

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: Wharlest and Exerlena Jackson House _____

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

NA

2. Location

Street & number: 13 Matthews Street _____

City or town: Natchez _____ State: MS _____ County: Adams _____

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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 X statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A X B ___ C ___ D

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

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☒

District

☐

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Wharlest and Exerlena Jackson House

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Name of Property

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

1

Noncontributing

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

0

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Wharlest and Exerlena Jackson House

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(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/Vernacular

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _____

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 Wharlest and Exerlena Jackson House in Natchez, Adams County, is a one-story, U-shaped frame house with cross-gable roof. The U-shaped house achieved its current form c. 1960 when two single-family residences were joined by an enclosed hyphen at the back of the house creating a small courtyard at the front.. The house is located in the Woodlawn neighborhood, one of Natchez's oldest African-American neighborhoods.

Narrative Description

The Wharlest and Exerlena Jackson House is located in the Woodlawn neighborhood in Natchez, Mississippi. The Woodlawn Historic District, listed in 1995, is described as

a large historic district that is locally significant under Criterion A for both African-American history and community planning and development and under Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance extends from 1867 to 1945. The 1867 date represents the subdivision of the Woodlawn suburban estate into building lots (Adams County, Mississippi, Deed Book OO:627). The 1945 date corresponds to the fifty-year eligibility requirement for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Significant dates are 1885, the year that Natchez College was established, and 1913, the year that Prince Street School was built. The establishment of an African-American college and

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the construction of a brick public school building in the neighborhood were important milestones in the social and cultural history of the Woodlawn neighborhood. Before the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the social and cultural lives of Southern African-Americans revolved around their churches and schools. The development of the Woodlawn neighborhood reflects the history of the African-American community in Natchez from Reconstruction through World War II, and the buildings within the district constitute the city's largest and most varied collection of historic vernacular architecture. Many of the buildings have important associations with the history of the African-American community in Natchez.¹

Matthews Street is a one-half block street that runs roughly northwest-southeast off N. Union Street. The properties on the street include single-family residences and vacant lots. The Jackson house is included in the Woodlawn Historic District inventory as Resource # 289. With an early 1950s construction date the house was built outside the period of significance, 1867-1945, and was considered noncontributing.

The U-shaped house is one-story with a cross-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with boxed eaves. [Photo 1] The U-shape resulted from construction of a small hyphen at the rear connecting two separate houses around 1960. Jackson owned the southeastern house built c. 1952, while his mother owned the more northern building, also built in the early 1950s. The houses were combined by Wharlest Jackson, Sr. in the late 1950s to provide more space for a growing family.

The house has Masonite siding with brick wainscoting on all elevations [Photo 2]. The primary entrance, on the south elevation, is a wood, six-panel door. There are a variety of windows, including large picture windows and 6/6 and 2/2 double-hung aluminum windows.

The house has a small yard with a chain link fence.

Interior finishes include hardwood floors composed of one-two inch wide planks, although some rooms are carpeted. The walls are paneled and the ceilings are either plasterboard or dropped acoustic tile [Photo 8]. The interior doors are generally hollow core wood. The kitchen cabinets are pine. [Photo 7] One bathroom retains a tile wainscot.

Heat was generally provided by in-wall gas heaters. [Photo 9]. The house now has a wood stove. [Photo 5]

Although there have been some alterations over time, the residence retains sufficient integrity for National Register eligibility. The footprint reflecting the union of two single family houses made by Wharlest Jackson Sr. remains in place. The scale and massing of the house are unchanged. It remains in the Woodlawn neighborhood with the integrity of location, association and feeling intact.

¹ National Register of Historic Places. Woodlawn Historic District. Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi. #95001250.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ETHNIC HERITAGE; Black

Period of Significance

1967

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Wharlest Jackson, Sr.

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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

The Wharlest and Exerlena Jackson House in Natchez, Mississippi, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for association with Social History and Criterion B for association with Wharlest Jackson, Sr.. Jackson was a leader in the 1960s Civil Rights movement in Natchez. He was assassinated by car bomb in 1967. His murder remains unsolved.

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

The Natchez Movement

With its many antebellum homes built by wealthy cotton planners and the tourism business built on its architectural heritage, Natchez in many ways was representative of the “Old South.” However, following World War II, Natchez also saw the construction of modern industrial plants, including Armstrong Tire and Rubber, International Paper and Johns Manville, providing many union jobs. Although African Americans held some of these jobs, work assignments in the plants were highly segregated, with black employees assigned the most unpleasant tasks.

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Nonetheless, union rules provided the African American employees some protection against the arbitrary dismissals for civil rights activism that many other blacks in Mississippi faced.²

These industrial plants also supported a significant number of white blue collar workers. They provided the membership base for an active Ku Klux Klan. Led by E. L. McDaniel, the Natchez Klan was among the strongest in the state.³

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) had a long presence in the state, with the first chapter established in Vicksburg in 1918, and branches established in Mound Bayou in 1919 and Jackson, Meridian and Natchez in the 1920s. Since the white power structure viewed the organization as a threat to their political, economic and social control of society, membership could result in sanctions, especially in smaller communities. The strength of the local chapters waxed and waned, but by the mid-1960s, the Natchez chapter was actively involved in the civil rights struggle.⁴

By 1961, other national civil rights organizations including the Congress for Racial Equality (CORE), the Students Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) were all active in Mississippi. Some Mississippi civil rights activists recognized the need for the coordination of the efforts of these organizations. The Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), originally created by Aaron Henry, president of the state NAACP, to bring together black leaders for a meeting with Governor Ross Barnett, was reorganized in February 1962 as the central organization that incorporated all the national, state and local groups in the state. COFO included the state NAACP, led by Henry and Medgar Evers, SNCC led by Bob Moses and CORE, led by Dave Dennis. The SCLC and local groups like the Holmes County Voters League were affiliated with COFO.⁵

COFO entered Natchez in the late summer of 1964. A group of SNCC activists led by Dorie Ladner had barely settled into the Freedom House when a bomb destroyed the building next door. The Natchez police chief later told Ladner that the bomb had been intended for them.⁶ The bombing was one of many violent attacks carried out by local white supremacists in 1964 and 1965. Despite the threats, both COFO and NAACP volunteers conducted voter registration drives in Natchez.

George Metcalfe, the president of the local NAACP chapter, was employed at the Armstrong Tire and Rubber plant. When the COFO workers first came to Natchez, they stayed in Metcalfe's house until they found a more permanent residence. Metcalfe's actions drew the attention of the Klan. In January 1965, someone fired a shot through the window of his house and he received

² "Natchez, Mississippi Freedom Movement vs. Ku Klux Klan."
www.crmvets.org/tim/tim65b.htm#1965natchez.

³ John Dittmer. *Local People, The Struggle for Civil Rights in Mississippi*. (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1995), 353.

⁴ Dittmer, 29-30.

⁵ Dittmer, 119-120.

⁶ "Natchez, Mississippi Freedom Movement."

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many threatening telephone calls. He was harassed at work.⁷ In 1965, Metcalfe and other black employees at Armstrong Tire and Rubber, including Wharlest Jackson, begin pushing Armstrong to end segregation in the plant, not only in its facilities, but also in its employment practices. In August 1965, Metcalfe was promoted to a shipping clerk position, a job formerly held only by white employees.⁸ He and eleven other parents filed a desegregation petition with the school board.

On August 27, after completing his first shift in his new position, Metcalfe got into his car in the Armstrong parking lot. When he started the engine, a bomb exploded demolishing the car. However, as civil rights historian John Dittmer wrote, "Miraculously Metcalfe survived, but was hospitalized for weeks, suffering from a fractured arm and leg, lacerations, and a serious eye injury."⁹ No one has ever been charged.

The attack on Metcalfe energized the black community. State NAACP field secretary Charles Evers told a hastily assembled mass meeting to remain peaceful, but Evers said,

if they do it anymore, we're going to get those responsible. We're armed, every one of us, and we are not going to take it.¹⁰

Tensions ran high in the community. Governor Paul Johnson sent the National Guard to Natchez. A federal judge issued an injunction against marches. Evers called for a boycott of white businesses. In October, 300 people were arrested for marching without a permit and sent to the state penitentiary in Parchman, Mississippi. After the federal judge lifted the injunction, an estimated 1200 people marched, now protected by a group of armed blacks, the Natchez Deacons for Defense and Justice. The boycott continued through the fall of 1965, when Mayor John Nosser and representatives of the white business community met with Evers and a NAACP committee and reached an agreement to end the boycott. The city agreed to hire six black police officers, desegregate municipal facilities, appoint a black to the school board and form a biracial committee to discuss race-related issues. The merchants agreed to hire black sales clerks and to use courtesy titles. Although some members of the African American community believed the agreement did not achieve enough, a majority voted to end the boycott at a mass meeting on December 1, 1965.¹¹

The Assassination of Wharlest Jackson

Wharlest Jackson, Sr., was born on December 7, 1930 in DeLeon, Florida to Willie and Effie Jackson. By the time Jackson entered school, the family had moved to Miller's Ferry, Florida, a community settled by freed slaves following the Civil War. Although not much is known about

⁷ Dittmer, 356.

⁸ Natchez, Mississippi Freedom Movement."

⁹ Dittmer, 354.

¹⁰ Dittmer, 354.

¹¹ Dittmer, 360-361.

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Jackson's childhood, he is known to have attended a two-room school on the property of St. Luke's AME Church.¹²

Jackson entered the United States Army and served in Korea. He met his future wife, Exerlena, in Chicago. They married in February 1954 and moved to Natchez, Mississippi. The Jacksons had five children, four girls and one boy. Jackson went to work at the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company. He also became active in the local chapter of the NAACP where he was elected treasurer in 1965 and worked on voter registration drives. When his coworker and fellow NAACP office George Metcalfe was seriously injured in a car bombing in August 1965, Jackson was involved in the protests. Wharlest Jackson, Jr., recalled that he and his siblings were aware of his father's civil rights activity. However the senior Jackson "kept a lot from us kids. There were a lot of tense times around here, a lot of marching."¹³

In addition to his NAACP activities, Jackson was also involved in lobbying Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company to end discriminatory employment practices in the Natchez plant. His efforts were rewarded in 1967 when Armstrong promoted Jackson to a position formerly held only by white employees. Although Exerlena Jackson was concerned that white supremacists might retaliate against him, Jackson saw the job, which included a 17 cent an hour raise, as a good opportunity for him to help his family.¹⁴

On February 27, 1967, Jackson worked his first shift in the new position. As he drove home, a massive explosion destroyed his truck, and Jackson died instantly. The explosion shook the nearby Jackson house and Exerlena shouted, "Oh, Lord, that's Jackson."¹⁵ The bomb caused the truck to break into pieces, coming to rest in neighborhood yards, with some shrapnel actually piercing the walls of two houses. An autopsy report noted that the bomb was placed under the seat "slightly to the left and slightly to the rear of the victim. The enormous magnitude of the injuries inflicted upon this unfortunate man indicated that the explosive device was of a large size."¹⁶

The black community in Natchez responded in force. Approximately 2000 people gathered outside the gates of the Armstrong plant and marched to the site of the explosion. They shared prayers and hymns. The crowd then marched to the Rosehill Baptist Church where state NAACP Field Secretary Charles Evers addressed the crowd. Much of the protest was directed at Armstrong Rubber Company, which many in the crowd believed hired members of the Ku Klux

¹² "Wharlest Jackson, Sr. /Local Korean Vet/National Martyr." <http://www.bigfeettribes.com/riley-or-jackson-we-are-one/wharlest-jackson-sr-local-vet-national>.

¹³ Donna Ladd. "Daddy, Get Up: This Son of Natchez Wants Justice, Too." *Jackson Free Press*, October 26, 2005.

¹⁴ "The Civil Rights and Restorative Justice Project." <http://nuwe9.new/civilrights/wharlest-jackson/>

¹⁵ Stanley Nelson. "Cold Case: The night Wharlest Jackson was murdered-February 27, 1967." *Concordia (LA) Sentinel*, June 5, 2008.

¹⁶ Nelson, "Cold Case."

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Klan.¹⁷ The general feeling was despair, recalled Adams County Justice Court Judge Mary Toles in 2007. "We thought things were getting better," she said, "When Wharlest Jackson was bombed, people felt like it was all starting over. There was a sense of hopelessness." However, Toles also noted that members of the white community reached out to the black community.¹⁸ Writing in the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, veteran reporter Bill Minor noted what he called "a new reaction from the white people" to racial violence,

a perceptible change which found Mississippians overwhelmingly clamoring for prompt arrests and convictions...the spontaneous reaction from the white community, showing a genuineness of feeling and a determination to put an end to terror against Negro...¹⁹

Jackson's murder received national attention. A *Time* magazine article called it "an act of savagery."²⁰ *The Wall Street Journal* reported that Armstrong Tire and Rubber faced competing boycott threats. Leading a protest at the plant, state NAACP field secretary Charles Evers pointed out white employees he believed were members of the Ku Klux Klan. Evers said, "There were eight Kluckers in that bunch, and I didn't see some of the worse ones they've got out here." In response, a white union official told the reporter, "He might have seen eight, he might have seen more. You show me a plant in the South that doesn't have Klansmen working in it."²¹ Armstrong offered a \$10,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of Jackson's killers..

Despite the concern of the white community, rewards offered by Armstrong and others, and the involvement of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, no one was charged with the murder of Wharlest Jackson. As time passed, the case became cold. When the United States Congress passed legislation in 2007 encouraging law enforcement officials to re-open murder cases from the Civil Rights era, the United States Attorney in Jackson, the FBI and local criminal justice officials met and reviewed several cases, including the Jackson case. However, no charges resulted from the meeting. Former Natchez Police Chief Willie Hudson, who had reopened the case in 1998, concluded that the primary suspect was dead.²²

Although the official investigation ended, concern about Civil Rights-era "cold cases" continued to draw the attention of private groups including the Civil Rights and Restorative Justice Project at the Northeastern University School of Law and the LSU Unsolved Civil Rights-era Murders Project at the Manship School of Mass Communications. According to a story broadcast by Baton Rouge television station WAFB9 in 2012, the LSU students examined thousands of pages

¹⁷ Kenneth Fairley. "2000 Negroes Stage Protest Over Bombing." *Clarion-Ledger*. March 1, 1967.

¹⁸ "Wharlest Jackson Remembered." *Natchez Democrat*. February 28, 2007.

¹⁹ W. F. Minor, "Past Trouble Elements Gone as Summer Nears." *The Times-Picayune*, April 2, 1967.

²⁰ "Mississippi. Act of Savagery." *Time*, March 10, 1967.

²¹ Neil Maxwell, "Natchez Race Murder Leaves Negroes, Klan Threatening Company." *The Wall Street Journal*, March 8, 1967.

²² "Civil Rights Murder Probe Starts Friday." *The Natchez Democrat*, July 28, 2005.

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of FBI documents after filing a Freedom of Information request in 2010. The documents reveal the prime suspect was Raleigh J. "Red" Glover, an Armstrong employee from Vidalia, Louisiana, located across the Mississippi River from Natchez. Glover was a leader of a KKK-related group, known as the Silver Dollar Group. Members used silver dollars with their birth years to identify each other. Glover was known to associate with other Klan members in Louisiana and Mississippi and reportedly claimed to be an expert in explosives. Although the FBI developed many informants in the Mississippi and Louisiana Klan groups, they were never able to definitively link anyone to the murder of Wharlest Jackson. Glover died in 1984.²³

The Wharlest and Exerlena Jackson House, still owned by the Jackson family, is a visual reminder of the price paid to achieve civil rights for all. Wharlest Jackson, Sr. was an active member of the NAACP, a voting rights activist and a fair employment crusader. However, some white supremacists were unwilling to see him vote or hold a job that they thought should be reserved for white men and were willing to employ violence to achieve their goals.

The history of violent white response to the Civil Rights movement in Mississippi is documented and recognized by the National Register of Historic Places. Many historians cite the murder of Emmett Till in 1955 as the beginning of the modern civil rights movements. Till, a fourteen year old boy was killed for allegedly whistling at a white woman. Till's murderers were brought to trial but exonerated by a jury. The trial occurred in the Tallahatchie County Courthouse in Sumner, Mississippi. The courthouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places for national significance.²⁴ Medgar Evers, the Mississippi Field Secretary for the NAACP, was assassinated in the driveway of his Jackson home in 1963. The Medgar and Myrlie Evers House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places²⁵ and is a National Historic Landmark. When James Meredith enrolled at the University of Mississippi in 1962, white opponents to integration rioted, resulting in two deaths. The site of the riot is included in the National Historic Landmark Lyceum-The Circle Historic District in Oxford, Mississippi.²⁶ Klansmen killed three civil rights workers, James Chaney, Michael Schwerner, and Andrew Goodman in Philadelphia, Mississippi in the summer of 1964. The Philadelphia Downtown Historic District is listed for national significance, in part, for association with the Freedom Summer murders.²⁷

Because of the statewide significance of the Natchez Movement and Jackson's contributions to it, the Wharlest and Exerlena Jackson House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for statewide significance.

²³ Kevin Thibodeaux and Brian Sibille. "Wharlest Jackson Murder."
<http://www.wafb.com/story/2063067/wharlest-jackson-murder>.

²⁴ National Register of Historic Places. Tallahatchie County Courthouse (Second District), Sumner, Tallahatchie County, MS #07000149

²⁵ National Register of Historic Places. Medgar Evers House, Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi. #0001459.

²⁶ National Historic Landmark. The Lyceum-The Circle Historic District, Oxford, Lafayette County, Mississippi. #0001459.

²⁷ National Register of Historic Places. Downtown Philadelphia Historic District, Philadelphia, Neshoba County. #05000280

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

“The Civil Rights and Restorative Justice Project.” <http://nuwe9.new/civilrights/wharlest-jackson/>

The Clarion-Ledger (Jackson, MS.)

The Concordia (LA) Sentinel

Dittmer, John. *Local People, The Struggle for Civil Rights in Mississippi*. (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1995.

“Mississippi. Act of Savagery.” *Time*, March 10, 1967.

National Historic Landmark. The Lyceum-The Circle Historic District, Oxford, Lafayette County, MS. #08001092.

National Register of Historic Places. Tallahatchie County Courthouse (Second District), Sumner, Tallahatchie County, MS #07000149

National Register of Historic Places. Medgar Evers House, Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi. #0001459.

National Register of Historic Places. Downtown Philadelphia Historic District, Philadelphia, Neshoba County. #05000280.

National Register of Historic Places. Woodlawn Historic District, Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi. #95001250.

The Natchez (MS) Democrat

“Natchez, Mississippi Freedom Movement vs. Ku Klux Klan.”
www.crmves.org/tim/tim65b.htm#1965natchez.

Thibodeaux, Kevin and Brian Sibille. “Wharlest Jackson Murder.”
<http://www.wafb.com/story/2063067/wharlest-jackson-murder>.

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The Times-Picayune (New Orleans, LA).

The Wall Street Journal

"Wharlest Jackson, Sr. /Local Korean Vet/National Martyr."

<http://www.bigfeettribes.com/riley-or-jackson-we-are-one/wharlest-jackson-sr-local-vet-national>.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

☒ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 001-NAT-3289-DNC _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property Less than 1 acre

Wharlest and Exerlena Jackson House

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Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

See Continuation Sheet

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

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

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

Adams County Parcel #0014 006 0007. Described in the Adams County Chancery Clerk Records Book C#, Page 2015-0050 as "H&L 39 College Hill Pt# 14 41010" of Section 13, Township 7N, Range 3W.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the city lot historically associated with the Wharlest and Exerlena Jackson House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: William M. Gatlin, Architectural Historian _____
organization: Mississippi Department of Archives and History _____
street & number: P.O. Box 571 _____
city or town: Jackson _____ state: MS _____ zip code: 39205-0571 _____
e-mail bgatlin@mdah.ms.gov _____
telephone: 601-576-6951 _____
date: December 30, 2016 _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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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: Wharlest and Exerlena Jackson House

City or Vicinity: Natchez

County: Adams State: Mississippi

Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH Chief Architectural Historian

Date Photographed: April 28, 2016

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

- 1 of 11. Exterior. Camera facing northwest.
- 2 of 11. Exterior. Camera facing southwest.
- 3 of 11. Exterior. Camera facing west.
- 4 of 11. Exterior. Camera facing south.
- 5 of 11. Interior. Living room. Camera facing south.
- 6 of 11. Interior. Living room. Camera facing east.
- 7 of 11. Interior. Kitchen. Camera facing east.
- 8 of 11. Interior. Bedroom. Camera facing north.
- 9 of 11. Interior. Space Heater. Camera facing west.
- 10 of 11. Interior. Bedroom. Camera facing north.
- 11 of 11. Interior. Bedroom. Camera facing west.

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County and State

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.

















