UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

NAME					
HISTORIC	Old Court House, W	arren County			
AND/OR COMMON	013 Court 11				
	Old Court House, W	arren County			
LOCATION					
STREET & NUMBER	Court Square				
CITY, TOWN	<u></u>		NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTRI	ICT	
	Vicksburg	VICINITY OF	4th		
STATE	Mississippi	CODE 28	county Warren	CODE 149	
CLASSIFIC	ATION				
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP STATUS PF		PRESI	RESENTUSE	
DISTRICT	<u>X</u> PUBLIC		AGRICULTURE	X_MUSEUM	
XBUILDING(S)		UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK	
		-WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDEN	
SITE OBJECT	PUBLIC ACQUISITION			RELIGIOUS	
		XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC	
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED NO	INDUSTRIAL MILITARY		
NAME	F PROPERTY Warren County, ope Historical Society	rated by Vicksburg	and Warren Count	У	
STREET & NUMBER	Court Square				
CITY, TOWN			STATE		
	Vicksburg	VICINITY OF	Mississ	ippi	
LOCATION	I OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS,I	Warren County Court	thouse			
STREET & NUMBER	Grove and Cherry St	treets			
CITY, TOWN			STATE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Vicksburg		Mississi	ippi	
REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS			
TITLE	Historic American H	Buildings Survey (9	9 drawings)		
DATE	1966	X FEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCAL		
DEPOSITORY FOR					
SURVEY RECORDS	Library of Congress	s/Annex			
SURVEY RECORDS	Library of Congress	s/Annex	STATE D. C.		



	CONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
EXCELLENT _≚GOOD FAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED ϪALTERED	XORIGINAL SITE MOVED DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Old Warren County Courthouse is a large two story rectangular brick building, originally faced with smooth stucco, now with cement, scored to give the appearance of ashlar masonry. The shorter ends of the building have four columned temple porticos with fluted Ionic columns supporting a full entablature which runs around the entire building. The long sides have six columned porticos of identical design. The well proportioned thirty-foot columns with a decorative Athenian band below the capitol give an imposing dignity to the structure, an effect which is heightened by the hilltop location.

A large well scaled tower adds further visual impact. A great octagonal drum rests upon a low broad square base which rises from the roof. Slender engaged Corinthian columns mark the angles and support a full heavy entablature which adds needed weight to the central octagon section. Between the columns are doors which open onto the low terrace base. These have semicircular fanlights and are framed by smaller Corinthian columns in turn supporting entablatures for the entrances which correspond to that of the octagon itself. Above this a lighter circular cupola supported by slender colonettes shelters the tower bell.

Four small octagonal buildings at the corners were originally cistern houses for catching water to fight fires. In later years these were converted into outside offices.

In 1876 balconies were added to the second story windows behind the porticos and in 1907 a new coat of cement was put on the face of the building. A tornado damaged the Courthouse slightly in 1953; minor repairs included the replacement of the cupola roof.

Minor alterations in the interior of the building since the 1860's include the replacement of some wainscoting, the removal of a few small partitions, the construction of a cement floor in the downstairs hall on top of the original hard wood surface, and the closing of the dome cavity on the second floor by a ceiling. Generally, however, the building retains remarkable integrity.

Exhibits occupy eight rooms and two halls on the first and second floors. Generally they deal with Civil War and Southern history. The large courtroom on the second floor is used for meetings of the Vicksburg and Warren County Historical Society and for various public functions.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	ECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTOPIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	XMILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
X1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		
SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1859-1861, 1863	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT William Weld	lon

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Old Warren County Courthouse, constructed between 1859-1861, became the symbol of Confederate resistance during the siege of Vicksburg because of its large size and prominent hilltop position. Following the surrender of the city on July 4, 1863, Union forces under Major General U. S. Grant replaced the Confederate flag with the Union flag on the Courthouse cupola, signifying the Union victory in a campaign which most historians agree was the most decisive in the Civil War. Substantially unchanged after more than a century, the Old Warren County Courthouse, now maintained as a museum, remains today not only a symbol of the siege of Vicksburg, but a nice example of late Greek Revival style.

HISTORY

In 1859 builders George and Thomas Weldon of Antrim, Ireland, began construction of a new courthouse for Warren County, Mississippi. William Weldon, a brother of the contractors furnished the design. The builders utilized trained slave labor and burned brick for the courthouse at the site. A direct tax levy provided the necessary capital for other materials. The building was completed in 1861 and later played a significant role in the siege of Vicksburg.

The Vicksburg Campaign (May 1862-July 1863) is recognized by many of the leading military historians in the United States and abroad as the decisive campaign of the Civil War. In this campaign the Warren County Courthouse became a symbol to the Union soldiers and sailors who struggled to gain a victory over Confederate forces.

When the Union ocean-going fleet arrived below Vicksburg on May 18, 1862, Commander S. Phillips Lee ordered Brigader General H. L. Smith to surrender the city. After Smith refused, Union warships bombarded Vicksburg and its defenders for two months but failed to break the spirit of the Confederates. Sketches and drawings prepared by artists and illustrators who accompanied the fleet show the Courthouse as Vicksburg's most prominent landmark.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See Continuance Sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3 ACTES



VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION The Courthouse is located in Courthouse Square. The boundary is drawn to enclose this square including the main building and its four cistern houses (the only structure on the Square) within the landmark designation. Using the near curb line, Courthouse Square is bounded on the north by Jackson Street, on the east by Cherry Street, on the south by Grove Street and on the west by Monroe Street.

	OUNTIES FOR PROPER			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
FORM PREPARED B	Y			
Patricia Heintzelman, A	rchitectural Hi	storian, Landm	ark Review Pro-	iect
ORGANIZATION	**************************************		DATE	
Historic Sites Survey,	National Park S	ervice	5/15/75	
STREET & NUMBER			TELEPHONE	
1100 L Street NW.			202-523-5	5464
CITY OR TOWN			STATE	
Washington			D.C. 202	240
NATIONAL	-	TE	LOCAL Desig	nated 1944 23, 19
As the designated State Historic Pres				
	clusion in the National	Register and certify the	hat it has been evenue	aryc Cartinger the
hereby nominate this property for inc criteria and procedures set forth by th				ery / line
	ne National Park Service			Con / Cine
criteria and procedures set forth by th	ne National Park Service		DATE	terry / Cine
criteria and procedures set forth by th FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATUR	ne National Park Service		DATE	Conc. 1, 1 1707
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criteria and procedures set forth by th FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATUR TITLE R NPS USE ONLY	ROPERTY IS INCLUDED			2/7/77

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Because the navy failed to take the city, Major General U. S. Grant moved down from the north in the autumn of 1862. His army spent the winter camped on the Louisiana flood plain opposite Vicksburg where they looked across the Mississippi and saw the Vicksburg bluffs and the Warren County Courthouse. Their goal became simplified in the complexities of war: unfurl the colors from the cupola of the Courthouse and the battle would be won. In April, satisfied that the Confederate were using the Courthouse as an observation post, Grant had a battery of 30-pound guns placed with orders to destroy the structure. Union guns, however, failed to inflict serious damage.

On April 30, 1863, Grant crossed the Mississippi 30 miles below Vicksburg. In a lightening 18-day campaign, Grant defeated the Confederates in five battles and approached Vicksburg from the east. An epic 47-day siege ensued. From their rifle-pits and batteries, Union soldiers looked across Confederate defenses at the Courthouse.

Finally on July 4, the Confederates surrendered. The battle-hardened veterans of Grant's army moved into Vicksburg and raised the flag over the Courthouse as a symbol of their victory, while troops paraded around the building.

Coming the day after the Union victory at Gettysburg, the fall of Vicksburg was a crucial blow to the Confederate cause. Not only was the South cut in half, but Grant's large forces were free for further action, and the Mississippi River was again open for northern trade.

Warren County continued to use the old building until 1939, when a new courthouse was erected directly opposite the old one on Cherry Street. Except for a few offices, the structure remained vacant until 1942. At that time Mrs. Eve W. Davis of Vicksburg spearheaded a drive to preserve the building for use as a museum and obtained occupancy rights from the Warren County Board of Supervisors. While the Vicksburg and Warren County Historical Society assumed responsibility for the custody of the structure, the county continues to bear the cost of maintenance.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE

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