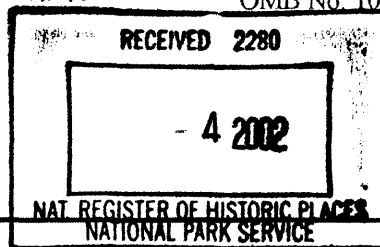


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



1. Name of Property

historic name Acona Church, Cemetery, and School
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number State Highway 17 not for publication N/A
city or town Lexington vicinity X
state Mississippi code MS county Holmes code 51 zip code 39095?

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 _____ nationally _____ statewide
X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Kenneth H. P. P. P.
Signature of certifying official

JAN. 23, 2002
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
[] determined eligible for the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
[] determined not eligible for the National Register
[] removed from the National Register
[] other (explain): _____

Edson A. Beall

Bay
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Acona Church, Cemetery, and School

County and State Holmes, Mississippi

Page #2

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check only one box.)

Category of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources.)

☒ private

☐ public-local

☐ public-state

☐ public-Federal

☒ building(s)

☐ district

☒ site

☐ structure

☐ object

Contributing

2

1

3

Non-contributing

0 buildings

 sites

 structures

 objects

0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the NR

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Religious
Education
Religious
Social

Sub: church
school
cemetery
grange hall

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Religious
Religious
Vacant

Sub: church
cemetery
not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Vernacular Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete, brick
roof composition, metal
walls wood
other stone/marble, granite

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition on continuation sheet/s.)

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.) N/A

- ☒ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
☐ B removed from its original location.
☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
☒ D a cemetery.
☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
☐ F a commemorative property.
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture ☐

☐

☐

☐

Period of Significance 1874-1951 ☐

Significant Dates c. 1874, 1899, 1903 ☐

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A ☐

Architect/Builder Unknown ☐

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS) N/A

- ☐ 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 #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other state agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Name of property Acona Church, Cemetery, and School

County and state Holmes, Mississippi

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Acona Church, cemetery, and school, located 12 miles north of Lexington in Holmes County, MS, on the south side of State Highway 17, consists of three elements: a two-story, frame, hip-roofed, rectangular, weather boarded building with elements of vernacular late Greek Revival style; a well-maintained cemetery; and a deteriorating one-story frame, L-shaped former school building located in a tree-shaded, 3 acre lot. The buildings and the cemetery form the focus of the residential Acona Community. The church and cemetery sit relatively close to Highway 17 following the highway improvements carried out in 1955-56.

The church and the cemetery behind it, face west. The separate school building faces north from near the southern boundary of the property. The cemetery, still in use, includes burials and funerary markers dating from 1899. A chain link fence has been erected around the cemetery, the grounds of which have several mature trees and shrubs. A gravel road from the highway to near the church facade continues in a curve toward the former school building. A path leads from south of the church to the cemetery at the eastern end of the property.

Acona Church, first structure on the property, is a rectangular, wood framed building under a medium-pitched, front-hipped roof with boxed eaves. Its two-story facade has integral upper and lower porches with simple chamfered wood posts, flush tongue-and-groove facing, four-panel, wooden doors, and milled balusters and rails at the second floor level. (See photo #1.) The upper porch has a single door to the right, at the top of a straight flight of wooden stairs from ground-floor porch level. The ground floor level porch has two large, single-leafed, wooden doors located equi-distant from the north and south elevations. The staircase to the upper floor begins adjacent to the northern door and lands near the corner with the southern elevation. The baluster and rails on the stairs match those on the upper porch. The lower porch has a concrete slab floor, concrete steps, and modern metal railings from a remodeling effort in the 1970s. (See photo # 2.) A small bathroom was added in the area under the stairs during this repair work.

The southern elevation of the church is six bay, with the porch opening to the left and five evenly-spaced windows on both levels. Windows on both floors are 6/6 double hung. Those lighting the sanctuary have original, plain lights in the bottom sash and upper lights of colored glass. Surrounds have edge boards and wooden sills. Roof details match those on the facade. The foundation is short stone piers. (See photo # 3.)

The rear, eastern elevation has roof and foundation details matching other elevations. Two windows are located on each level, one toward each corner of the building, leaving the center solid. (See photo # 4.)

The northern elevation matches the southern in its physical details. (See photo #5.)

Several original interior features survive in Acona Church. (See photos 6,7.) Interior ceiling and walls are flush tongue and groove boards. Floors are covered by tongue and groove boards. The sanctuary has a central row of milled, square, wooden support columns running its full length. An open, "vestibule" area at the rear gives access to the two wide aisles that separate the three ranks of wooden pews. A dividing rail runs the length of the church, separating the central pews into mens' and women's sections. The altar and the choir section are raised on a platform that is also distinguished from the worship area by a curving, mahogany-stained railing with kneeling benches for Communion at floor level. (See plan.)

The Acona Cemetery is located to the east of the church. The rectangular cemetery is fenced by chain-link, with gates for vehicles and pedestrians in the west side, facing the rear of the church. Well-kept and dotted with old shrubs and trees, the cemetery has good examples of late 19th and early through mid-20th century funerary sculpture. The cemetery is still in use. (See photo #8.)

The second building on the grounds is the Acona School, established in 1903. The school is a one-story frame, L-shaped building which faces north toward Highway 17 and the southern elevation of the church. A double-leafed door, in a plain surround including a two-light overlight, is centered on the school's seven-bay facade. (See photo # 9.) Three 4/4 double-hung windows in plain frames are located to either side of the central entry. Original doors have been replaced with hollow core doors. The side-gabled metal roof over the facade has boxed eaves and milled cornice and fascia moldings. The building is sided with weather board. Short brick foundation piers are crumbling at several points, with the eastern end of the main building and the southernmost section of the rear wing in the most jeopardy.

Only the eastern end of the main structure is accessible at the rear, with the southern elevation of the rear wing encroached on by vegetation. The visible southern portion is weather boarded, has gable returns with details matching those on the facade, one 4/4

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7.8 Page 2

Name of property Acona Church, Cemetery, and School

County and state Holmes, Mississippi

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY, CONTINUED

double-hung window to the right (east) and a four-panel door with wooden steps to the left.

The western elevation is a gabled wing nearly matching the facade. It has central double doors with overlights (now permanently screened over, steps removed.) and two 4/4 double-hung windows to the left, three to the right. Doors are five-panel, wood. (See photo #10.) Roof and foundation details match those on the facade.

Little of the rear (southern) elevation of the building is accessible. It appears to match other elevations in window and door detail, with several of the windows covered by boards.

The interior of the school is faced with beadboard. Window surrounds are plain and interior doors are five-panel, single-leafed wood. The floors are tongue-and-grooved oak. Interior spaces in the school have been altered during its use, from the mid-20th century on, as a community center. A beadboard-faced raised stage is located in the northwest corner. (See photo #11.) Currently, the space to the front (east) of the stage is open the length of the building except for the partitioned room, now the kitchen, at the east end. Two rooms are located at the south side of the stage, in the western-facing rear ell. Makeshift "walls" between the open rooms adjacent to the stage and the end rooms in each wing are created by removable vertical wood panels. (See plan, photo #12.)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Acona Church, Cemetery, and School, on the south side of Highway 17 about 12 miles north of Lexington in Holmes County, MS is significant at the local level for its vernacular architecture, its funerary monuments, and its history as a surviving church and school complex of the late 19th and early 20th century. The buildings, with their intact materials and plans, offer examples of late 19th and early 20th century rural building practices and styles. Historic school houses are becoming increasingly rare in Mississippi and throughout the nation. A school in combination with an early post-bellum church and its associated cemetery, is a combination once common but now rare. An ongoing survey of Mississippi's surviving school buildings of historic age, conducted by staff members of the Historic Preservation Division of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, has found that few intact schools at least 50 years of age survive. (Interview with Jennifer Baughn)

Historic summary

An early stage relay station in the area gave rise to the Caucasian community. According to oral history, "Acona" is an interpretation of the word Native Americans used as their equivalent of "Whoa!" a common expression at a stage stop. Also in the area shortly after the community was established were a tanyard, a post office, cotton gins, and a millenary store. ("When Indians Yelled Acona..." Durant Plain Dealer, Special Edition, July 1, 1976, n.p.)

The first documentation of the church is minutes recording the establishment of a new Methodist Church in Acona and a deed record showing the sale of two-and-a-half acres of land from Mrs. A.P. Landfair to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in 1875. (Holmes County Probate Records, Deed Book #3, p. 290.) The deed specifies that the trustees "shall build...a house two stories high. The first story to be used as a place of worship for use and benefit of the Methodist Episcopal South. The upper...story to be used as a Grange Hall for the use of Acona Grange No. 265, and is further trust and confidence that a portion of said lot...may be set apart as a public cemetery..." (See copy of 1889 photo of church facade, congregation.)

The history of the Acona community was written in 1960 by Mrs. J.D. Williams as the first in series of sketches of historic communities in Holmes County to be published in the Lexington Advertiser. ("History" typescript in the care of Miss Clara Daniels, Acona.) Acona Church was formed after the Civil War, drawing its members from neighboring churches and communities, particularly the ante-bellum Sweetwater Church, Black Hawk Church and others. ("History," p. 1) "From the day of its birth the present church has been the axis upon which the life of the community revolved," the history says. "It has been responsible for the high moral and spiritual tone for which the community is recognized." (Ibid., p. 2) Mrs. Williams said she wrote her historical account of the church and

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

Name of property Acona Church, Cemetery, and School

County and state Holmes, Mississippi

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE, CONTINUED

Historic Summary, continued

community using church minutes and quarterly conference records, newspaper clippings, Chancery Court documents, and oral histories.

Two women, Mrs. Landfair and her kinswoman, Mrs. Sara Garrell, were among the 11 charter members of the Acona Church. The Trustees paid Mrs. Landfair \$25 for "three and one-half acres of beautiful wooded land." (History, p. 3) John A. Hamilton is recorded as the architect and supervisor of the building. Mrs. Hamilton conjectures that he was aided in church construction by other church members and by "trained ex-slave artisans." Mrs. Williams recorded the memories of Sam D. Bailey, who as a teenager, "sat a-top a load of lumber" driving his father's wagon home from Vaiden to the construction site. Materials were delivered to Vaiden or Lexington by train and collected by horse or mule-drawn wagons, the trip sometimes requiring an overnight camp-out. (Ibid.) Based on the surviving church, the wagons were loaded with milled tongue-and-groove boards and construction timbers, four-panel doors, and "fancy" milled moldings.

During the era in which the church was built, Holmes County and the rest of the south was struggling to recover from the Civil War. The "Reconstruction" era, which began with Federal troops, regulations, and "elected" officials imposed on local and state governmental systems. By 1874, the traditional local politicians were regaining control of local and regional politics and a revised version of an agrarian society, one directed by and for local merchants and farmers, was taking hold. The decision to establish a new church and construct a new building would have been a somewhat risky one, but an important measure of the community's collective will to display its "recovery." The inclusion of a Grange in the building partnership probably indicates that members of the church were also involved in Grange activities and saw the agricultural association as additional financial and physical support.

Mrs. Williams' history names John A. Hamilton, one of the members of the church building committee, as the "architect and supervisor of the building." (p.4) Her sources indicated that Hamilton did the skilled labor, probably aided by "trained ex-slave artisans and a few of the more energetic members of the new church." They completed the church in 1876, and it has undergone few substantial changes since. The area for the choir was enlarged and re-arranged in 1921, she notes. As the church congregation grew and times grew better, the church gained strength financially and increased its influence through revivals, Sunday schools, missionary efforts, and related public school activities, the history indicates. A parsonage, the former home of Edwin H. Crippen, was purchased and furnished in 1916, the same year that Acona Church was made a "station" on the Methodist circuit. (The parsonage has since been altered? Sold?) The church has since survived the Great Depression and the vicissitudes of the modern world and a dwindling congregation, managing to continue its services in the community every third and fourth Sunday of each month.

Grange activities at the building have not been documented, but are believed to have continued into the first few years of the 20th century, Mrs. Daniels says. Grange organizations grew out of the "unprecedented agricultural expansion" that took place following the Civil War. (Nordin, D. Swen. Rich Harvest, p. 14.) Nordin says that an increase in farm acreage and productivity resulted in lower market prices and a conflict arose between "Jeffersonian agrarianism and the new industrial urbanism." (Ibid., p.3) A man named O.H. Kelley, who was appointed to assess postwar southern agricultural conditions, later helped organize the Grange, using the model of fraternal organizations like Masons, to give regional farmers a collective voice in agricultural production and marketing. Although the Grange declared itself "not class-oriented," allowing membership for farmers at all economic levels, it prohibited membership by African-Americans and other minority groups. A separate "Council for Laborers" was started in the south for minority farmers. (Ibid. p. 32)

Acona Cemetery was established in 1899, when a church committee was established and authorized to lay out lots and sell them for \$7 apiece, with "proceeds to be used for upkeep." ("Acona Methodist Church and Cemetery," printed information in keeping of Mrs. Clara Daniels, no date, no paging) A listing of burials shows several family groupings and individuals prominent in Acona's history. The cemetery fund, thus established, later became instrumental in helping to finance the purchase and furnishing of the parsonage.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Name of property Acona Church, Cemetery, and School

County and state Holmes, Mississippi

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE, CONTINUED

Historic Summary, continued

A school for the Acona Community was organized before the church, Mrs. Williams' history says. (p.1) The first school, a log "hut," was replaced in 1870 by a frame building that was named Woodlawn School. Woodlawn School was located about two miles south of Acona, according to Mrs. Clara Daniels, current church historian. It had a "comprehensive curriculum with excellent teachers and gave a good rudimentary education to the boys and girls enrolled in it," the history says. (Ibid.) Woodlawn remained in operation until a modern, consolidated school was built in Acona in 1903. Mrs. Daniels, current church historian, has copies of minutes from the Holmes County Board of Supervisors' meeting on Nov. 2, 1903, that say the Trustees of the Acona High School "are authorized to receive the function...and apparatus (sic.) from the old Woodlawn School, having been transferred by the School Board..." The old school and its lot were sold off.

Acona's new school was spacious, with large windows and large classrooms finished with beaded, tongue-in groove boards. The building as it exists today has a raised stage area at the west end and two wings forming an L with the stage at the central corner. Models for turn-of-the-20th-century schools often incorporate auditoriums or multi-purpose staging areas, so Acona would have been an example of modern school design. Some of the partitions that divided off classroom spaces have survived. (See plan.) but the building has been used as a community center for many years, so it is difficult now to know how the building was originally used.

Acona became a "Consolidated" school in 1910, when the nearby Downer and Cedar Glen Schools were incorporated into it. (First Consolidated School Puts Acona on Map," Lexington Herald, Sept. 22, 1977, p.1) School consolidation was the result of southern state's efforts to improve local schools and make them more economical to run, once public education had been mandated and established in both cities and counties. Concurrent efforts to improve roads throughout the south, and the refinement of motorized vehicles to transport pupils also encouraged "grouping" regional school-age populations.

Following methods and procedures developed by other states, Mississippi enacted its legislation enabling and encouraging school consolidation in rural areas in 1910. Legislation providing for transportation for rural school students was adopted two years later, in 1912. (Pearson and Fuller, Education in the States. Historical Development and Outlook, Chapter 255, p. 40.) This was the same year that Cedar Glen and Downer Schools were consolidated into Acona. Holmes County's immediate entry into the consolidation process was undoubtedly aided by the fact that W.H. Smith, an educator from that county, had been appointed the state's first superintendent for rural schools, also in 1910. (Ibid., p. 652) Smith became overall State Superintendent of Schools in 1914. A state report on the progress of consolidation in 1914 shows Holmes County with "6 consolidated schools, 15 teachers, 8 wagons, and 130 children transported." (Pearson and Fuller, Chapter 255, p. 44)

In their annual reports to the Mississippi State Legislature, a succession of State School Superintendents described the successes and failures of the local consolidation efforts. The 1905-07 report says "No one questions that consolidation of rural schools goes far towards solving the rural school problem. In Mississippi, there are many communities where consolidation is impracticable unless some means is provided for transporting pupils who live several miles from the school." That year, the County Superintendents adopted a report on 'The Consolidation of Schools' suggested joining two or more neighboring schools to reduce the costs of teacher pay and use the savings for transportation of students. (pp. 14,15) W.H. Smith, then Supervisor of the Holmes County School District, reported that his districts' needs included better teacher training, better schoolhouses and equipment, a more flexible curriculum, and "a stronger faith in the efficacy of schools, the dignity of teaching." (p.55)

The 1907-09 report notes that "A number of Southern states, notably Louisiana and Virginia, are following the method in the north and the west, of consolidating their schools by means of transportation. This report quoted Virginia sources which said that "although roads in some counties were unsuitable for pupil transportation, "...one thousand communities in the state can use this method now, and hundreds more will use it if a definite system of state aid enables the local communities to macadamize and otherwise improve the highways. Good roads and good schools should go together." (1907-09 State Superintendent's Report, pp. 10-11)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8.9 Page 5

Name of property Acona Church, Cemetery, and School

County and state Holmes, Mississippi

Section 8

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE, CONTINUED

Historic Summary, continued

By the time "Bulletin No. Ten" was printed by the state system in 1917, Holmes County's rural system appeared to be shrinking, with the same six schools, but 14 teachers, 7 wagons, and 114 pupils transported. Acona's Consolidated School served all school grades from 1910 to 1928, when the high school students began attending school in nearby Lexington. Elementary school students remained at Acona until 1944, after which all local students were transported daily to Lexington. (Newspaper clipping from Lexington Herald, Sept 22, 1977, n.p., in keeping of Mrs. Clara Daniels) No longer in use as a school, the building was adopted by the Acona Community for a Community Center, which it remains to this day.

The Acona Church, Cemetery, and School are significant man-made buildings and sites which have survived to demonstrate the will of small, rural communities to overcome the economic hardships of the Civil War and create new civic and social forms that would bind the community together and make it viable.

Section 9

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Baughn, Jennifer. Survey and Registration officer, Historic Preservation Division, Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

Daniels, Mrs. Clara, historian of Acona Church, School, and Cemetery, interviewed by Joan Embree, architectural historian in April, 2001, and fall, 2001, at the church and by telephone.

Holmes County, Mississippi. Probate Court and Land Deed Records, 1874-1950. Holmes County Courthouse, Lexington, Mississippi.

"Holmes County" Vertical File of collected newspaper clippings, materials, in the Special Collections Division, Mitchell Memorial Library, Mississippi State University, Starkville, MS.

Nordin, D. Swen. Rich Harvest: A History of the Grange. Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 1974.

Pearson, Jim B. and Edgar Fuller. Education in the States, Historical Development and Outlook. Washington, D.C.: National Education Association of the U.S., 1969.

"State Superintendent of Schools Reports." Printed reports to the Mississippi State Legislature from 1905-07, 1907-09, 1914. Copies held at the Special Collections Division, Mitchell Memorial Library, Mississippi State University, Starkville, MS.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>16</u>	<u>777620</u>	<u>3684800</u>	3	<u>16</u>	—	
2	<u>16</u>			4	<u>16</u>	—	—

— See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joan Embreeorganization Preservation Consultantdate Nov. 18, 2001street & number 1364 Lake Valley Roadtelephone (662) 324-0410city or town Starkvillestate MS zip code 39759

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Acona Church, Attn: Clara Danielsstreet & number 4383 Bell Bottom Road telephone (662) 834-4965city or town Lexingtonstate MS zip code 39095

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Section 10 Page 6

Name of property Acona Church, Cemetery, and School

County and state Holmes, Mississippi

Section 10

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

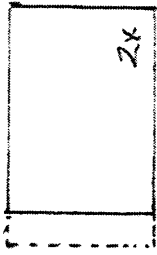
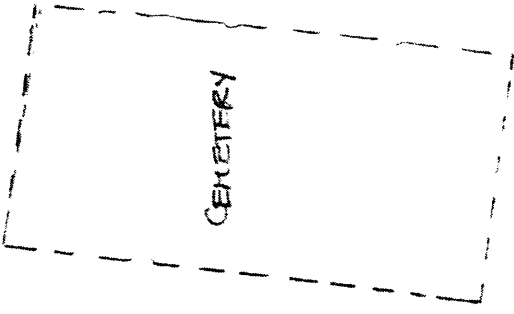
Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the two-and-a-half original acres and the added half-acre of the Acona Church, Cemetery and School complex.

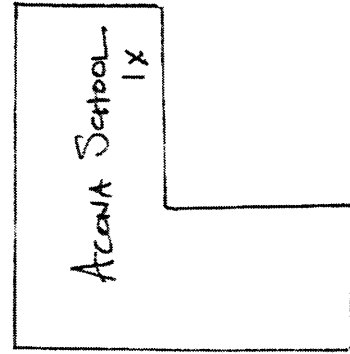
Acoma Church, School, & Cemetery
vic. Lexington, Holmes Co., MS

MS HWY 17

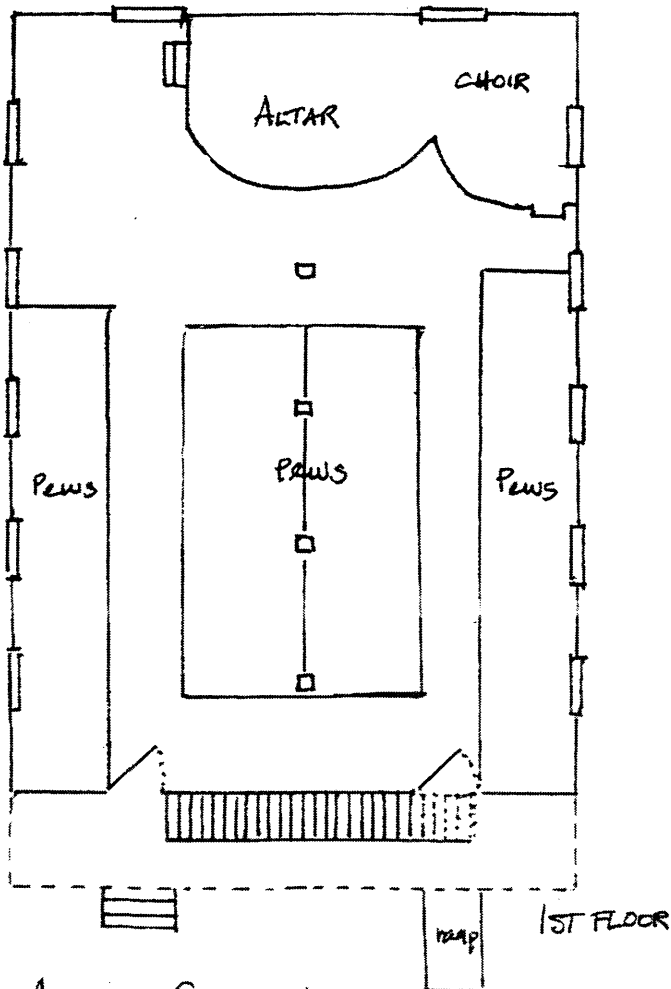
TO LEXINGTON



Acoma Church

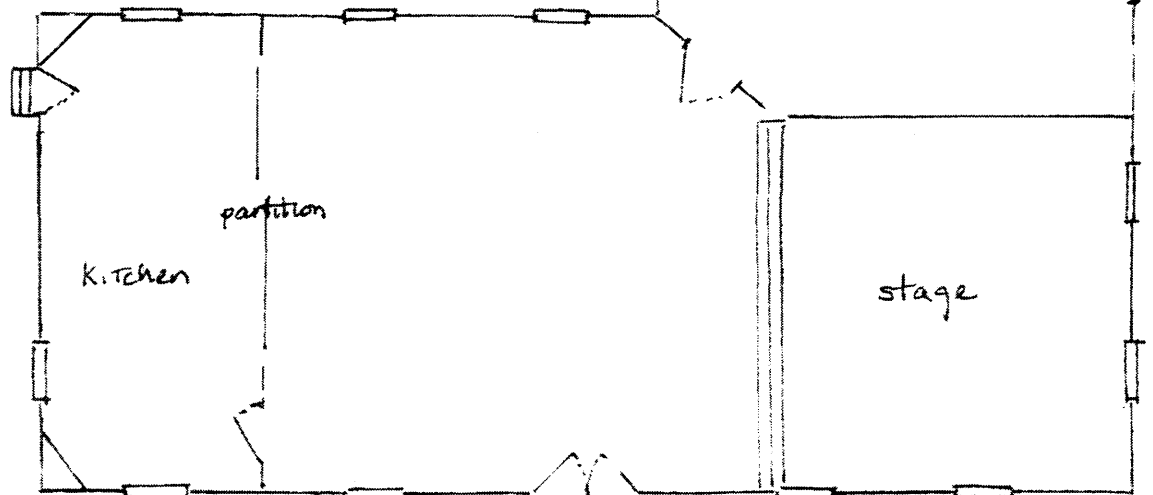


A CONA CHURCH & SCHOOL

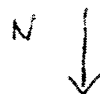
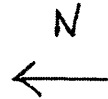
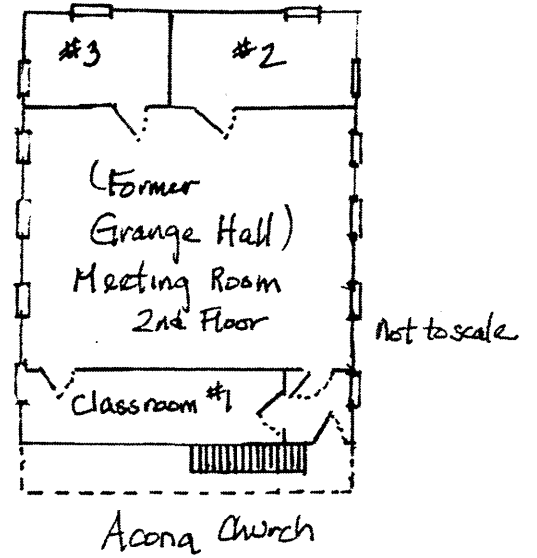


A CONA CHURCH

Scale - $\frac{1}{4}" = 3'$



A CONA SCHOOL



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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 7

Name of property Acona Church, Cemetery, and School

County and state Holmes, Mississippi

The following information is the same for all photographs:

- (1) Acona Church, Cemetery, and School
- (2) Acona, Holmes County, Mississippi
- (3) Joan E. Embree, preservation consultant
- (4) April, 2001
- (5) Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Photo 1-- View of the church facade, view from west

Photo 2 -- View of entry porch, view from west

Photo 3 -- View of south elevation, view from south

Photo 4 -- View of east elevation, view from east

Photo 5 -- View of north elevation, view from northwest

Photo 6 -- View of choir and altar area, view from west

Photo 7 -- View of original communion rail and altar, view from west

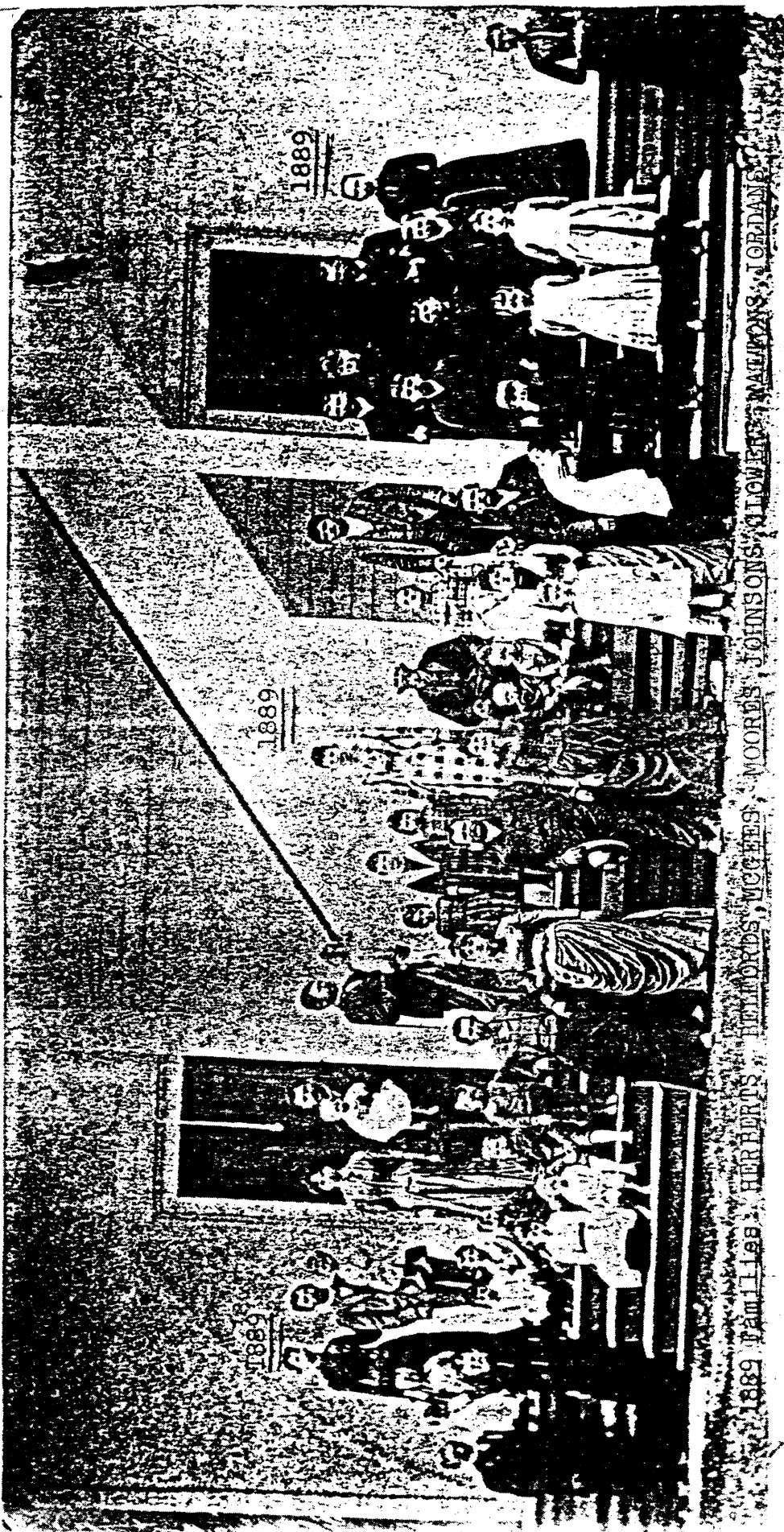
Photo 8 -- View of cemetery, view from west

Photo 9 -- View of school building facade, view from northeast

Photo 10 -- View of west elevation, Acona School, view from northwest

Photo 11 -- View of school interior, stage area, view from east

Photo 12 -- View of school interior, into southwest wing, view from north



in blue and red
 and to be
 in and here



ACONA CHURCH

VIC. LEXINGTON, HOLMES GY., MS

FACADE, VIEW FROM WEST

PHOTO 1 OF 12



ACONA CHURCH

VIC. LEXINGTON, HOLMES GY., MS

TWO-STORY ENTRY PORCH, STAIRS, VIEW FROM NORTHWEST
PHOTO 2 OF 12



ACONA CHURCH

VIC LEXINGTON, HOLMES CTY, MS

SOUTH ELEVATION, VIEW FROM SOUTH

PHOTO 3 OF 12



ALONA CHURCH

Vic LEXINGTON, HOLMES GY, MS

EAST ELEVATION, VIEW FROM EAST

PHOTO 4 OF 12



↑
Travis
Baptist
Church
1880-1881
1000
1000
1000
1000
1000

ACONA CHURCH

Vic LEXINGTON, HOLMES CTY, MS

NORTH ELEVATION, VIEW FROM NORTHWEST

PHOTO 5 OF 12



ACONA CHURCH

VIC. LEXINGTON, HOLMES CTY., MS

VIEW OF RAISED ALTAR, CHOIR AREA, VIEW FROM WEST
PHOTO 6 OF 12



ACONA CHURCH

VIC. LEXINGTON, HOLMES CTY, MS

ALTAR AREA, VIEW FROM WEST

PHOTO 7 OF 12



ACONA CEMETERY

VIC. LEXINGTON, HOLMES CTY., MS

CEMETERY GROUNDS, VIEW FROM WEST

PHOTO 8 OF 12



ACONA SCHOOL

VIC. LENNETON, HOLMES CTY, MS

FACADE OF SCHOOL, VIEW FROM NORTHEAST

PHOTO 9 OF 12



ACONA SCHOOL

VIC. LEXINGTON, HOLMES CTY., MS

NORTH ELEVATION, VIEW FROM NORTHWEST

PHOTO 10 of 12



ACONA SCHOOL

VIC. LEXINGTON, HOLMES CTY., MS

STAGE AREA, VIEW FROM EAST

PHOTO 11 OF 12



ACONA SCHOOL

VIC. LEXINGTON HOLMES GY, MS

VIEW INTO SOUTHWEST WING, VIEW FROM NORTH

PHOTO 12 OF 12