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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

JUL 28 1993

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name

other names/site number Uptown Vicksburg Historic District

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by Locust, South, Washington & Clay Streets not for publication city, town Vicksburg vicinity

state Mississippi code MS county Warren code 149 zip code 39180

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private public-local public-State public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s) district site structure object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of Vicksburg, MS (Part I: Architectural Resources)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 18

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official: Kenneth H. P. Deal

Date: July 16, 1993

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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):

Entered in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper: Deborah Lynn

Date of Action: 8/19/93

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
Commerce/Trade: business
Government: city hall
Education: library
Religion: religious facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
Commerce/Trade: business
Religion: religious facility
Social: civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate
Greek Revival
Gothic Revival
Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
walls weatherboard, shingle, brick
limestone, stucco
roof asphalt, ceramic tile, tin
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Uptown Vicksburg Historic District is the governmental, commercial and social center of Vicksburg, Mississippi and is comprised of sixty-eight (68) buildings dating from 1830 to the 1970s, one site, one fountain, and three monuments. Its period of significance extends from 1830 to 1940 which includes sixty-one resources or 83% of the resources within the district boundaries.

This district is roughly rectangular and its terrain is gently rolling sloping to the west. Many of the properties within this area are informally landscaped. An original portion of the Monroe Street esplanade runs through the district down the middle of the street from South Street to Crawford Street, culminating in the Bloom fountain (1927) at the north side of Crawford Street. This area is known as the City's memorial rose garden as it contains historic and contemporary monuments to soldiers killed in the Civil War, World Wars I and II, Korea, and Vietnam. The section of this green space from the fountain to First East Street (out of the Uptown District) was removed to provide parking in the 1950s. The city constructed a narrower version of this esplanade from the fountain to Clay Street in 1993 and plans to continue this effort down to First East Street (out of the district) to connect up with the only other remaining stretch of the original esplanade.

The majority of properties in this district are well-maintained and many have undergone exterior rehabilitation within the last ten years. The district retains its architectural integrity as well as its importance as the heart of Vicksburg and Warren County, both historically and presently.

Represented in the district are significant examples of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Stick, Colonial Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, Romanesque Revival, Shingle and late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings. Residential buildings are situated in the eastern half of the district and are accompanied by religious buildings. Residences constructed prior to 1880 in the western half were replaced by governmental and commercial buildings during Vicksburg's boom period from 1880 to 1910.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1830 - 1940

Significant Dates

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

n/a

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Uptown Vicksburg Historic District, historically the governmental, commercial and social center of Vicksburg, is significant because it contains a major concentration of architecturally important buildings, including examples of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Neoclassical and Mission. The district's period of significance extends from 1830 to 1940. This period begins with the earliest extant buildings constructed in the 1830s and ends with the erection of the last building to be built in the Lockett Compound. Of the seventy-three (73) resources in this district, sixty-one (61) were built within the period of significance.

The Uptown District is located within the area laid out by Vicksburg's founder Reverend Newit Vick and his son-in-law John Lane in 1819. The area was mostly residential in nature until a fire destroyed the city's central business district, located three blocks north on Main Street, in 1839 and the commercial center moved to Washington Street (the western boundary of the district). When the "Official Map of Vicksburg" was printed in 1849, this district contained the majority of the most prominent churches in Vicksburg. During the Civil War, many of the buildings in the district were used by both armies as headquarters, barracks, and hospitals.

This district represents, better than any other area of Vicksburg, the tremendous growth that occurred during Vicksburg's boom period-- 1880- 1910. During this period the majority of the buildings in the district that were built for governmental and social purposes were erected. The growth during this period significantly changed the skyline of downtown Vicksburg with the construction of a bank, hotels, a post office and other large buildings.

This statement of significance follows the format of the Multiple Property Document Form for the Historic Resources of Vicksburg, Mississippi (Part 1: Architectural Resources), in that the district's resources are grouped and discussed by property type. These property types are public/governmental, religious, commercial and residential.

Governmental buildings within the district include the Vicksburg Post Office and Customs House, the United States Post Office and Federal Building, and the Vicksburg City Hall. The Vicksburg Post Office and Customs House (62), now the Mississippi River Commission building, built in 1894, is a fine example of Romanesque Revival style. The building exhibits lavish attention to detail and high-relief, terra-cotta panels, round windows with radiating voussiors, elaborately molded parapet and raking cornice. A new post office and federal building (28) was constructed in 1935 to accomodate the increasing change to mechanization by the Postal

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Vicksburg Foundation for Historic Preservation

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approx. 34 acres

UTM References

A	1,5	6,99	3,410	35	8,1	0	60
	Zone	Easting		Northing			
C	1,5	6,99	8,510	35	8,0	68	0

B	1,5	6,99	9,010	35	8,0	9,7	0
	Zone	Easting		Northing			
D	1,5	6,99	3,010	35	8,07	1,7	0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached map of the Uptown Vicksburg Historic District.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary marks the limits of a cohesive concentration of historic resources in downtown Vicksburg, Mississippi that maintain their integrity.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy H. Bell, Executive Director
organization Vicksburg Foundation for Historic Preservation date 2/20/93
street & number P.O. Box 254 telephone 601-636-5010
city or town Vicksburg state MS zip code 39181

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Uptown Vicksburg Historic District
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

ADAMS STREET

1. NC 1401. Duggins Building. A modern one-story brick commercial building. Ca. 1970s.

CHERRY STREET

2. C 1300. Aeolian Apartments. 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. Ca. 1924.
3. C 1303. 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. 1937.
4. C 1408. Crawford Street United Methodist Church. 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 are a pair of small stained-glass windows. 1925.
5. C 1414. 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. 1897.
6. NC 1419. A modern one-story brick office building, facing west. Ca. 1975.
7. C 1420. The Blum House. A two-story clapboard Neoclassical Revival residence, facing east, with a slate hip roof topped with a widow's walk.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Uptown Vicksburg Historic District
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

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 all 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 sash. Listed on the National Register in 1992. 1902.

8. NC 1421. A modern one-story brick commercial building, facing west. Ca. 1970s.
9. C 1501. First Presbyterian Church. 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 corners 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 corner 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. Designed by Reuben Harrison Hunt. 1908.

CLAY STREET

10. C 707. A four-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and a bracketed metal cornice. The first floor storefront windows have been altered but the original cast iron columns remain. There are three bays on each of the other three floors with shutters closed over them. Decorative metal hoods and sills adorn all windows. Ca. 1870.
11. C 709. A four-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and a bracketed metal cornice. The first floor storefront windows have been altered but the original cast iron columns remain. There are three bays on each of the other three floors with shutters closed over them. Decorative metal hoods and sills adorn all windows. Ca. 1870.
12. C 713. A four-story brick commercial building, facing south, with a flat roof and a bracketed metal cornice. The first floor storefront windows have been altered but the original cast iron columns remain. There are three bays on each of the other three floors with shutters closed over them. Decorative metal hoods and sills adorn all windows. Ca. 1870.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetUptown Vicksburg Historic District
Vicksburg, Warren County, MississippiSection number 7 Page 3

13. C 717. 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 on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992. Ca. 1890.
14. C 721. 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 sash, two single-light sash 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. 1917.
15. NC 800. A modern gas station facing north. Ca. 1970s.
16. C 801. The Hotel Vicksburg. 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. Designed by the Chicago firm of H.L. Stevens and Company. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. 1928.
17. C 821. YMCA. A four-story brick building, facing south, with a flat roof and a metal modillioned cornice. The bays on the first floor are non-original fixed sash. 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. 1923.
18. NC 900. A modern two-story brick commercial building, facing west. Ca. 1970s.
19. C 905. A two-story, asbestos-covered clapboard residence, facing south, with an

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4Uptown Vicksburg Historic District
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

- asphalt-covered gable roof. There are three bays: a two-over-two, double-hung window, a pair of French doors and a pair of two-over-two, double-hung windows. A small gabled portico is supported with plain round columns. Ca. 1930.
20. C 909. A one-story stuccoed commercial building, facing south, with an asbestos gable roof and a stepped parapet. There are three bays: two non-historic windows and a single leaf, glazed door. Ca. 1924.
21. C 911. A two-story, clapboard, three-bay, galleried townhouse, facing south, with a slate-covered hip roof. The two-tiered, full-length front gallery is supported with posts and completed with a balustrade. There are three bays: two floor-length, two-over-four, double-hung sash and a single-leaf glazed door with transom. Ca. 1902.
22. C 915. 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. Ca. 1880.
23. C 919. 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. Ca. 1880.
24. NC 1012. O'Beirne Gymnasium. A modern two-story brick gymnasium, facing north. Ca. 1954.
25. C 1100. The 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 sash covered with shutters and a single-leaf leaded door with leaded transom and sidelights. Ca. 1889.
26. C 1108. The 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 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. Ca. 1889.

CRAWFORD STREET

27. NC 717. St. Paul's Catholic Church. A modern brick church, facing south. Ca. 1955.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5 Uptown Vicksburg Historic District
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

28. C 820. 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 facade of these floors is broken by two recesses dominated by three-story Ionic columns and pilasters. The original lobby is intact. 1935.
29. NC 825. Deposit Guaranty National Bank. A three-story, stucco, 1950s office building, facing south, that was renovated in 1984 in a design reminiscent of the Italianate style. Ca. 1959, 1984.
30. C 827. A two-story brick office building, facing south, with a flat roof and a heavy modillioned cornice. There are three bays: two sets of one-over-one double-hung sash flanking a non-original single-leaf door which is recessed. Ca. 1925.
31. C 900. The Vicksburg Sanitarium. A four-story, stuccoed, flat-roofed building, facing north, which was built incorporating an 1830s residence. A modillioned metal cornice is between the third and fourth floors, and a plain cornice is at the roof. There are five bays in the main part of the building: four, two-over-two double-hung sash with stone lintels and sills and a non-historic entry. There is a stuccoed one-story portico supported by square stuccoed columns with a heavy balustrade on its roof. The center bay on the second floor is slightly recessed and is a non-historic door with original sidelights and transom. The recess is flanked by Doric pilasters supporting a denticulated entablature. There are several additions to the building. Ca. 1830s, 1910.
32. C 901. The 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 on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. Ca. 1872.
33. C 905. The John Lane House. A two-story clapboard and brick house, facing south,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Uptown Vicksburg Historic District
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

- 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 on the National Register of Historic Places in 1882. Ca. 1833.
34. C 915. 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 panelled pilasters supporting a bracketed entablature. There is a narrow wrought iron balcony on the second floor. The cornice is bracketed. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. Ca. 1873.
35. C 1001. St. Francis Xavier Auditorium. 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. Ca. 1885.
36. C 1002. 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 on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971. Ca. 1830s.
37. C 1011. The Cobb House. 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. Ca. 1830.
38. C 1018. 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7Uptown Vicksburg Historic District
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

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. Ca. 1834.

39. C 1021. 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 sash. 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 on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. 1868.
40. C 1022. 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 sash 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. Ca. 1890.
41. C 1110. 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. Ca. 1880.
42. C 1116. The 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 on the National Register in 1983. Ca. 1830s.
43. C 1118. The Luckett Compound, Building B. A two-story clapboard residence,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Uptown Vicksburg Historic District
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

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 on the National Register in 1983. Ca. 1840.

44. C 1120. The Lockett 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 on the National Register in 1983. Ca. 1840.
45. C 1122. The Lockett 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 on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. Ca. 1940.

MONROE STREET

46. C 1211. 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. Ca. 1885.
47. C 1219. 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 sash 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. Ca. 1857.
48. NC 1223. A modern one-story brick commercial building, facing west. Ca. 1970s.
49. C 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 over three hundred rose bushes. Ca. 1890.
- 49A C Bloom Fountain. A granite fountain featuring a bronze figure of the Greek goddess Hebe. The fountain was bequeathed in 1926 by Louis Bloom, a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Uptown Vicksburg Historic District
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

prominent Vicksburg businessman. Designed and sculpted at a cost of \$6,500 by Albert Weiblan Granite Company of New Orleans. 1927.

- 49B C Louisiana Confederate Memorial. 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. 1887.
- 49C NC War Memorial. 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. 1986.
- 49D C World War I Memorial. 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 lifesize granite infantryman and on the east by a sailor. 1919.

SOUTH STREET

50. C 819. 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. Designed by Edward L. Tilton of New York. Listed on the National Register in 1992. 1916.
51. C 900. Church of the Holy Trinity. A brick Romanesque Revival church with a 170 foot tower and twenty-two stained glass windows. Designed by William A. Stanton and Son, Architects, of Vicksburg. Listed on the National Register in 1978. 1870-1894.
52. NC 920. Vicksburg Evening Post. A modern two-story commercial building. Ca. 1952.
53. C 1015 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. Ca. 1880.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Uptown Vicksburg Historic District
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

54. C 1100. McDermott House. A two-story, eclectic, buff brick residence, facing north, with a slate hip roof and tall brick end chimneys. 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 is supported with square brick columns spanned with Tudor arches and capped with molded cement capitals. Listed on the National Register in 1984. Ca. 1905.
55. C 1101. The 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 on the National Register in 1979. Ca. 1875.
56. NC 1111. A two-story stuccoed brick Italianate residence, facing south, with an asphalt-covered hip roof. The building has been substantially altered with the exception of the original recessed entrance with a single-leaf paneled door with arched transom and sidelights. Ca. 1875.
57. C 1116. A one-story, stucco bungalow, facing north, with an asbestos-covered hip roof. A hip roof covers a screened porch on the right side of the main facade 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. Ca. 1920.
58. C 1122. 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. Ca. 1870s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11 Uptown Vicksburg Historic District
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

59. C 1123. 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 on the National Register in 1992. Ca. 1872.
60. C 1124. 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. Ca. 1920.

WALNUT STREET

61. NC 1315. A modern multi-story brick hotel building. Ca. 1961.
62. C 1400. 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. 1894.
63. C 1401. Vicksburg City Hall. A three-story brick Neoclassical 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. 1903.

WASHINGTON STREET

64. C 1301. First National Bank. 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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

Uptown Vicksburg Historic District
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

and second story bays, which are not original. The top six floors are enhanced with heavy quoins on the corners of the front facade. 1907.

65. NC 1305. A two-story brick commercial building, facing west, which has been totally altered. Ca. 1880.
66. NC 1309. A two-story brick commercial building, facing west, that has been totally altered. Ca. 1880.
67. C 1401. A two-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. The first floor storefront windows have been altered 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. Ca. 1870.
68. C 1403. A two-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. The first floor storefront windows have been altered and the second floor bays are covered with aluminum. Ca. 1870.
69. C 1405. A two-story brick commercial building, facing west, with a flat roof. The first floor storefront windows have been altered and 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, covered with shutters. Ca. 1870.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Uptown Vicksburg Historic District
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

Service. Neoclassical in design, this Post Office maintains its original lobby. The center of municipal government, City Hall (63), is located adjacent to the federal building. Built in 1903, at a cost of \$50,000, this building is a fine example of the Neoclassical style with its tall Composite columns and round windows with decorative terra cotta surrounds.

This area was also an educational and social center for Vicksburg with buildings such as the Vicksburg Library (50), the YMCA (17), B'nai B'rith Literary Association (B.B. Club) (14) and the Elks Club (demolished). The Library was built in 1916 at a cost of \$28,000, \$25,000 of which was provided by the Carnegie Foundation. This building, designed by New York architect Edward L. Tilton, is the only example of a institutional building with Mission Style influence in Vicksburg. The B.B. Club was built in the Second Italian Renaissance Revival style in 1917. It replaced an earlier (1892) club building that was destroyed by fire in 1915. The B.B. Club housed Vicksburg's second swimming pool in the basement, as well as a ballroom on the third floor with a stage that opened onto the roof for outdoor seating.

In this area were represented some of the most architecturally prominent churches and religious buildings in Vicksburg including Church of the Holy Trinity (51), Crawford Street United Methodist Church (4), First Presbyterian Church (9), First Baptist Church (demolished), St. Paul's Catholic Church (27) (demolished and rebuilt in the 1950s), and Saint Francis Xavier Convent (39) and school. Church of the Holy Trinity (Episcopal) was begun in 1870 and completed in 1894 and is considered to be one of the finest examples of Romanesque Revival in Mississippi. It was designed by William A. Stanton and Son, Architects of Vicksburg and is perhaps one of the most impressive structures in Vicksburg with its 170 foot tower. Among the church's twenty-two stained glass windows are six designed and executed by the Tiffany Studios, one of which is dedicated to the dead of both the Union and Confederate armies, who fell during the Siege of Vicksburg in 1863. First Presbyterian Church (1906-08) is also a fine example of Romanesque Revival with cut limestone towers and arches and rose stained glass windows. Crawford Street United Methodist church was built in 1925 on the site of two earlier Methodist churches, 1846 and 1899.

Vicksburg's religious community has been enriched since 1860 by the nuns of St. Francis Xavier who arrived in Vicksburg in that year to establish a school. The sisters purchased the Cobb House (37), a ca. 1830 Greek Revival building, and started the St. Francis Xavier Academy. This building was used as a barracks for the army of Confederate General John C. Pemberton before the surrender of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863 and thereafter by Federal General Henry Slocum. A new convent building (39), in the Gothic Revival style, was built to the right of the Cobb House in 1868 at the cost of \$30,000 and was designed by Reverend Jean Baptist Mouton, who designed other religious buildings in Mississippi including St. Paul's Church in Vicksburg (demolished). The auditorium (35), built to the left of the Cobb House, was added in 1885 and the school building to its rear in 1937.

The Uptown Vicksburg District was also a commercial center. While Vicksburg could boast that it had four major hotels in the downtown area by 1930, today only one of these remains, the Hotel Vicksburg (16). Its lobby was designed to resemble an old English hall through the use of imported English white oak panels. When it opened, the Hotel advertised ceiling fans, iced water, a central vacuum system, fireproof construction, a telegraph office and a taxi call stand. Closed as a hotel in 1975, the Vicksburg reopened in 1979 as a luxury apartment complex.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Uptown Vicksburg Historic District
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

The Neoclassical Revival style First National Bank (64) was the tallest building in Mississippi when it was finished in 1907; it remains the tallest building in Vicksburg. The first telephone exchange in Mississippi was also located in this area. The Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company, later to be the Southern Telephone and Telegraph Company, occupied an 1857 residential building until 1925 when the building at 827 Crawford Street (30) was constructed to house the company.

Also included in this district is the building in which the Vicksburg Sanitarium (31) began in 1900. In that year, Dr. D.P. Street purchased the old McCutcheon Home which had been General C. L. Stephenson's headquarters during the siege. From this building grew the first privately owned hospital in Mississippi and the first school of nursing in the southeast. The building was added to over time until a new hospital was constructed in 1945. Now called the Sydney House, the building is used as a nursing home.

The district also includes Italianate commercial buildings such as 707, 709, and 713 Clay Street (10, 11, and 12) and 1401, 1403 and 1405 Washington Street (67, 68, 69), and Romanesque Revival commercial buildings as exemplified by the Adolph Rose Building (13).

The district includes residences significant to the historic, as well as architectural heritage, of Vicksburg. One of the oldest residences remaining in Vicksburg, the John Lane Home (33), is located within the district. The raised cottage was built in 1833 by Reverend John C. Lane and his wife, Sarah Vick Lane, daughter of Vicksburg's founder, Newit Vick. Lane was instrumental in laying out the town of Vicksburg.

The Greek Revival style was clearly the most dominant residential style from the early beginnings of Vicksburg in the 1830s to the Civil War. Early photographs illustrate the importance of this style. The downtown landscape was covered with one and two story frame or brick Greek Revival residences with two tiered porticos or two-tiered full length front galleries. The majority of these buildings were destroyed during the Civil War or were replaced with commercial buildings during the boom period. Many that survived this period were lost in the 1960s and 1970s because of the need for parking lots in the downtown area. This preponderance and subsequent widespread destruction make the extant examples of the Greek Revival style especially significant.

There are several important Greek Revival residences in this area: the Cobb House (37), the Balfour House (36), and Pemberton's Headquarters (the Willis Cowan Home)(38). Architecturally these three buildings are some of the best examples of the style in Vicksburg. Historically these buildings are an important link in Vicksburg's Civil War experience. The Cobb House was used as barracks for both armies. The Balfour House was built in the 1830s and bought by Dr. and Mrs. William T. Balfour in 1850. It was used as the headquarters for Union General James B. McPherson following the surrender of Vicksburg. Pemberton's Headquarters, built in 1834, was used during the siege as the headquarters of Lt. General John C. Pemberton, commanding general of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana for the Confederate States.

In Mississippi, Vicksburg was the city where the Italianate style was most widely and diversely employed. Early examples of the influence of the Italianate style are found following the Civil War

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Uptown Vicksburg Historic District
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

with the majority of these buildings being built in the 1870s and 1880s. There are five Italianate style residences in this district including the Davis-Mitchell House (32), the Upton Young House (34), and the Beck House (55). The Davis-Mitchell House was built ca. 1872 by Dr. Charles J. Mitchell and his wife, Lucy, a niece of Jefferson Davis. The Upton Young House was built in 1873 by Judge Upton Miller Young for his bride, Tillie Marshall. Young was a lawyer from northwest Missouri and a Union captain during the war. The Beck House was built in 1875 by R. F. Beck, a prominent figure in the commercial and political history of Vicksburg in the post Civil War era. This residence is perhaps Vicksburg's best example of residential Italianate, and it retains its original brick carriage house.

The Italianate influence is also found on the galleried cottage and the galleried townhouse, both of which appear more frequently in Vicksburg than in any other Mississippi town. In this district there is a galleried townhouse at 915 Clay Street (22) and a five-bay galleried cottage: Belle Fleur (59).

An architectural feature that appears in the period 1870-80s and in Vicksburg in greater occurrence than in any other city in Mississippi is the Vicksburg "pierced column." This feature is generally associated with the Italianate style, but is also widely seen on modest vernacular buildings. The "pierced column" is found in nine designs, but all are comprised of the same elements. A survey conducted in 1987 recorded fifty buildings in Vicksburg with pierced columns. There are two residences in this district with pierced columns: Belle Fleur and the John Lane House.

Because of the great amount of wealth found in Vicksburg during the boom period 1880 to 1910, large residences of the affluent were constructed in this district in the styles most popular in the nation at the time, including Romanesque Revival, Shingle, Stick, Tudor Revival and later Colonial Revival, Mission Revival, Spanish Revival, Italian Renaissance, Prairie and Neoclassical. Many of the middle class homes were also influenced by the Craftsman/Bungalow.

There are two Stick style residences in the district, the Swartz House (53), built ca. 1880, and 1022 Crawford Street (40), ca. 1890. Vicksburg's best example of the Shingle style, the Rose House (5), is located within this area as well. The home was built in 1897 for Adolph Rose, a vice-president of the First National Bank, president of the City's Savings and Trust Company, and owner of the Adolph Rose Company. Next door to the Rose House is a fine example of a Neoclassical residence (7) built in 1902 by Theresa Blum, widow of Solomon Blum, a prosperous merchant from Delta, Louisiana.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Uptown Vicksburg Historic District
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Uptown Vicksburg Historic District
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

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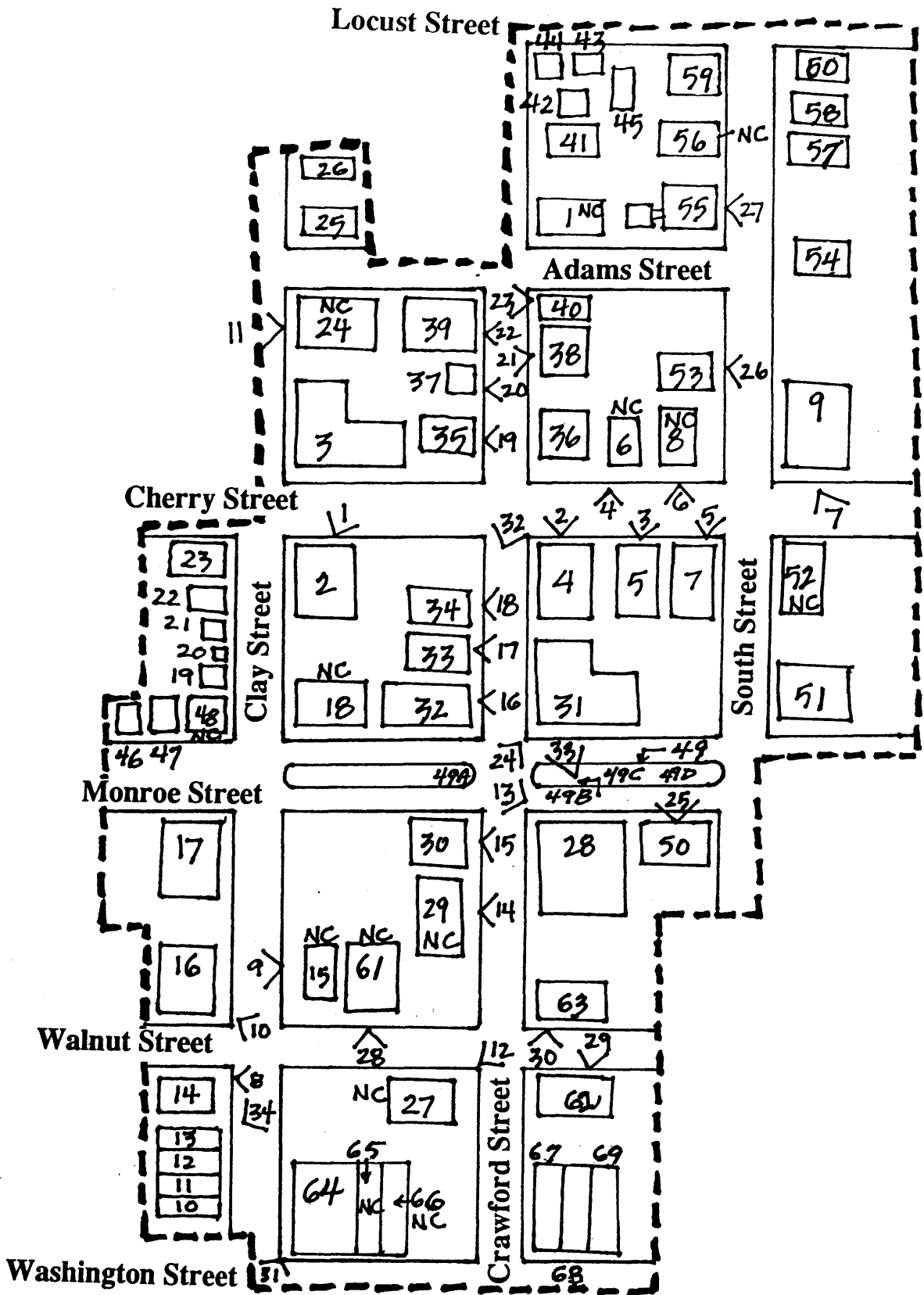
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UPTOWN VICKSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi
 March 1993

No letter = Contributing

NC = Noncontributing

←# = Photo number and direction

Scale: 1 inch = 225 feet

