARI
0007



Church Covenant

The members of this church covenant to maintain the highest standards of Christian living and to uphold the honor and glory of God in all their thoughts, words, and deeds. They agree to support the church financially and to participate actively in its worship and service. They also promise to care for one another in love and to witness to the world of the love and mercy of Jesus Christ.

MS, WARRENCOUNTY
JACKSON ST. M.B. CHURCH—
0008



MS, WARREN COUNTY
JACKSON ST. M. B. CHURCH

0009



MS, WARREN COUNTY
JACKSON ST. M. B. CHURCH
0010



MS, WARREN COUNTY
JACKSON ST. M. B. CHURCH

0011