Uptown Vicksburg Amendment No. 2 Warren, Mississippi
Name of Property County and State

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: Uptown Vicksburg Amendment and Boundary Increase No. 2
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Washington, Grove, China, Clay, Locust, South and Veto streets
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Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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

Katie Blount Director 12-16-19

Signature of certifying official/Title: **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**

Uptown Vicksburg Amendment No. 2 Warren, Mississippi
Name of Property County and State

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:	X
Public – Local	X
Public – State	X
Public – Federal	X

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	
District	X
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
17	22	buildings
		sites
		structures
	1	objects
	23	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 96

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: business
COMMERCE TRADE: financial institution
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multi-family dwelling
GOVERNMENT: city hall
EDUCATION: library
RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: business
COMMERCE TRADE: financial institution
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multi-family dwelling
GOVERNMENT: city hall
RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival
Mid-19th Century: Gothic Revival
Late Victorian: Romanesque Revival
Late Victorian: Italianate
Late Victorian: Stick
Late Victorian: Shingle
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Tudor Revival
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Beaux Arts
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Second Italian Renaissance
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Mission
Late 19th and 20th Century Movements: Craftsman
Modern Movement: Art Deco
Modern Movement: New Formalism

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: brick, stone, stucco, wood, asphalt, slate

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
The Uptown Vicksburg Historic District (Amendment and Boundary Increase No. 2) extends the eastern boundary of the existing Uptown Vicksburg Historic District slightly to encompass three resources (#1, #44, #45). In addition to this boundary increase, the amendment extends the Period of Significance for the Uptown Vicksburg and Uptown Vicksburg Boundary Increase No. 1 to 1968, the year that federally funded Urban Renewal began in Vicksburg. The newly expanded district extends roughly from Washington Street on the west to Locust Street on the east and from South Street on the south to Clay and China streets on the north. This area is the historic core of Vicksburg and includes the historic downtown, with traditional brick attached

commercial buildings along Washington and Clay, as well as detached residential, religious, and institutional properties dating from the 1830s to the 1960s.

Narrative Description

The Uptown Vicksburg Historic District in Vicksburg, Mississippi, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1993 and included seventy-three resources in an area roughly bounded by Locust, South, Washington and Clay Streets. The boundary increase of 2004 contains sixty-six buildings in the downtown commercial area of Vicksburg. This district includes buildings on both sides of Washington Street from Grove to Madison Street and also parts of the 700 block of China Street and the 600 block of Clay Street. The amended Uptown Vicksburg district is roughly rectangular and its terrain is generally flat and slopes down to the north and west. The Mississippi River and the Yazoo Diversion Canal line the western edge of downtown and are visible from the high points along Washington and Walnut streets. Streets are laid out in a grid pattern, and sidewalks line most streets.

The proposed boundary increase #2 includes three additional buildings at the east end of the district which were inadvertently omitted from the previous boundary increase. These buildings are all contributing and are 1315 Adams Street (#1), 1111 Crawford Street (#44), and 1115 Crawford Street (#45). To the east of these properties the terrain falls off abruptly and the character and period of development are different. However, the three buildings that are being included in this boundary increase are "on top of the hill" and belong in the Uptown District.

The Uptown Historic District abuts the South Cherry Street District on the south and the Grove-Jackson Street District on the north. There are a few buildings outside of Uptown Vicksburg's northern boundary, in between the Grove-Jackson District and the Uptown District which should be included in a future boundary increase of the Grove-Jackson Historic District, not in the Uptown District.

Inventory of Resources

C= Contributing resource
NC= Non-contributing resource

The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name in ascending numerical order. Buildings are classified as contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) to the historic character of the district.

1.	C	1315 Adams Street Mafan Building	1959	New Formalism

A two-story commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof behind a low flat parapet with a plain concrete cap. The center two-thirds of the first floor is recessed under the second floor which is supported with four square brick piers that are indented vertically

in the middle. The recess is also framed by pilasters, designed as these piers. There are two bays: in the center is a single-leaf six-panel wood door with a two-panel surround on one side and on the right end of the recess are double-leaf six-panel wood doors flanked by two-panel surrounds. The second floor of the façade is enhanced with a masonry screen (square ceramic blocks) that sits on a plain concrete band that is supported by the piers, and rises to the concrete band at the top of the wall.

2. NC 1401 Adams Street 1970s
Duggins Building

A modern one-story painted brick commercial building, facing west, with a truncated hip roof. There is a full width front porch that is recessed under the main roof and is supported with eight brick arches. There are eight bays: an off-center entrance filled with a single-leaf two-panel wood door with a semi-circular decorative wood panel above, flanked on the left by three eight-over-eight double-hung windows with the same panel above and a raised panel below, and four of the same windows on the right.

3. PL 1300 Cherry Street 1924 Tudor Revival Hamilton H. Havis
Aeolian Apartments architect/builder

A three-story, brick apartment building, facing east, with a raised basement and a flat roof. There are crenelated towers at the end and in the center. There are thirteen bays on the main facade which vary in size and configuration.

4. PL 1303 Cherry Street 1937
Southern Cultural Heritage Foundation, former-Saint Francis Xavier Elementary School

A one-story brick school building, facing west, with an asphalt hip roof. There are twenty-one bays on the main facade: ten pair of six-over-six, double-hung windows, ten single six-over-six, double-hung windows, and double-leaf glazed doors with a multi-light transom. The entry is recessed behind a square parapet supported by round fluted piers, above which is a wide frieze with "St. Francis Xavier Academy" painted on it.

5. PL 1408 Cherry Street 1925 Gothic Revival William A. Stanton,
Crawford Street United Methodist Church Supervising Architect

A two-story brick church, facing east, with an asphalt covered gable roof and a three story tower on the north side with a crenelated top and a pair of gothic-arched, six-light fixed sash in the third story. The recessed center entrance is composed of three plain, wood doors, with pointed-arch transoms, set into a limestone facade with stylized buttresses. Above the entry is a large three-part stained-glass window, above which is a narrow vent in the gable end. On either side of the entry is a pair of small stained-glass windows.

6. PL 1414 Cherry Street 1897 Shingle
Rose House

A three-story Shingle style residence, facing east, with a steep slate gable roof with a cross gable. The front facade is the gable end of the roof. The first floor is clad in a limestone veneer and has a full-width recessed porch supported by Doric columns resting on a low limestone-veneered parapet wall. The first floor has three bays: a central double-leaf, glazed door with leaded glass sidelights and transom and two double-hung windows having leaded glass in the upper sash. The upper two stories, set within the gable, are clad in shingles. The second story has a polygonal bay window on the south end, a central recessed bay with a porch in the recess, and an oval stained glass window on the northern end. The third floor has a group of four windows, and the gable peak is finished with decorative half-timbering.

7. NC 1419 Cherry Street c. 1975

A modern one-story brick office building, facing west, with a flat roof. There are five bays: a narrow five-light vertical window with a plain wood panel above, a single-leaf flush metal door, two of the same windows, and a single-leaf plate glass door flanked by floor-length plate glass windows and a plate glass transom. There is a plain flat metal canopy supported with square metal posts covering this main entry.

8. PL 1420 Cherry Street 1902 Neoclassical Theo. Link, architect
The Blum House William Stanton, supervising architect

A two-story clapboard Neoclassical Revival residence, facing east, with a slate hip roof topped with a widow's walk. The two-story pedimented portico is supported by two sets of paired monumental Ionic columns. A balcony supported by consoles and enclosed by a turned balustrade is on the second floor. There are Ionic pilasters on the corners of the building, and the cornice is decorated with modillions. The three bays on the lower level of the main facade are a central single-leaf glazed door with leaded-glass sidelights and transom and two, one-over-one, double-hung windows. Listed in the National Register in 1992.

9. NC 1421 Cherry Street 1970s

A modem one-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. The building is a series of full-length plate glass panels that have been painted on the bottom one-third. The entrance is into the south elevation and is a single-leaf plate glass door. The block to the rear of the building is stepped up with a flat roof and has five garage doors.

10. PL 1501 Cherry Street 1908 Romanesque Revival Reuben Harrison Hunt

First Presbyterian Church Architect

A two-story, cut-stone Romanesque Revival Church, facing west, with an asphalt gable roof over the main body of the building. There is a three-story, square tower on the northwest corner with stained-glass windows of differing sizes and configurations on each story. The comers of this tower on the third floor contain circular turrets of differing heights with conical roofs and finials. The tower is capped with a steep four-sided pyramidal roof with louvered dormers. A smaller two-story square tower on the southwest comer is capped with a pyramidal roof pierced by a parapeted dormer. There is a flat-arched, three-part, stained-glass window on the second floor of this tower. The center section of the church is the gable, end and is recessed between these two towers. Its most prominent feature is a large rose window. In front of this section is a one-story arcaded porch with a flat roof. The round-headed arches are supported by squatty round columns and pilasters with cushion capitals. There are three large, stained-glass, fixed windows on the front facade.

11. PL 715 China Street c. 1913

A one-story concrete block and board and batten commercial building, facing south, with a barrel roof and a metal-covered shed awning over the width of the facade. There is a multi-light fixed sash, a metal garage door, and a series of plate glass windows interrupted by a plate glass single-leaf door. The one-story concrete block office is attached on the right (east) side and has a flat roof, a three-light sash and a single-leaf plate glass door.

12. PL 721 China Street c. 1888 Romanesque Revival
Bazsinsky Stables

A two-story brick stables, facing south, with a rubber membrane-covered gable roof hidden behind a tall parapet which is corbelled on the side and rear and Mission-shaped on the front. There is a one-story porch in the front covered by a metal-covered gable roof hidden behind a tall stuccoed parapet with a Mission shaped front. Originally the two-story building extended to China Street, but in the 1930s three bays were removed and the porch added in order to facilitate the new use of the building as an automobile repair shop. There are three bays: two single-leaf paneled doors and a pair of large hinged double-leaf wooden stable doors. The east side of the building has six four-light round wood-framed windows and a pair of large arched wooden stable doors.

13. PL 722 China Street c. 1930

A two-story brick and stucco commercial building, facing north, with a flat roof behind a stepped parapet. The front half of the first floor is an automobile repair area with two single-car bays, filled with roll-up metal doors and one large corner drive through area supported by a stuccoed brick pier. The second floor has six bays: four pair of multi-light

louvered windows and two sets of three multi-light louvered windows. Two wide, stylized limestone label lintels link three bays together. Three limestone and stucco panels are set above the bays. Limestone coping highlights the stepped parapet.

14. PL 609 Clay Street c. 1900

A two-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and a corbelled cornice. There are three bays on the first floor: a pair of eight-over-eight double-hung wood-framed windows set in an arched opening (the arched opening is filled with narrow diagonal boards), a wood pull-up door set in an arched opening (the arched opening is filled with narrow vertical boards), and a single-leaf door opening that has been in-filled with brick, this opening is also arched. There are six arched window openings filled with plywood in the second floor.

15. PL 611 Clay Street c. 1905

A two-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof. There are two bays: a pair of single-light plate glass windows and a single-leaf plate glass door that is recessed, the corner is cut away on the first floor and the second floor is supported by a metal pole. There are two bays on the second floor: two two-over-two double-hung aluminum windows.

16. PL 614 Clay Street c. 1950

A three-story with basement brick commercial building, facing north, with a flat roof. There are two bays in the basement: a single-leaf glazed door and a single light fixed sash. There are five bays on the first floor: five casement windows. The entrance is into the basement level and is a three-light, three-panel single-leaf door. A one-light fixed windows is set to the left of this door.

17. PL 717 Clay Street 1890 Romanesque Revival William Stanton, architect
Adolph Rose Building

A three-story Romanesque Revival brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and a slightly projecting central bay that extends above the roof. The first floor storefront has been slightly altered. A round arch supported by brick piers having decorative cushion capitals of terra cotta is at the center entrance. There is a recessed entrance on the right side. Six one-over-one, double-hung windows flanked by foliated pilasters are on the second floor. There are three bays on the third floor a set of four rounded, one-over-one double-hung windows flanked by foliated pilasters on either side of the central bay of two one-over-one, double-hung windows. Four smaller round-arched, double-hung, one-over-one windows are on the fourth floor. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.

18. PL 721 Clay Street 1917 Second Italian Renaissance Revival Leon C. Weiss, architect
B'nai B'rith Literary Club

A three-story, stone, Second Italian Renaissance Revival style building, facing south, with a flat roof. There is a banded parapet and an elaborately detailed cornice. The building sits on a raised basement with steps on either side of a semi-circular portico leading to the entrance. The arcaded portico has a heavy cornice with an equally heavy balustrade on the flat roof. There are five bays on the first floor two small single-light windows, two single-light windows with molded panels below and a non-historic door with sidelights. There is a series of five French doors with fanlights set into an arcade on the second floor over the portico. Above this arcade on the third floor are five casement windows separated by pilasters.

19. NC 800 Clay Street c. 1970s

A modern gas station, facing north, with a flat roof. There are two buildings associated with the station. There is a small painted brick building with a center plate glass door flanked by plate glass windows. The other building sits on the east end of the property and contains the service bays. It is a painted brick building with a flat roof and three wood garage doors.

20. PL 801 Clay Street 1928 H.L. Stevens and Company, architects
The Hotel Vicksburg R. W. Boult, Co. builders

An eleven-story brick hotel, facing south, with a flat roof and a wide modillioned cornice. The first floor maintains commercial spaces open to the street with storefront facades. The second story bays are French doors with fanlights and false balconies. The bays on the other floors are eight-over-one, double-hung windows. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

21. PL 821 Clay Street 1923
YMCA

A four-story brick building, facing south, with a flat roof. The bays on the first floor are non-original fixed windows. There are eleven bays on the upper floors: ten six-over-one, double-hung windows and a three-part window in the center. There is a decorative terra cotta panel between the third and fourth floors and a stuccoed, pedimented hood supported by pilasters over the two entrances.

22. NC 900 Clay Street c. 1970s

A modem two-story L-shaped brick commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. On the first floor of the east block are two bays: a single-leaf plate glass door with a

transom and a garage door. On the west end of the south block are five new one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows.

23. PL 905 Clay Street c. 1930

A two-story, vinyl-covered clapboard residence, facing south, with an asphalt-covered gable roof. There are three bays: a two-over-two, double-hung wood window, a pair of wood French doors and a pair of two-over-two, double-hung wood windows. There are three bays on the second floor- two-over-two double-hung windows. A small gabled portico is supported with plain round wood columns.

24. PL 909 Clay Street c. 1924

A one-story stuccoed (façade) and clapboard (sides, rear) commercial building, facing south, with an asphalt gable roof and a stepped parapet. There are three bays: two non-historic windows and a single leaf, glazed door.

25. PL 915 Clay Street c. 1880

A two-story, clapboard, three-bay, galleried townhouse, facing south, with an asbestos-covered hip roof. The two-tiered, full-length front gallery is supported with square posts. The cornice is enhanced with applied ornamentation. There are three bays: two six-over-six, double-hung windows and a single-leaf door with sidelights and transom.

26. PL 919 Clay Street c. 1860s

A two-story stuccoed commercial building, facing south, with asbestos-covered gable roof with a parapeted (east) gable end. There are two non-historic bays.

27. C 1012 Clay Street c. 1954
Southern Cultural Heritage Foundation -O'Beirne Gymnasium (former)

A two-story brick gymnasium, facing north, with a barrel roof. There are five bays on the first floor: three sets of three metal louvered windows in the center flanked on either end by entrances comprised of double-leaf three-light wood doors flanked by three-light sidelights with a three-light transom.

28. PL 1100 Clay Street 1889 T. S. Gregory, builder
Bonelli House

A one-story, clapboard, Victorian-era residence, facing north, with a slate-covered hip roof with large gabled dormer vents and cresting on all ridges. The full-length front gallery has a flat roof supported by turned posts and enclosed by a pierced balustrade.

There are five bays: four floor-length, two-over-four, double-hung windows covered with shutters and a single-leaf leaded door with leaded transom and sidelights.

29. PL 1108 Clay Street. 1889 T. S. Gregory, builder
Bonelli Store

A one-story brick commercial building, facing north, with a flat roof. The storefront facade is divided with four cast iron pilasters and the cornice is corbelled. There are three bays: two plate glass windows with paneled wood bulkheads on either side of a single-leaf glazed door with sidelights and transom. A transom panel runs across the facade and a paneled base runs across the bottom of the facade.

30. C 717 Crawford Street 1955 Edward A. Schulte
St. Paul's Catholic Church Architect

A modern brick church, facing south, with a flat roof. The building is a rectangular block with a six-sided three-story bell tower with six stylized concrete crosses at the top. Atop this is a tall masonry screen with a ball on top of it with a tall cross finishing off the bell tower. There are ten tall narrow stained glass windows on the east façade and a tall concrete cross adorns the south wall. The entrances are into the east and south elevations on the corner beside the bell tower.

31. PL 820 Crawford Street 1935
United States Post Office and Federal Building

A five-story, stuccoed, Beaux Arts style office building, facing north, with a flat roof. The first floor facade is scored to look like stone and has three sets of double bronze doors with fanlights and elaborate bronze entablatures and eight casement windows with transoms. The three entrances are recessed behind large arches. The second, third and fourth floors are separated from the fifth floor by a heavy cornice and from the first floor by a heavy belt course on which is inscribed "United States Post Office and Court House." The façade of these floors is broken by two recesses dominated by three-story Ionic columns and pilasters. The original lobby is intact.

32. NC 817 Crawford Street 1959, 1984 (remodel to early date)

The building at 817 Crawford Street (number has been changed from 825 since listing in the National Register in 1993) is a three-story, stucco, 1959 office building, facing south, that was renovated in 1984 in a design reminiscent of the Italianate style.

33. PL 821 Crawford Street 1921
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph

The building at 821 Crawford Street (number has been changed from 827 since listing in the National Register in 1993) is a two-story painted brick commercial building on the northwest corner of Crawford and Monroe streets. The building has a flat roof hidden behind a low flat parapet. The cream tiled modillioned cornice wraps around the west corner and extends the length of the east elevation. There is a molded tile belt course above the second floor windows on the south and east elevations. The brick in the areas between the first and second floor bays is laid in a pattern and a narrow band of corbeled brick extends from a concrete belt course at the base of the building to the upper belt course, on either side of the three bays. The center entrance is recessed in a flat opening (tiled walls) and is a single-leaf plate glass door with sidelights and a transom. On either side of the door is a pair of one-over-one double-hung wood windows. There are three of the same windows on the second floor of the facade. The east elevation has an entrance at the basement level-- double-leaf aluminum plate glass doors. The two windows above the entry on the first and second floors are small two-over-two double-hung windows. The other bays on the first and second floors are the same windows as are found on the facade. A short two-story brick addition was constructed behind the building in the 1950s. It has a flat roof and two-over-two double-hung wood windows. The interior retains its chamfered columns that support large open area. The original stairs and bathrooms are also in place. Some ceilings have been lowered below the tops of the original windows, but that part of the window is covered, not removed. The floors are tile over concrete. The walls are plaster and sheetrock. The building retains its integrity both on the exterior and on the interior.

34. PL 901 Crawford Street 1872
Davis-Mitchell House

A two-story, brick, stuccoed to resemble stone, three-bay galleried townhouse, facing south, with a slate-covered hip roof. The two-tiered, full-width gallery is supported by colonnettes on the lower level and chamfered posts on the second level. A pierced balustrade encloses the second level of the gallery and sawn brackets and pendants decorate each of the gallery's bays. The frieze is embellished with applied molding and brackets. There are three bays: two segmentally-arched, six-over-nine, double-hung windows and a single-leaf glazed door with sidelights and segmentally-arched transom. The entrance is recessed. Heavy hood moldings are above the windows and doors. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

35. PL. 905 Crawford Street 1833
John Lane House

A two-story clapboard and brick house, facing south with a cedar shake gable roof. The two-tiered, full-width front porch is recessed under the main roof and is supported with pierced columns. There are four bays: two twelve-over-twelve double hung windows and two single-leaf paneled doors. The house was built as a one-story, clapboard building and was raised in the 1870s with the brick first floor and the pierced columns being added.

There is an exterior brick chimney on either end. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

36. PL 915 Crawford Street 1873 Italianate
Young-Bradfield House

A two-story brick Italianate townhouse, facing south, with an asphalt-covered hip roof pierced by a tall corbelled brick chimney. There are three bays on each level: two floor-length, two-over-four double-hung windows with shutters and a single-leaf paneled door with sidelights and transom. The main entrance is recessed with a frontispiece of paneled pilasters supporting a bracketed entablature. There is a narrow wrought iron balcony on the second floor. The cornice is bracketed. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

37. PL 1001 Crawford Street 1885 Romanesque Revival William Stanton, architect
Southern Cultural Heritage Center- St. Francis Xavier Auditorium-former

A two-story brick Italianate auditorium, facing south, with a low hip, metal-covered roof with a widely overhanging eave and a cornice supported with heavy brackets. The center bay projects from the facade and is capped with a gable roof with cornice returns and a round-arched vent. There are five bays: four tall, round-arched, six-over-six, double-hung windows with arched brick lintels with keystones and a double-leaf paneled door with an arched transom surmounted by a brick lintel with keystone.

38. PL 1002 Crawford Street 1835 William Bobb, architect
Balfour House

A two-story brick Greek Revival residence, facing north, with a low gable metal roof enhanced by a roof balustrade and denticulated cornice and having parapeted gable ends that incorporate the chimney flues. There are five bays on each level: four six-over six, double-hung windows and a central recessed, single-leaf, paneled door with sidelights, transom, and elaborate frontispiece. Shutters flank the windows. A portico is supported with fluted Corinthian columns and square columns with Greek frets. The cornice is decorated with dentils and egg and dart molding. There is a heavy balustrade on the roof of the portico. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971.

39. PL 1011 Crawford Street 1835 William Bobb, architect
Southern Cultural Heritage Center- Cobb House-former

A two-story brick Greek Revival residence, facing south, with a slate-covered hip roof. There are five bays: four six-over-six, double-hung windows with flat stone lintels, and a recessed entry with a single-leaf, paneled door with sidelights, transom, and Ionic pilasters. Ionic columns support an entablature at the entrance to the recess.

40. PL (NHL) 1018 Crawford Street 1834 Greek Revival William Bobb, architect
General Pemberton's Headquarters (Willis-Cowan House)

A two-story brick Greek Revival residence, facing north, with a slate-covered hip roof with a cross gable over the two-tiered porch supported with square posts. There are five bays: four twelve-over-twelve, double-hung windows and a single-leaf paneled door with sidelights and transom. The entrance is recessed, with the recess supported with Ionic columns and pilasters supporting a full entablature. The bays are repeated on the second floor. Listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1970.

41. PL 1021 Crawford Street 1868 Jean Baptist Mouton, architect
Southern Cultural Heritage Center – former Saint Francis Xavier Convent

A three-story brick Gothic Revival building, facing south, with a slate-covered hip roof pierced by gabled dormers with six-over-six, double-hung windows. There are five bays: four six-over-six, double-hung windows with metal label lintels and double-leaf paneled doors with a Gothic arched transom with tracery. A blind Gothic arch is found on either side of the door. The one-story portico has a flat roof supported with four posts, a bracketed cornice and pierced frieze. The center section of the building projects and the windows on the second and third floor have Gothic arched transoms with tracery and Gothic pointed lintels. The heavy cornice is modillioned. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.

42. PL 1022 Crawford Street c. 1890

A two-story clapboard Stick style residence, facing north, with a slate-covered hip roof with cross gables over projecting bays. A large, two-story, three-bay projection dominates the front facade with imbricated shingles in the gable end. There is a wide molded belt course between the two floors with a geometric stickwork panel above. The two-tiered, L-shaped porch is set to the right of this projecting room and is supported by chamfered posts and enhanced by a very plain stick frieze. There are six bays: three one-over-one, double-hung windows in the projecting bay; two single-leaf, glazed doors with transoms, pilasters and entablature; and a small single-light fixed sash beside the main entrance.

43. PL 1110 Crawford Street c. 1880

A one-story, brick, three-bay galleried cottage, facing north, with an asbestos-covered hip roof and a full-length front gallery supported with square posts. There are three bays: two six-over-six, double-hung windows and a single-leaf, paneled door with sidelights and transom.

44. C 1111 Crawford Street 1963
Crawford Arms Apartments

A two-story brick L-shaped apartment building with a separate building that is set at the end of the long part of the L, thereby creating a courtyard within a U. The main elevation is within the courtyard, within the U, and looks out into tree tops because of a tall bluff on the edge of the property. In the center of courtyard is a small rectangular pool which has been filled in with dirt and grass. Apartment entrances are from the courtyard, with the second floor apartments accessed from a cantilevered balcony enhanced with a wrought iron balustrade. The cross-hip roof extends over the balcony as a roof and on the other three elevations as widely overhanging eaves. The doors are six panel, the windows are 6/6 double-hung aluminum windows and 8/8 double-hung windows, and there are full-light sliding glass patio doors in some apartments.

45. C 1115 Crawford Street 1927 Craftsman
A one-story narrow clapboard L-shaped Craftsman residence, facing south, with an asphalt hip roof and a cross gable over the L. There is a center gabled dormer wood vent. The porch to the left of the L is recessed under the main roof and is supported with three slender wood box columns resting on a tall paneled base on the left corner and two of the same columns on either side of the entrance to the porch. The paneled bases are connected with a narrow clapboard solid balustrade. Under the porch are two bays: a three-part window with a center four-over-one double-hung wood window flanked by two-over-one wood double-hung windows, set in a plain opening and a single-leaf French door with a wood screen door. There are two interior brick chimneys.

46. PL 1116 Crawford Street c. 1830s Greek Revival
Luckett Compound, Building A

A two-story, clapboard and brick Greek Revival residence, facing west, with an asphalt-covered gable roof. The L-shaped two-tiered gallery extends across the west and north facades. On the north this gallery is recessed under the main roof, and on the west it is covered by a shed roof with a plain cornice. The gallery is supported by square, wood columns on both tiers and the second story porch is enclosed with a plain balustrade. There are three bays on each floor a single-leaf, glazed door with sidelights and transom flanked by six-over-six, double-hung windows that are shuttered. Listed in the National Register in 1983.

47. PL 1118 Crawford Street c. 1840
Luckett Compound, Building B

A two-story clapboard residence, facing west, with an asphalt-covered gable roof. The cantilevered full-width balcony on the second floor has square posts supporting the roof and a plain balustrade. There are two bays on each level: a six-over-six, double-hung window and a single-leaf paneled door. Listed in the National Register in 1983.

48. PL 1120 Crawford Street c. 1840

Luckett Compound, Building C

A one-story clapboard residence, facing west, with an asphalt-covered gable roof. The front facade is stuccoed. The full-width front gallery is recessed and supported with square columns. There are five bays: a center single-leaf, paneled door with transom and four nine-over-nine, double-hung windows. Listed in the National Register in 1983.

49. PL 1122 Crawford Street c. 1940
Luckett Compound, Building D

A two-story clapboard residence, facing east, with an asphalt-covered gable roof. The two-tiered, full-width front gallery is recessed and supported with four square posts on each tier and the second story is completed with a plain balustrade. There are five bays on each level: A center single-leaf paneled door (this entrance is filled with a French door on the second floor) and four six-over-six, double-hung windows. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.

50. PL 1211 Monroe Street 1885

A two-story brick residence on a raised basement, facing west, with an asphalt-covered hip roof. The two-tiered, full-length front porch is enclosed on the second floor. On the first floor the porch is supported with round Doric columns. There are three bays: French doors with a three-part fan light and two floor-length, two-over-four, double-hung windows that are shuttered.

51. PL 1219 Monroe Street c. 1857

A two-story stucco residence with an asphalt gable roof. The gabled portico is supported with round, fluted columns on stuccoed piers. There are five bays: four windows with non-historic sashes and a single-leaf, glazed door with transom, sidelights, and pilasters supporting a simple entablature. An early residence, this building has been remodeled several times.

52. PL 1223 Monroe Street 1957

A one-story brick corner commercial building, facing west, with the corner clipped. The entrance is a single-leaf full-light aluminum door with one-light transom and is in this corner. It is flanked by wide fluted wood molding. The storefront windows extend from the molding to the north corner and wrap the corner and then extend for two panels from the molding on the south side of the door, east. To the right of the storefront windows on this south side are three small square window opening with plain concrete sills, the first two of which are covered and the third has been bricked. The roof is flat behind a plain flat parapet capped with a plain concrete cap. There is a narrow flat aluminum awning that extends over the storefront windows on each side.

53. PL Monroe Street (1300 Block) 1890
Vicksburg Memorial Rose Garden

The portion of the Monroe Street esplanade that runs from Crawford Street to South Street which contains monuments to Vicksburg's war dead, a fountain, and rose bushes.

53.A PL Bloom Fountain 1927 Albert Weiblan Granite Co. design, sculptor

A granite fountain featuring a bronze figure of the Greek goddess Hebe. The fountain was bequeathed in 1926 by Louis Bloom, a prominent Vicksburg businessman. Designed and sculpted at a cost of $6,500.

53.B PL Louisiana Confederate Memorial 1887

A granite pier, with an eternal flame of granite at the top, dedicated to Louisiana soldiers who died in the defense of Vicksburg in 1862-1863. Erected by fellow Louisiana soldiers.

53.C NC War Memorial 1986

Made of granite, this monument contains the names of soldiers from Vicksburg and Warren County that died in World War I, World War II, Korea, and Vietnam.

53.D PL World War I Memorial 1919

A granite monument erected to honor the memory of those Vicksburg and Warren County soldiers killed in World War I. The granite pier is flanked on the west with a nearly life-size granite infantryman and on the east by a sailor.

54. PL 819 South Street 1916 Mission Revival Edward L.Tilton, architect
Old Vicksburg Library

A two-story stucco Mission Revival building, facing east (original entrance), with a tiled gable roof with parapeted gable ends. There is a widely overhanging cornice which is bracketed and continues around the gable end. There are seven bays on the Monroe Street facade: six one-over-one, double-hung windows with round-arched transoms and a non-historic door flanked by fluted Doric columns with a plain entablature. Listed in the National Register in 1992.

55. PL 900 South Street 1870-1894 William Stanton, architect
Church of the Holy Trinity

A brick Romanesque Revival church which in form, is composed of a simple, rectangular nave, with shallow transepts and chancel, entered through a corner tower. The tower's impressive height, which reaches 170 feet, is countered by the length of the nave (125 feet), the strongly horizontal quality of which is seen especially on the north elevation. Giving considerable variety to the east end of the nave is a cluster of steep gables over the chancel windows. All fenestration is arched and, because of the thick masonry walls, is set into deep, splayed reveals. Label molds, which spring from stone imposts, are used liberally and strengthen the impact of the arch motif. The broad, decorated cornice of the tower breaks out to accommodate circular windows on each elevation. There are layered, stepped corbels, conspicuously vertical and functionally important buttresses, and intricate brick cornices. An important element of the decorative scheme is the roof, which is treated with broad horizontal stripes and, on the tower, with geometric designs in light-colored slate. A small passage or "hyphen" connects to the 1927 parish house. A small, dark vestibule in the tower communicates through tall, arched, double-leaf doors into the spacious nave lit by twenty-two windows glazed with handsome stained glass. Six among these were designed and executed by the Tiffany Studios, and one of special interest was dedicated to the dead of both the Union and the Confederate armies who fell during the siege of Vicksburg in 1863. Listed in the National Register in 1978.

56. C 920 Street 1952
Vicksburg Evening Post (former)

A two-story sandstone (façade) and yellow brick (other elevations) commercial building, facing north, with a flat roof hidden behind a low flat parapet which is enhanced with a slightly denticulated edge. There are six bays: four sets of three large, almost square, fixed glass windows that run vertically and in the center of these four bays is a single-leaf plate glass door with a one-light transom and above it two plate glass windows that are of the same size as those beside them. On the west end of the façade is a single-leaf plate glass door. There is a one-story yellow brick block on the west end of the building that has a flat roof and three narrow vertical plate glass windows on the façade on the right end.

57. PL 1015 South Street 1880
Swartz House

A two-story clapboard Stick style residence with an asphalt hip roof with an intersecting gable over a projecting bay. The two-tiered porch to the right of this bay has a flat roof supported by chamfered posts. The second tier is enclosed by a turned spindle balustrade. A small porch with a gable roof supported by turned posts and enhanced with a lattice work arch and a turned spindle balustrade is set above the second floor bay in the gable end. There are four bays: three sashes that have been replaced with plate glass windows, and double-leaf glazed doors with a transom, pilasters and entablature. There are two corbelled brick chimneys.

58. PL 1101 South Street 1875 Italianate R. F. Beck, designed and built
Beck House

A two-story brick Italianate with an asphalt gable roof with a projecting cross gable in the main facade. A three-sided bay window with bracketed cornice and a pierced roof balustrade is on the first level of the projecting bay. These three windows are one-over-one, double-hung, segmental-arched with corbelled arched hoods. There are three additional bays on the first floor: two floor-length, one-over-one, double-hung windows and glazed double doors with an arched transom and elaborate frontispiece with drip brackets. A one-story porch is covered with a hip roof supported with paired chamfered columns, large drip brackets, pierced spandrels and a paneled frieze. The cornice at the main roof maintains the same elements. An eight-sided cupola which has a bracketed cornice and one-over-one windows surmounts the roof. There is a pair of corbelled chimneys. A carriage house is connected to the house by an arched porte-cochere. Listed in the National Register in 1979.

59. PL 1111 South Street 1905, 2006 (moved to this location from 1100)
McDermott House

A two-story, eclectic, buff brick residence, facing north, with an asphalt hip roof. The roof is pierced by a large gabled dormer with an arched window. There are two bays on the first floor: a one-over-one, double-hung window and double-leaf beveled-glass doors with transom. The full-length, one-story front gallery has a flat roof with a heavy balustrade atop it and supported with square brick columns spanned with Tudor arches and capped with molded cement capitals was removed when the building was moved and was not rebuilt. Listed in the National Register in 1984.

60. PL 1116 South Street 1920

A one-story, stucco Craftsman, facing north, with an asbestos-covered hip roof. A hip roof covers a screened porch on the right side of the main façade and is supported with paired square posts resting on a low stuccoed wall. There are three bays: two pair of nine-over-one, double-hung windows and a French door recessed behind an arched entry.

61. PL 1122 South Street c. 1870s

A two-story clapboard residence, facing north, with an asbestos gable roof with a hip over the porch on the right side. This house is an Italianate that was remodeled. A bay window on the second floor side elevation maintains a bracketed cornice and a six-over-one, double-hung window. The porch is shingled on the second floor. The full-length front gallery on the first floor is supported with brick columns on a low brick wall. There are four bays: a full-length, one-over-one, double-hung window; two two-over-four, floor-length, double-hung windows; and double-leaf glazed doors with raised panels and a transom. Pilasters flank the door.

62. PL 1123 South Street c. 1872
Belle Fleur

A one-story, clapboard, five-bay galleried cottage, facing south, with an asphalt hip roof. The full-length front gallery is recessed under the main roof and is supported with Vicksburg pierced columns and enhanced with a pierced balustrade and a bracketed cornice. There are five bays: a single-leaf paneled door with a multi-light transom and four six-over-six, double-hung windows. Listed in the National Register in 1992.

63. PL 1124 South Street c. 1920

A two-story brick apartment building, facing north, with a flat roof. The building contains four apartments with a side-hall floor plan. Each apartment has a small recessed front porch supported with square brick piers. The porches are enclosed with a low brick parapet wall. There are four bays: two pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows and two single-leaf glazed doors with sidelights.

64. C 1315 Walnut Street 1961
The Downtowner Hotel

A modern six-story stuccoed brick hotel, facing west, with a flat roof and a peaked parapet on the north and south elevations. Rooms are accessed by balconies on each floor which have stuccoed solid balustrades. The doors are flush and the windows are replacement vinyl. On the first floor there are three pairs of one-light fixed windows in arched openings, a flush door, a single fixed light window in an arched opening, and two of the pairs of windows, then a drive through the building to access the parking deck.

65. PL 1400 Walnut Street 1894
Vicksburg Post Office and Customs House (Mississippi River Commission).

A three-story brick Romanesque Revival governmental building, facing east, with a slate gable roof with cross hips and gables. An eight-sided tower surmounts the roof at the northeast corner and is topped with a conical roof. The structure exhibits lavish attention to detail and an outstanding precision of workmanship as exhibited in the high relief terra-cotta panels, round windows with radiating voussoirs, elaborately molded parapet and raking cornice.

66. PL 1401 Walnut Street 1902 Beaux Arts J. Riley Gordon, architect
Vicksburg City Hall Davis-Larkin Co., builders

A three-story brick Beaux Arts public building, facing west, with a metal gable roof with intersecting hips. The front facade has a rounded two-tiered gallery, with a heavy cornice supported by two-story Composite columns on a raised base. The gallery has been

sensitively enclosed with brick and windows. The gallery is flanked by a square three-story tower on either end capped with a small dome. The entrance is in this north tower and there are glazed double-leaf doors with a leaded transom crowned by an entablature supported by consoles. Above this door is a round window with terra cotta molding. The north facade is also a semi-circle highlighted with two-story Composite pilasters and a heavy cornice.

67. NC 1100 Washington Street c. 1856, 1956, 1978

A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof. The L-shaped awning has a shed roof which is supported with square posts linked by arched brackets. The storefront has multi-light storefront windows and a single-leaf paneled door. Built about 1856 as a two-story brick building to house the grocery store of Henry Schueler. In 1870, Freedman's Savings Bank occupied the building. The bank was dissolved in 1874 and the building became the home for W. T. Montgomery and Company, wholesale and retail grocery and plantation supply dealers and commission merchants. The business was owned by Ben and Isaiah Montgomery who were former slaves of Jefferson and Joseph Davis. In 1886, Feiser & Company occupied the building where they sold "Fancy and Staple Groceries, fine table delicacies, a specialty." In 1889, it was Kappler and Miller's Dry Goods Store. A newspaper, Union Publishing Company, moved into the building in July 1899 along with Ostrov Dry Goods Store, followed by Hill City Tailoring Company about 1906. On June 2, 1908, a fire broke out in the stored newsprint, causing damage to the basement and first floor. The newspaper moved to a new location on Clay Street and in May 1909, Union Savings Bank, one of two banks in Vicksburg owned by African Americans at the time, relocated to the building. The second floor was used for club rooms by a variety of lodges that had extensive membership in the city. The bank closed on June 6, 1912 and the first floor was vacant until Alex Koury established his dry goods business on the first floor in about 1914. Also in the building at the time was C. E. Edwards, a barber. The dry goods establishment was called Koury and Abraham in 1918 and located in the building was also J. B. Lyles, a shoemaker and Richard Goldsby who rented furnished rooms on the second floor. Koury continued to operate a dry goods store with lodge rooms, Clarence Buckner (a dentist), and Taylor Ewing (a lawyer) on the second floor until about 1940. From 1941 to about 1947, The Leader Department Store occupied the first floor, followed by Thomas Louis Dry Goods until about 1953. The second floor was damaged by the 1953 tornado and is listed as vacant for two years after and is gone by 1956. In 1956, the Railroad Salvage Store sold furniture in the building and then from 1962 to 1971, it was occupied by Rock Bottom Furniture. Over the next seven years the building was vacant about every other year and occupied by two furniture stores- Newman Furniture Company and Mitchell Furniture, in the other years. The building was again vacant in 1976 and 1977, but opened as The Collection Gift Store on the first floor and the Biscuit Company Restaurant in the basement in 1978.

68. PL 1101 Washington Street c. 1850,1950s, 1970s

A three-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a low gable roof. The full-width awning has a metal-covered shed roof and is supported by metal poles with contemporary metal brackets. The first story has a recessed center entrance consisting of a single-leaf glazed door, flanked by two aluminum double-hung windows. There are also three bays on each of the other two floors, containing casement windows with non-historic wood keystones and non-historic shutters. The new windows and storefront were added in the 1950s. The storefront was again changed to its current configuration in the 1970s.

69. PL 1102 Washington Street c. 1870, 1970s

A two-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof. The full-width awning has a metal shed roof supported by metal poles. The storefront is divided into two bays which are separated by non-historic brick piers. The first bay contains a single-leaf glazed door with multi-light sidelights and a transom panel. The second bay contains double-leaf glazed doors with multi-light fixed sashes on either side. There are three six-over-six double-hung wood-framed windows on the second floor with new wood blinds.

70. PL 1103 Washington Street c. 1880, 1970s, 2000
A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof hidden behind a corbelled parapet. The storefront consists of plate glass over wood paneled bulkheads and the center entrance is recessed and is filled with paired glazed doors. A transom panel runs across the storefront. New brick pilasters, brackets and a dentil molding were added to the facade in the 1970s. Entrance to the second floor was originally gained through a door on the left of the storefront. There was a single-leaf paneled door until it was removed in 2000. There are three six-over-six double-hung windows on the second floor.

71. C 1104 Washington Street c. 1880, 1953, 1970s

A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof which has a bracketed cornice. There are two bays: a multi-light storefront window and a single-leaf glazed door with two-light transom. This building was two stories until after the 1953 tornado when it was reduced to the present single story. The full-width flat-roofed awning was added in the 1970s, as was the bracketed cornice and change to the storefront windows.

72. PL 1105 Washington Street c. 1880, 1970s

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof hidden behind a corbelled parapet. The storefront consists of multi-light storefront windows over brick bulkheads and the center entrance is recessed and is filled with paired glazed doors. A transom panel runs across the storefront. New brick pilasters, brackets and a dentil molding were added to the facade in the 1970s. Entrance to the second floor is

gained through a door on the right of the storefront. This is a single-leaf glazed door which was originally capped with a transom, but was changed when the rest of the storefront was changed in the 1970s from single-light storefront windows over wood paneled bulkheads. There are three six-over-six double-hung windows on the second floor.

73. C 1106 Washington Street c. 1880, 1970s

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof hidden behind a bracketed parapet. The first floor was modified in the 1970s during Urban Renewal and consists of a single-leaf paneled door with a two-light transom which provides access to the second floor, two plate glass windows set over a wood paneled bulkhead and double-leaf glared doors. A transom panel runs across the storefront. A full-width front porch is covered by a flat roof supported by metal posts. There is a cast iron balustrade on the roof of the porch. There are three bays on the second floor a single-leaf glazed door and two windows filled with nine-over-six painted aluminum windows.

74. PL 1107 Washington Street c. 1890, 1979
Biedenharn Candy Company

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof hidden behind a corbelled parapet. The storefront consists of six pair of double-leaf glazed doors. A transom panel across the storefront is divided by cast iron pilasters that separate the pairs of doors. There are six six-over-six double-hung wood framed windows on the second floor. The full-width front awning is supported by square wooden posts and was added to the building in 1979. Individually listed in the National Register in 1977.

75. PL 1108 Washington Street c. 1850,1970s

A three-story brick traditional commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof hidden behind a corbelled parapet. The first floor is filled with storefront windows over wood bulkheads and capped with a transom panel. Cast iron pilasters are spaced across the facade. The entrance is recessed and is filled with double-leaf glazed doors. There are four windows on the second floor filled with non-historic two-over-two double-hung windows and four windows on the third floor filled with non-historic two-over-two double-hung windows set in arched openings and capped with corbelled brick heads. A full-width front porch has a metal-covered shed roof supported by non-historic wood columns.

76. C 1117 Washington Street c. 1870, 1970s
Corner Drug Store

A two-and-one-half story brick commercial building, facing west, with a gable roof hidden behind a stepped and bracketed parapet. In the mid-1970s the storefront was

altered from a traditional storefront with plate glass windows with wood bulkheads and a transom panel above to a new brick facade with two recessed single-leaf glazed doors and four multi-light aluminum windows set over wooden panels. An awning was also added at this time with a metal-covered shed roof supported by metal poles. There are six bays on the second floor filled with one-over-one wood double-hung replacement windows. Original shaped window heads complete the openings. There are two additional bays in the center of the attic space that are filled with one-over-one wood windows. In the 1970s a four- bay addition was built on the north end. This two-story brick section has a flat roof and three bays on the first floor: three one-light fixed windows set over a flat panel and a single-leaf glazed wood door.

77. NC 1203 Washington Street c. 1965

A two-story brick and stucco commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. There are two bays: two large multi-light fixed sash in arched openings. A single-leaf glazed door is set into the bay on the right. There is a flat-roofed balcony on the front and side that has a wrought-iron balustrade.

78. PL 1205 Washington Street c. 1870, 1970s, 2016

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof hidden behind a corbelled brick parapet. The storefront in filled with two plate glass windows over a wood bulkhead in the center and a single-leaf glazed door on either side. There is a narrow full-width metal-covered awning. The storefront originally had a side entrance, a single-leaf glazed door, with the storefront windows all to the right of the door. This configuration was changed in the 1970s and again in the 2016. There are three one-over-one double-hung wood-framed windows on the second floor.

79. PL 1207 Washington Street c. 1860, 1970s

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof hidden behind a corbelled brick parapet. The storefront was changed in the 1970, but a rehabilitation of the building is currently (2019) ongoing. The transom panel has been uncovered and the original storefront configuration was determined from uncovered evidence. There are three bays on the second floor filled with non-historic windows, originally they were six-over-six wood windows.

80. PL 1208 Washington Street c. 1870, 2002

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof hidden behind a corbelled brick parapet. The storefront was changed in the 1960s and then was rebuilt in 2002 to resemble the original single-light storefront window over brick bulkheads and a transom panel across the entire front. A single-leaf glazed door is recessed and cast iron pilasters divide the storefront There are three bays on the second

floor: three two-over-two double-hung sash. A full-width one-story porch was added in 2002 and is supported by metal poles.

81. PL 1209 Washington Street c. 1880

A two-story brick and stucco traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. The storefront is traditional plate glass over stucco bulkhead and a center recessed single-leaf glazed wood door. The transom panel has been covered. There are two bays on the second floor: two six-over-six double-hung wood windows.

82. PL 1210 Washington Street c. 1911, 1970s, 1980

A three-story brick traditional commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof hidden behind a slightly-stepped parapet that is capped with limestone. The first floor storefront was changed c. 1980. The original multi-light-over-multi-light windows on the second and third floors have been in-filled with new brick and three arched aluminum double-hung windows. A full-width front porch was added in the 1970s and is supported with brick columns.

83. PL 1211 Washington Street c. 1880

A two-story brick and stucco traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. The storefront has been recently rebuilt with transoms and plate glass windows over wood paneled bulkheads. The original cast iron pilasters on either side of the storefront remain. The entrance is recessed in the center and is a single-leaf glazed door with one-light transom. There are two bays on the second floor: two-over-two double-hung wood windows.

84. PL 1212 Washington Street c. 1912, 1970s

A two-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof hidden behind a slightly-stepped parapet that is capped with limestone. The storefront was changed c. 1980. The original three-part bay on the second floor was filled with three multi-light-over-multi-light sash set in a rectangular limestone opening. In the late 1970s this bay was changed to three arched aluminum double-hung sash set in new brick. A one-story full-width front porch was added in the 1970s and is supported with brick columns.

85. PL 1214 Washington Street c. 1875, c. 1980

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof hidden behind a corbelled brick parapet. The storefront is filled with multi-light storefront windows (changed from single light windows c. 1980) over brick bulkheads and a single-leaf glazed door with transom. There are three one-over-one double-hung sash on the

second floor capped with arched metal heads. A one-story full-width front porch supported by metal posts was added in the 1980s.

86. PL 1216- 1218 Washington Street c. 1875, 1907, 1970s

A three-story brick and stucco traditional commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof. The building was four stories until sometime between 1907 and 1913. The first floor is divided into two storefront and new brick bulkheads were added in the 1970s. The full-width shed roof covered porch was added in the 1970s and is supported by metal posts. There are six bays on each floor filled with four-over-six double-hung sash and capped with flat window heads on the second floor and arched window heads on the third floor.

87. C 1220 Washington Street c. 1870, 1950s

A two-story brick and stucco traditional commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof behind a corbelled brick parapet The three second-story windows have been stuccoed over with the plain window heads still showing. The storefront was altered in the 1950s and is a single-leaf door with one-light transom and plate glass window over a very short brick bulkhead. The full-width one-story porch was added in the 1970s and is covered by a shed roof supported by brick columns.

88. NC 1221 Washington Street c. 1967, 2010

A modern two-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a truncated hip roof pierced by two gabled dormers on the façade and four on the south elevation. On top of the flat section of the roof is shingle-covered shed roof. An l-shaped balcony runs across the façade and along a part of the south elevation. It has a flat roof enhanced with wrought iron fascia. Wrought iron columns support the roof and a wrought iron balustrade completes the balcony. There are five bays on the first floor: a center entrance filled with double-leaf one-light, one-panel wood doors flanked by concrete pilasters and topped with a peaked concrete head flanked by two twenty-over- eight vinyl windows with peaked concrete heads.

89. PL 1222 Washington Street c. 1870

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof with a projecting metal cornice. The storefront was altered in 1910 after a fire and in the 1960s, it was changed to large transom panel and almost full-length plate glass windows. A cast iron column supports the deeply recessed storefront on the corner. There are three bays on the second floor: two double-hung windows filled with non-historic sash in the center and a pair of double-hung windows filled with non-historic sash.

90. PL 1300 Washington Street c. 1870, 1953

This building, facing east, was originally three stories with a flat roof and a wide bracketed cornice. The storefront was filled with single-light sash over metal or wood bulkheads, recessed doors, and a transom panel. The storefront was divided by cast iron pilasters and columns. The third floor was lost during the 1953 tornado and the building was subsequently divided into three buildings. 1300 is a two-story brick traditional commercial building with a flat roof. The first floor contains plate glass storefront windows over a brick bulkhead and a recessed single-leaf plate glass door with a transom. A full-width canvas awning protects the storefront. There are three windows on the second floor which are hidden behind closed shutters.

91. PL 1301 Washington Street 1906-7, 1953, 2016 W. W. Knowles, architect
First National Bank F. M. McGraw, builder

An eight-story brick Neoclassical office building, facing west, with a flat roof. On the main facade two-story stylized square pilasters support a wide modillioned cornice. The narrow two-story portico is supported by two stylized Ionic columns with a cornice that is the continuation of the main cornice. There is a narrow balcony on the second floor with a heavy balustrade. Decorative terra cotta panels separate the first and second story bays, which are not original. The top six floors are enhanced with heavy quoins on the comers of the front facade. The cornice at the roof was replicated in 2016 using historic photographs, the original having been removed following the 1953 tornado.

92. NC 1302 Washington Street c. 1870, 1953, 1970s, 1990

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof hidden behind a flat parapet. The first and second floor facades are completely boarded up. The third floor was removed after the tornado. A full-width gallery with a flat roof; supported by metal posts and topped with a wrought iron balustrade was added in 1990.

93. PL 1304 Washington Street c. 1870, 1953, 1990

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof hidden behind a flat parapet. The storefront on the left side has been recently reestablished after a 1960s renovation and is a traditional glass over wood panel facade with double-leaf glazed doors. The second floor has only one bay filled with modern sash. The third floor was removed after the 1953 tornado. A full-width gallery with a flat roof, supported by metal posts and topped with a wrought iron balustrade was added c. 1990.

94. NC 1305 Washington Street c. 1880, 1970s

A two-story new brick veneer commercial building, facing west, which was totally altered with a new façade in the 1970s. The storefront is recessed with the recess supported with over-sized square brick columns and is a series of arched plate glass windows. The center entrance is paired full-light wood doors with a one-light arched

transom. There are five bays on the second floor: two-over-two wood windows. There is a full-width balcony with a wrought iron balustrade and a full-width projecting cornice with wrought iron decorative fascia.

95. PL 1306 Washington Street c. 1870, 1950s, 1990s

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing east, with a projecting cornice. Originally the building was three stories. The third floor was removed after the tornado. The storefront was renovated in the 1950s and was reestablished in the 1990s and is made up of plate glass over wooden bulkheads and double-leaf glazed doors. There is a transom over the doors and over each set of windows. A full-width gallery with a flat roof supported by metal posts and topped with a wrought iron balustrade was added in the 1990s. There are three bays on the second floor, filled with non-historic sash.

96. NC 1309-11 Washington Street c. 1875, 1953, 2018

This building is a two-story painted brick commercial building that was constructed c. 1875. The building was always divided into two spaces according to the Sanborn Insurance maps and the city directories. The tornado that struck downtown in 1953, destroyed the third floor of this building. As a result, the front wall of the second floor was saved, making the building look like a two-story building, but there is not a second floor behind it. Originally there were five bays on each floor filled with round-arched windows with corbeled brick heads. The interior has been renovated a number of times for different retail businesses. An attempt was made in 2018 to reestablish the design of the storefronts to their 1875 appearance. The second and third floors were completed in a more modern design.

97. NC 1312 Washington Street c. 1870, 1953, 1970s

A two-story brick commercial building, facing east, that was extensively remodeled in the 1970s. This building was originally two three-story traditional commercial buildings with flat roofs. The third floor was removed after the tornado. The facades were changed to a four-bay commercial building with two sets of paired doors and two multi-light fixed sashes. A two-story full-width porch is covered by a truncated hip roof supported by square brick columns. New brick was added to the entire facade and four new bays were added to the second floor.

98. NC 1314-1316 Washington Street c. 1870, 1940,1970s John Donovan, architect

A three-story brick commercial building, facing east, that was completely renovated in the 1970s to a new appearance. Following a fire in 1939, this building was remodeled by architect John Donovan with polished plate glass and Opalite below with prism glass steel sash transom panel above. The building was a Kress's Department Store. In the 1970s new brick veneer was added to the entire façade, however, the original brick

remains and is visible by looking down through the wall where there is a space between the old wall and the veneer. Multi-light windows with brick bulkheads and multi-light double-leaf doors fill the storefront. A two-story square brick columns support a projecting room on the third floor. All of the bays have been changed. If the brick veneer is removed and the historic brick and opening remain, the building would be contributing.

99. C 1318 Washington Street c. 1954

A one-story brick traditional commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof hidden behind a straight parapet. This building was constructed after the 1953 tornado damaged the historic building on this lot. The storefront from this period remains and is comprised of plate glass windows over a brick bulkhead with a recessed single-leaf plate glass door. In the 1970s the full-width porch was added, supported by square wood posts and a wainscot of board and batten was added on the wall above the porch roof.

100. PL 1320 Washington Street c. 1885, 1953, 1970s, 2003

A two-story brick and stucco traditional commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof hidden behind a plain, straight parapet This building was three stories tall until the 1953 tornado required the removal of the third floor. The building was remodeled in the 1950s and 1970s but was returned to its original appearance in 2003. The storefront has single light windows over paneled wooden bulkheads with a transom panel across the front. Cast iron pilasters frame the storefront windows. The entrance is recessed and is filled with double-leaf glazed doors. There are three bays on the second floor: three two-over-two double-hung sash with cast iron windows heads.

101. PL 1322 Washington Street c. 1885, 1953, 1970s, 2003

A two-story brick and stucco traditional commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof hidden behind a plain, straight parapet. This building was three stories tall until the 1953 tornado required the removal of the third floor. The building was remodeled in the 1950s and 1970s but was returned to its original appearance in 2003. The storefront has single-light windows over paneled wooden bulkheads with a transom panel across the front. The entrance - double-leaf glazed doors- is into the canted corner which is supported with an original cast iron column. Cast iron pilasters frame the storefront windows. There are three bays on the second floor: three two-over-two double-hung sash with cast iron windows heads. The entrance to the second floor is gained by a single-leaf paneled door on the right of the façade.

102. NC 1400 Washington Street c. 1870, 1953

A one-story brick commercial building, feeing east, with a flat roof with a corbelled brick cornice. The top two floors of this building were lost during the 1953 tornado and were not rebuilt. The storefront was also changed to be recessed with the recess supported by

square brick columns. Plate glass windows over a brick bulkhead and a single-leaf plate glass door. A full-width canvas awning completes the facade.

103. PL 1401 Washington Street c. 1870

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. The first floor storefront windows are multi-light aluminum with brick bulkheads and the entrance is deeply recessed with double-leaf plate glass doors. The transom panel is covered and there is a corbelled cornice over the first floor bays. There are four bays on the second floor: four two-over-one, double-hung windows with arched brick lintels, covered with shutters. The third floor was lost during the 1953 tornado.

104. PL 1403 Washington Street c. 1870, 1953

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. The first floor storefront has plate glass windows with a center deeply recessed entry with double-leaf aluminum plate glass doors. Following the 1953 tornado, the third floor was removed and the second floor was covered with aluminum. The window opening remain behind the aluminum.

105. C 1404 Washington Street c. 1870, 1953

A one-story brick traditional commercial building, facing east, with a metal-covered gable roof. The storefront windows are set over metal bulkheads and there is a single-leaf glazed door. The building shares a porch, supported by square brick columns, with the building to the left. Originally the building was three stories, but damage from the 1953 tornado resulted in the loss of two floors.

106. PL 1405 Washington Street 1870, 1953, 1970s

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. The third floor was removed after the 1953 tornado. The first floor storefront was altered in the 1970s with an off-center, deeply recessed entry (single-leaf full-light aluminum door flanked by full-length sidelights and aluminum display windows over brick bulkheads. There is a corbelled brick cornice over the first floor bays. There are four bays on the second floor four two-over-one, double-hung windows with arched brick lintels.

107. PL 1406 Washington Street c. 1870, 1953

A two-story brick and stucco traditional commercial building, facing east with a flat roof. The original building was three stories, but the third floor was lost in the 1953 tornado. The storefront is plate glass windows over wooden bulkheads with a single-leaf glazed door. There are three six-over-six double-hung wooden sash on the second floor covered

by shutters. The building shares a porch, supported by square brick columns, with the building to the right.

108. PL 1408 Washington Street c. 1870, 1953

A two-story brick and stucco traditional commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof. Originally there were three stories until the 1953 tornado. There are plate glass windows over brick bulkheads and a single-leaf glazed door. A suspended flat awning runs the width of the facade. There are three windows filled with non-historic sash on the second floor topped with cast iron window heads.

109. PL 1409 Washington Street c.1880, 1970s

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof hidden behind a heavily corbelled parapet. The storefront has two recessed entrances with single-leaf glazed doors and the plate glass windows are placed over tall unpainted brick bulkheads with cast iron vents. A full-width front porch, with a steep shed roof, supported by cast iron posts, was added in the 1970s. There are three bays on the second floor filled with six-over-six double-hung wood windows flanked by shutters.

110. C 1411 Washington Street c.1880, 1970s

A two-story brick and stucco traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof behind a flat, plain parapet. The storefront is divided with two entrances with plate glass windows over tiled bulkheads. The transom panel is covered. The original six bays on the second floor were covered with stucco in the 1970s.

111. NC 1412 and 1414 Washington Street c. 1890, 1970s,

A two-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof. The building was completely changed in the 1970s with new windows added to the storefront, new porch, cornice, brick veneer, and windows on the second floor. Prior to this renovation, the building was divided into two storefronts with single-light plate glass over tiled bulkheads with center entrances filled with double-leaf glazed doors. A transom panel ran across the facade and there were six one-over-one double-hung sash on the second floor.

112. NC 1415 Washington Street c. 1880,1960s, 1980s, 2018

A two-story brick and stucco commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. This building was a traditional commercial with a facade divided into two storefronts with separate entrances and a transom panel running across the width. There were six windows on the second floor with cast iron window heads. The cornice was enhanced with corbelled brick. In the 1960s the building was renovated into a Walgreen's with new sash

and storefront. In the 1980s the building was again renovated with four single-light fixed sash and a recessed entry filled with double-leaf plate glass doors. The second floor windows were filled with new sash. The cornice was added at this time as well. In about 2016, the building burned and in 2018, the roof was removed, new windows and shutters were installed and the building is open to the elements.

113. C 1416 Washington Street c. 1890, 1954

A two-story brick and stucco commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof. The storefront is filled with multi-light display windows over wood bulkheads, center double-leaf glazed doors, a four-light display window, and a single-leaf glazed wood door with one-light transom, which accesses the second floor. There are two bays on the second floor: two-over-two aluminum windows. These changes were made in 1954 following the 1953 tornado. The full-width front porch with a shed roof supported with metal poles was added in the 1970s.

114. PL 1417-1419 Washington Street c. 1880, 1970s, 2003

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof hidden behind a corbelled parapet. There are two storefronts: the left (north) storefront has plate glass windows set over vertical wood bulkheads. Cast iron pilasters flank the storefront. The deeply recessed entry is filled with a single-leaf plate glass door. A transom panel runs the width of the façade and is painted. The right (south) storefront is filled with plate glass windows set over wooden bulkheads, a single-leaf glazed door as the entry, a single-leaf paneled door as the entry to the second floor, and a transom panel that runs across the facade. A one-story porch was built across the building in 2003. There are seven floor-length four-over-six double-hung wood windows on the second floor, enhanced with cast iron window heads.

115. NC 1418 Washington Street c. 1954,1970s

A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof hidden behind a tall plain parapet. The building before it was demolished by the tornado. The original building on this lot was destroyed by the 1953 tornado and this building was then constructed. The storefront was changed in the 1970s from the traditional storefront (windows- bulkhead- transom panel) to a new brick three-bay facade with modern sash.

116. C 1420 Washington Street c. 1954

A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof. The building before it was demolished by the tornado. The storefront is filled with plate glass windows set over brick bulkheads. There are two entrances filled with plate glass doors.

117. PL 1421 Washington Street 1912, 1970s

The Valley Department Store

A six-story brick department store building, facing west, with a flat roof. Originally the first floor was filled with plate glass windows set over brick bulkheads and a suspended awning ran across the width of the building. In the 1970s, the first and second floor windows were changed and a two-story porch was added. Mirrored glass panels were placed over the original two-over-two wood framed windows, all of which remain intact and a two-tiered porch was added to the front and side. The interior retains an almost original appearance with original floors, elevators, staircases.

118. PL 1500 Washington Street c. 1930

A two-story tan brick commercial building, feeing east, with a flat roof enhanced by a patterned limestone cornice. The storefront windows are set over a tiled bulkhead. The entrance is recessed and is filled with a pair of single-leaf glazed doors. There are three bays: two sets of three two-over-two double-hung windows and a center four-part bay with two single-light fixed sash flanked by two-over-two double-hung sash.

119. C 1501 Washington Street c. 1912, 1953,1970s, 2005
Alamo Theater

A two-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof and a plain projecting cornice. The building was originally built as a theater. The first floor was deeply recessed and a marquee extended from the front on the first floor and was supported by a large square brick pier in which the ticket booth was housed. There were three bays on the second floor and the roof was a low gable pierced by at least one chimney. In the 1970s the facade was changed with plate glass windows at the sidewalk and a deeply recessed center entrance. The building suffered substantial damage during the 1953 tornado, and the second story of the facade was subsequently rebuilt with no window openings and covered with stucco. In about 2005, the building was again rehabbed and a balcony was built across the front and north end.

120. PL 1503 Washington Street c. 1880

A two-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. The first floor is filled with plate glass windows and a center recessed entry is filled with a plate glass door. A full-width wood panel covers the transom panel and area above to just under the second floor windows. There are three bays on the second floor: three two-over-two double-hung windows.

121. NC 1504 Washington Street c. 1915,1970s, 2019

A two-story brick, stucco and stone traditional commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof. The storefront was changed in the 1970s with stone veneer and new plate glass

windows. The second floor was totally covered with stucco. In 2019, the stucco was removed from the second floor and five windows were reopened and new two-over-two wood windows were installed. The 1970s storefront was removed and it has not been rebuilt as yet. If it is rebuilt in a traditional manner it will be contributing.

122. PL 1505 Washington Street c. 1952

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. The plate glass windows are set on brick bulkheads and the transom panel is covered by a vertical board panel. There are three louvered windows on the second floor.

123. PL 1507 Washington Street c. 1890, 2018

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. There are plate glass windows set on a brick bulkhead and center double-leaf glazed doors. The transom panel runs across the façade. The two bays on the second floor are new and a full-width metal porch was added in the 2018.

124. NC 1508 Washington Street c. 1890, 1980s

A one-story brick traditional commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof. The original storefront windows are now filled with multi-light windows set in a new brick wall (1980s). The transom panel and the top of the wall are covered by wood board and batten. A porch runs across the front of the building.

125. PL 1509 Washington Street c. 1930 Art Deco
Sears
A three-story stucco Art Deco commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. The storefront is filled with single-light windows set over brick bulkheads and a center entrance with double-leaf glazed doors. Art Deco aluminum panels enhance the corners of the storefront. There is a center bay of vertical fixed sash that runs from the second floor to the third floor. Two windows are set to each side of the center bay on each floor. The stepped parapet is corbelled.

126. NC 1510 Washington Street c. 1890, 1980s

A one-story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof. The original storefront windows are now filled with multi-light windows set in a new brick wall (1980s). The transom panel and the top of the wall are covered by wood board and batten. A porch runs across the front of the building.

127. NC 1512 Washington Street c. 1970s

A modern one story brick commercial building, facing east, with a flat roof. The facade is filled with plate glass windows and a two pair of double-leaf glazed doors.

128. PL 1515 Washington Street 1954

A one-story brick traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. The plate glass windows are set over brick bulkheads and the entrance is a single-leaf glazed door. A metal-covered awning covers the front of the building. The three-story building on the lot was demolished by the 1953 tornado.

129. PL 1517 Washington Street c.1870, 2006

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof hidden behind a corbelled brick parapet. The storefront is filled with single-light sash set over beaded board paneled bulkheads and there is a single-leaf glazed door recessed in the middle of the facade. The storefront is framed by cast iron pilasters and a transom panel runs across the facade. There are three four-over-four double-hung sash on the second floor. A full-width metal porch was added in 2006.

130. PL 1519 Washington Street c. 1892, 2006

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. The storefront is filled with single-light sash set over beaded board panel bulkheads and there is a single-leaf glazed door recessed on the left facade. The storefront is framed by cast iron pilasters. A transom panel runs across the facade. There are two two-over-two double-hung windows on the second floor. A full-width metal porch was added in 2006.

131. PL 1521 Washington Street c. 1924, 1970s

A two-story brick traditional commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof hidden behind a corbelled brick parapet. The storefront is made up of multi-light windows set over wood panels and the entry is a single-leaf glazed door. The transom panel is covered by a shed-covered full-width porch supported with metal poles. The porch was added in the 1970s.

132. PL 1622 Washington Street 1945
Mississippi Hardware Company Building

A three-story brick industrial building with a low gable roof The first floor facade is filled with single and paired six-over-six double-hung metal-framed windows, a pair of plate glass doors, and two loading bay doors. The entire second and third floor facades are filled with multi-light metal-framed pivot windows without separation between them. A suspended metal awning covers the entire first floor. This building was built as a shirt factory. It housed the Mississippi Hardware Company from about 1956 to about 2013.

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.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance
1830-1968

Significant Dates
1953 Tornado
1968 Urban renewal begins

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

R. F. Beck
William Bobb
R. W. Boult, Co.
John Donovan
J. Riley Gordon
T. S. Gregory
Hamilton H. Havis
Reuben Harrison Hunt
W. W. Knowles
Theo. Link
F.M. McGraw
Jean Baptist Mouton
Edward A. Schulte
William A. Stanton
H.L. Stevens and Co.
Edward L. Tilton
Leon C. Weiss

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

The Uptown Vicksburg Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development as the historic governmental, commercial, social, and residential center of Vicksburg. The Uptown Vicksburg Historic District is also locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture as a major concentration of important buildings, including examples of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Tudor Revival, Neoclassical, Mission, Second Italian Renaissance, Shingle, Stick, New Formalism, Craftsman, Art Deco, and Beaux-Arts styles. This proposed amendment extends the end date of the period of significance from 1953 to 1968 and increases the boundary to add three properties (#1, #44, #45) on the east end of the existing district. The end date of 1968 was chosen because it is the year that Urban Renewal began in Vicksburg and radically changed the complexion of the downtown.

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

The Uptown Vicksburg Historic District is historically the governmental, commercial, social, and residential center of Vicksburg. It is significant because it contains a major concentration of architecturally important buildings, including examples of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Tudor Revival, Neoclassical, Mission, Second Italian Renaissance, Shingle, Stick, New Formalism, Craftsman, Art Deco, and Beaux Arts styles.

This proposed amendment extends the period of significance from 1953 to 1968. The end date of 1968 was chosen because it is the year that Urban Renewal began in Vicksburg and radically changed the complexion of the downtown.

Urban Renewal was not the first event to affect Vicksburg. In the summer of 1863, the city was bombarded by the Union Army during General Grant's siege. Some buildings were lost or damaged during the Civil War, the city rebounded quickly, and Vicksburg became Mississippi's largest city from the 1870s through the 1900s.

Although growth slowed due to economic shifts in the twentieth century, downtown was thriving on December 5, 1953, with multi-story buildings extending for nine blocks along Washington Street, two blocks to the west and four blocks to the east. That afternoon, an EF5 tornado etched a path of death and destruction across Vicksburg from the riverfront diagonally through the heart of the business district, then hit residential areas in the northwestern part of town. The path of the twister was reported to be six miles long, beginning in Louisiana, crossing the Mississippi River, hitting De Soto Island, and then coming across the Yazoo Diversion Canal to Vicksburg.[1] The *Vicksburg Post* reported that it struck Vicksburg at the southern end of the Yazoo Canal, swept up Water Street demolishing the railroad shops and most of the wholesale district up to Clay Street. It veered to the northeast and cut a swath across South, Mulberry, Crawford, Washington, Clay, Walnut, China, Monroe, Grove, Cherry, Jackson, Adams, Openwood, Locust, Main, First East, Jefferson, Fayette, Farmer and on across Glass Bayou up the slope of Fort Hill and out in to the National Military Park on Sherman Avenue. [2] On its way across downtown, the tornado clipped the First National Bank (#91), damaging the cornice; then the Stand Theater (#17), collapsing part of the roof and wall; and then hitting the Saenger Theater (Walnut Street Theater), collapsing a wall and bringing the roof down on patrons, killing five children. In all, thirty-eight people were killed, two hundred and seventy were injured and property damage was twenty-five million dollars. The *Vicksburg Evening Post* reported that "scarcely a window in the four block path of the storm escaped." [3]

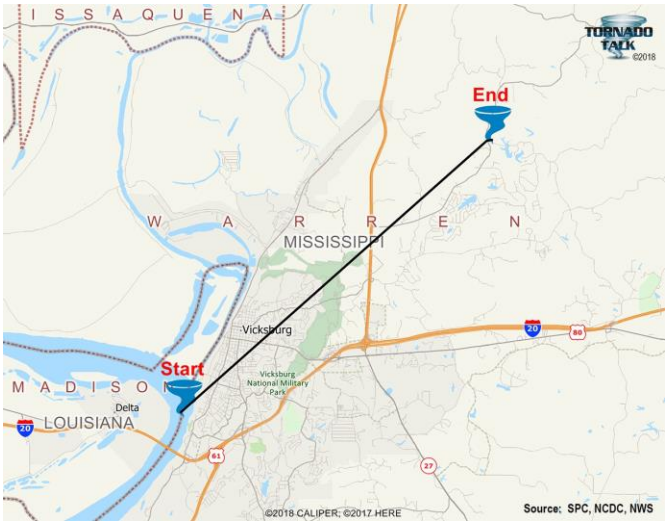


Figure 1: Track of the December 5, 1953 tornado.

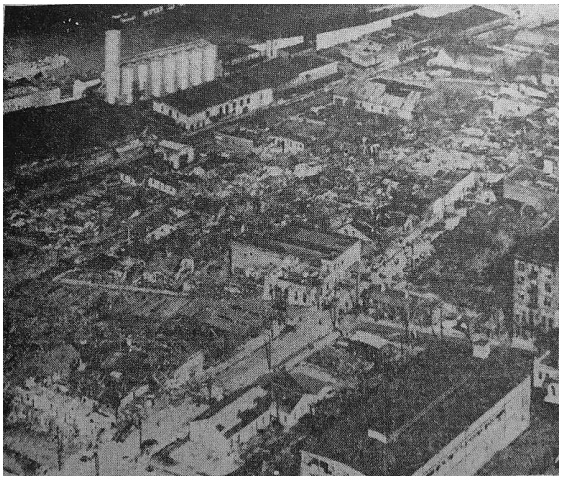


Figure 2: Downtown Vicksburg following the December 5, 1953 tornado. (Associated Press)

[1] "Path of Twister is Six Miles Long, Destruction in Course Nearly Complete." *Vicksburg Evening Post*, December 8, 1953, pg. 1.
[2] "The Week in Vicksburg." *Vicksburg Evening Post*, Sunday, December 13, 1953, pg 2.
[3] "St. Paul's, Other Buildings Among City's Damaged." Vicksburg Evening Post, December 7, 1953, pg. 10.

The two blocks to the west of and below Washington Street were almost completely destroyed. This area was vibrant with retail, wholesale, and warehousing establishments. There were also a great many small residential buildings and a large railroad round house with associated shops. On Washington Street, the principal retail corridor, three buildings had collapsed while many more had damaged roofs and decimated third floors. Because the tornado tracked through the Uptown Historic District, buildings that survived still bear marks of the storm and the repairs made after; these changes are now considered significant in the history of Vicksburg.



Figure 3: 1300 Block of Washington Street, west side (Vicksburg Evening Post)

Vicksburg was declared a major disaster area by President Eisenhower, who sent his personal representative to visit on December 6, 1953. The city hired eighteen engineers to survey the damaged buildings in downtown. Their report, completed on December 12, outlined that the majority of the buildings on Mulberry Street, below Washington Street, were in very bad condition and would need to be demolished. In addition, the buildings on both sides of Crawford Street between Washington and Mulberry streets were in a very dangerous condition and they recommended demolition. One of these buildings had been the home of the Vicksburg Post until a year before when the paper had moved to its new headquarters on South Street (#56). While the newspaper lost power because of the tornado, they continued to report and even printed and delivered the Sunday edition on December 6. This accomplishment won the Post a Pulitzer Prize in 1954 for "distinguished local reporting on a deadline."



Figure 4: 1400 Block of Washington Street, west side (Vicksburg Evening Post)

On Washington Street, the engineers reported that the front walls of many of the buildings in the 1300 and 1400 blocks were no longer tied to the side walls and that upper stories needed to be removed and then the buildings needed to be reassessed. They also recommended the removal of the cornice of the tallest building, First National Bank (#91), and the construction of a pedestrian tunnel



Figure 5: Crawford Street, north side, between Washington and Mulberry Streets (Vicksburg Evening Post)

along both sides of the street in those two blocks.[4]

Within the Uptown district, new one-story buildings replaced the three destroyed buildings and one building that was heavily damaged on Washington Street (#99, #115, #116, #128), third floors were removed from seventeen buildings (#71, #90, #92, #93, #95, #96, #97, #100, #101, #102, #103, #104, #105, #106, #107, #108, #119), some facades were updated to a mid-century modern or International style (#99, #113, #115, until the 1970s when it was renovated, #116), and many metal cornices were removed rather than be repaired. The new modern buildings were simple one-story brick commercial buildings with metal panels or stucco where transom panels would have been designed in the earlier buildings. In the case of 1418 and 1420 Washington Street (#115, #116) narrow aluminum awnings with rounded corners enhanced the facades. The front wall of 1416 Washington Street (#113) had to be rebuilt following the tornado and a sleek stuccoed second floor with metal windows and four squares of brick marching up the right side of the second floor gave a modern look to the 1890s building. The skyline was further changed because of the damage inflicted on St. Paul Catholic Church which was a block east of Washington Street. The 1850s Gothic Revival icon suffered a damaged roof and shattered window, and the organ was damaged by rain. St. John's Hall, which adjoined the sacristy, was destroyed and the sacristy sustained substantial damage. The *Post* reported that "some of the vestments used in the church services were blown out of smashed windows while others suffered water damage."[5] As a result, the rehabilitation of St. Paul was deemed too expensive, the antebellum church was demolished, and a new church was constructed in its place (#30).



Figure 6: St. Paul Catholic Church (Vicksburg Foundation for Historic Preservation)

[4] "Inspectors Report on Damage." Vicksburg Evening Post, December 12, 1953, pg.1.
[5] "Bishop Gerow Tells Of Tornado Damage To St. Paul's Catholic Church." Vicksburg Evening Post, December 9, 1953, pg. 14.

Another blow to historic architecture in downtown Vicksburg was the Urban Renewal Project which began on August 22, 1968. The purpose of the project was to use federal funds to demolish buildings within the "Heart of Vicksburg" that were in poor shape or that were simply vacant, to install utilities underground, and to build parking garages and other sidewalk amenities. The "Heart of Vicksburg" was defined as 100 acres bounded by Jackson Street on the north, Monroe Street on the east, Madison Street on the south and the floodwall on the west. The City of Vicksburg purchased approximately 20 acres of downtown property- 146 parcels- for $2.6 million. The project displaced 46 families, 85 individuals, 95 businesses, and five not-for-profits. Forty-eight buildings on Washington Street in the seven block area were demolished. Money was provided to businesses to "update" their buildings, not restore them, and in fact architects were encouraged to redesign with a Williamsburg or New Orleans theme. The *Vicksburg Evening Post* reported that some of the renovations were "like a touch of old New Orleans" and "reflect the Vieux Carre motif."[6] Today some of the Urban Renewal features have been removed including the pedestrian mall with its curved street, the amphitheater, concrete fountain, and 1970s sidewalk amenities. A number of storefronts have been returned to their historic appearance, but others, remain non-contributing in this amendment because the alterations removed so much historic character.

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. 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.

Heralded as the "Gibraltar of the Confederacy," Vicksburg's location commanding a high bluff 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 Confederate forces surrendered on July 4, 1863.

[6] *Vicksburg Evening Post*. Special Section- Steamboat Jubilee, September 19, 1978.

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 steamboat traffic on the Mississippi River. The period also saw the completion of railroad construction connecting Vicksburg with points north, south, east, and west. 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.[7] The establishment of a comprehensive local streetcar system in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century allowed residential development in suburbs to the north and south of town. In 1890, In and About Vicksburg stated 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." [8] The railroad industry grew, and by 1903 twenty-two passenger trains, plus freight trains pulled into or out of Vicksburg each day. 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 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 decreased from 20,814 in 1910 to 18,072 in 1920. However, Vicksburg continued to improve its infrastructure and construct public buildings. A bond issue approved by a vote of the Vicksburg citizens made $620,000 available for the construction of Central Fire Station, two schools, forty blocks of paving, a concrete river landing, and the paving of roadways within the city cemetery. The largest apartment building constructed in Vicksburg at the time, the Aeolian, was built in 1923 for $375,000 which was clearly a sign that investors believed that Vicksburg would continue to grow. The population increased to 22,943 in 1930 and as a sign of this increase, the large and modern U.S. Post Office and Federal Court House was built on Crawford Street in 1935 and the new Warren County Courthouse was constructed on Cherry 810 Street in 1940, as the population hit 24,460.

Vicksburg continued to grow, adding about 3,500 people by 1950 and then hitting its highest population figure ever of 29,143 in 1960, before beginning a downward progression resulting in that continues today, 2019, with a population of 22,136. During the 1940s and 50s, a number of industries located here bringing opportunities for new jobs and new people to the community. One of the industries located in Vicksburg in 1942 was that of R.G. LeTourneau, the man largely responsible for the invention and development of earthmoving machines in wide use today. Vicksburg was one of four of LeTourneau's factories that supplied bomb casings and seventy percent of all heavy earth-moving equipment used by Allied forces during WWII. In 1955, he

[7] *Vicksburg Evening Post*. "Centennial Siege Edition, 1863-1963," 1963.
[8] Gibraltar Publishing Company. In and About Vicksburg. Vicksburg: Gibraltar Publishing Company, 1890.

built his first mobile off-shore jack-up drilling rig at the Vicksburg plant for Zapata Drilling. During the 1970s, as many as seven rigs were under construction by a work force exceeding 2,000. In 1954, Westinghouse Electric Corporation also built a plant in the city. In 1961, the city and county opened an industrial park on the harbor, providing more employment opportunities. One of the signs that people were moving to Vicksburg was the construction of the Crawford Arms Apartments (#44) in 1963, the largest multi-family building to be built in downtown since the Aeolian Apartments (#3) were finished in 1924.

Tourism opportunities advanced as well with the opening of the Old Court House Museum in 1948 and the relocation of the *Steamer Sprague* to the city in the same year. The *Sprague*, the largest and most powerful sternwheel towboat ever launched, was constructed in 1901. She set world records for the largest tows by pushing 53,200 tons of coal in in May, 1904, and in 1907 breaking that record with a 60-unit, 67,307-ton tow which covered an area of eight acres and measured 1,125 feet by 312 feet. The *Sprague* is also well remembered for the humanitarian service she rendered during the great Mississippi River flood of 1927, by transporting about 20,000 refugees on empty barges from inundated Greenville to the safety of Vicksburg's hills, where the Red Cross had established a "tent city." By the 1940s, diesel engines were far more efficient than steam power and news of the *Sprague's* impending end and subsequent scrapping was announced. A reprieve came from the concerned citizens of Vicksburg who purchased the *Sprague* from the Standard Oil Company and the steamer started its second career as a floating theater for the melodrama *Gold in the Hills*, as the home of a river-related museum, and as the home of the Vicksburg Yacht Club. In addition, she provided a setting for the movie "Showboat." Affectionately called "Big Mama," the *Sprague* burned at the Vicksburg waterfront in 1974. In 1964, the Union gunboat Cairo was salvaged from the Yazoo River and was transported to the Vicksburg National Military Park, which added another attraction for tourists.

Tourism continues in 2019 to be one of the three largest industries in Vicksburg behind the United States government with three installations of the U.S. Corps of Engineers and Vicksburg's four casinos. The downtown area continues to be revitalized with apartments in upper floors and more often now on first floors because of the downturn nationally in the demand for retail space.

9. Major Bibliography References

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Yeager, Lt. John Lynn. *Wrapped in flames. History of the Vicksburg Fire Department, 1837-1976.* Vicksburg: John Yeager, 1976.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
__X_ 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:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
_X_ Other
Name of repository: _Vicksburg Foundation for Historic Preservation _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

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1. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __50_____

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 32,352160 Longitude: -90,88328
2. Latitude: 32,351985 Longitude: -90,881093
3. Latitude: 32,350553 Longitude: -90,880871
4. Latitude: 32,350325 Longitude: -90,878544
5. Latitude: 32,349047 Longitude: -90,876318
6. Latitude: 32,346885 Longitude: -90,876535
7. Latitude: 32,347087 Longitude: -90,880154
8. Latitude: 32,346285 Longitude: -90,883628

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

The boundary is the area included on the Uptown Vicksburg Amendment No. 1 with a small extension on the corner of Adams Street and Crawford Street, to include the building at 1315 Adams, then up Crawford Street to the end of the street to include 1111 and 1115 Crawford Street.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary extension is to add three buildings that should have been included in the last amendment.

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2. 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: August 6, 2019

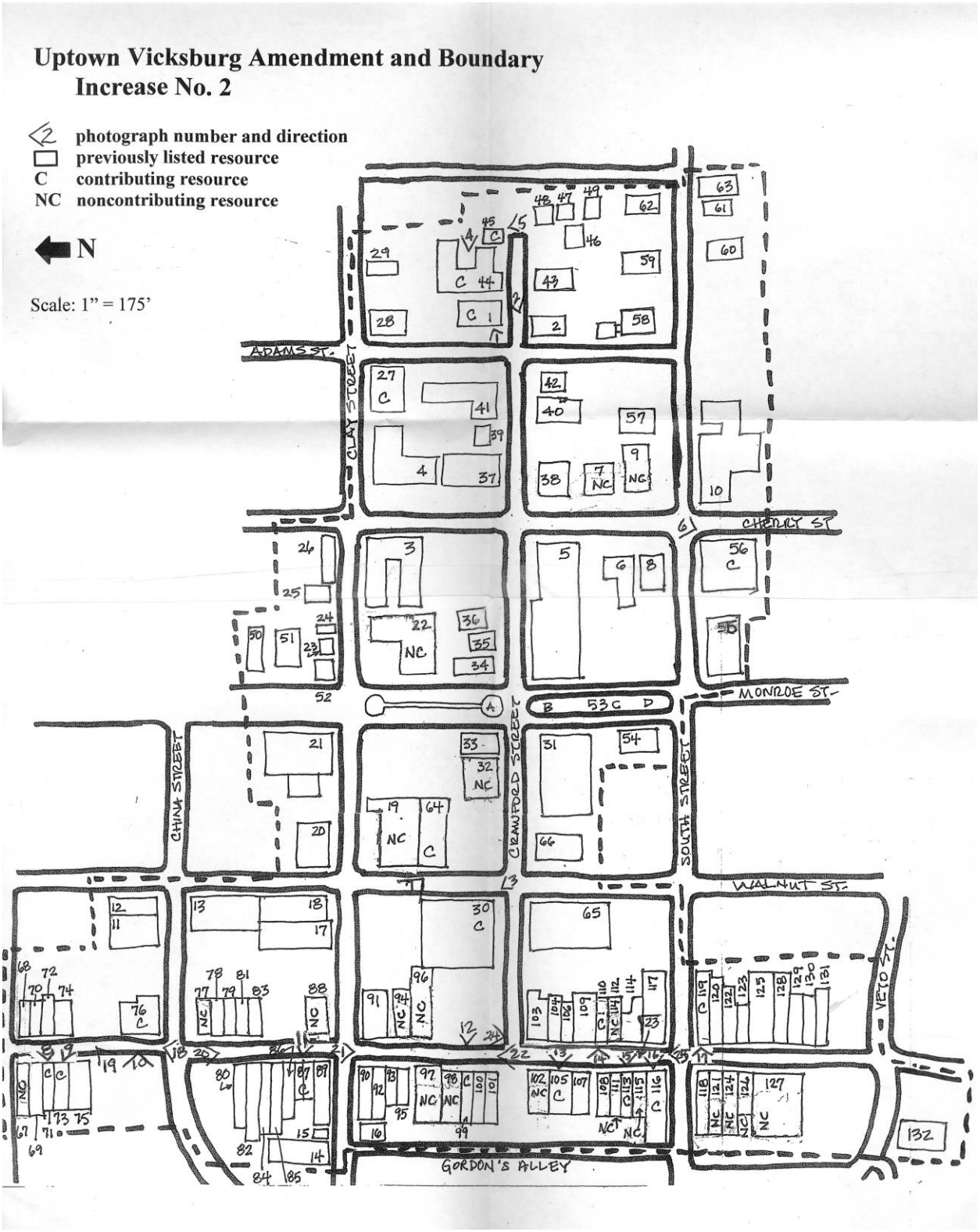
Additional Documentation

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.


Uptown Vicksburg Amendment and Boundary Increase No. 2
photograph number and direction
previously listed resource
C contributing resource
NC noncontributing resource
N
Scale: 1" = 175'
ADAMS ST.
CLAY STREET
CHERRY ST.
MONROE ST.
CRAWFORD STREET
SOUTH STREET
CHINA STREET
WALNUT ST.
VETO ST.
GORDON'S ALLEY

- **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: Uptown Vicksburg Amendment No. 2
City or Vicinity: Vicksburg State: MS
Photographer: Nancy H. Bell
Date Photographed: August 20, 2019

0001 1315 Adams Street (#1), view to east
0002 1012 Clay Street (#27), view to southwest
0003 717 Crawford Street (#30), view to west
0004 1111 Crawford Street (#44), view to west
0005 1115 Crawford Street (#45), view to north
0006 920 South Street (#56), view to southwest
0007 1315 Walnut Street (#64), view to southeast
0008 1104 Washington Street (#71), view to west
0009 1106 Washington Street (#73), view to west
0010 1117 Washington Street (#76), view to east
0011 1220 Washington Street (#87), view to
0012 1318 Washington Street (#99), view to
0013 1404 Washington Street (#105), view to
0014 1411 Washington Street (#110), view to northeast
0015 1416 Washington Street (#113), view to west
0016 1420 Washington Street (#116), view to southwest
0017 1501 Washington Street (#119), view to southeast
0018 1100 Block of Washington Street, view to north
0019 1100 Block of Washington Street, east side, view to northeast
0020 1200 Block of Washington Street, view to south
0021 1300 Block of Washington Street, west side, view to southwest
0022 1300 Block of Washington Street, west side, view to northwest
0023 1400 Block of Washington Street, east side, view to northeast
0024 1400 Block of Washington Street, west side, view to southwest
0025 Washington Street, looking north from South Street

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.


FIRST BAPTIST
MINISTRY BUILDING
1315 ADAMS STREET
FIRST BAPTIST
MINISTRY BUILDING
Adams St

MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0001


Clay Street

MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0002


Walnut St
Crawford
STOP
ALL WAY
BUSINESS
61
HISTORIC
80

MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0003



MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0004


BERKLEY

MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0005


South St
Cherry St
LEFT TURN SIGNAL
Conservatory of the Fine Arts

MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0006



MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0007


1104
1102
1104

MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0008


1106
CLOSED

MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0009


FOR LEAS
Opportunities for:
Restaurant • Office • Ret
601.218.2964

MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0010



MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0011



MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0012


Cocktails
1406

MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0013


ON TIME
Fashions

MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0014



MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0015


THE REAL THING
STOP
ALL WAY
SPACE FOR LEASE
Michael Kimberly
ATA

MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0016


1501

MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0017


THE REAL THING
China
Washington
WELCOME
TO
VICKSBURG
China St

MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0018


STOP

MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0019

MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0020


HIGH ON A HILL
China ST
MARCUS
FURNITU
PAWN

MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0021


Trustmark
FIRST
TRUST CO
Clay
OPEN

MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0022



MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0023



MS_Warren County_Uptown Vicksburg HD Amendment 2 _0024


Crawford St
ONE WAY
HISTORIC VICKSBURG