

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name MOUNT ZION MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

other names/site number FMSF#2559

2. Location

street & number 528 West Jackson Street N/A not for publication

city or town Pensacola N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Escambia code 033 zip code 32501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara C. Mattick / DSHPO 11/1/2013
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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 See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

Edson H. Beall 12-24-13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

"N/A"

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Eclectic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STUCCO

walls STUCCO

roof ASPHALT

other STAINED GLASS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A, B, C, D, E, F, G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, designated landmark, recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey, recorded by Historic American Engineering Record.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

Period of Significance

1918 - 1963

Significant Dates

1918, 1944, 1945

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rayfield, Wallace Augustus

Mt Zion Missionary Baptist Church
Name of Property

Escambia Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.03 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	6	4	7	8	4	2	5	3	3	6	5	1	5	7
	Zone		Easting			Northing									
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting			Northing									
4															

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 Rubin, Edna/Robert O. Jones, Historic Preservationist
organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date September 2013
street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6333
city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church : Attn: Mrs. Edna Rubin
street & number 528 West Jackson Street telephone 850-572-2450
city or town Pensacola state Florida zip code 32501

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**MT. ZION MISSIONARY BAPTIST
CHURCH, PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA
COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church is located at 528 West Jackson Street, Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida. Built in 1918, and designed by noted African American architect Wallace Augustus Rayfield, the three story masonry Eclectic Styled church occupies a corner lot at West Jackson and Coyle Streets. The church combines Gothic, Romanesque, and Mediterranean influences. It has a cross-gable, auditorium form.

SETTING

The church fronts on West Jackson Street which intersects immediately south of the church property with Coyle Street (north/south) a minor thoroughfare in Pensacola, Florida (Photo #1). Directly east of the Jackson Street side are homes developed over a period of sixty-three years (ca1903 to ca1966) characterized by early 20th century architectural styles houses. The community is laid out on a square grid system of streets. The church is two block south of Cervantes Street, major east/west thoroughfare, and six blocks west of Palafox Street, a major north/south thoroughfare.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The three story Eclectic Styled church has a continuous concrete foundation, concrete block construction, and is surfaced with concrete-stucco. The cross-gabled roof is surfaced with gray composition shingles. The church has a cross-gabled roof, and two façade elevations on Jackson and Coyle Streets, each with pointed and capped parapets. A prominent engaged square belfry tower at the southwest corner rises more than three stories, and has a castellated top. Stone quoins are present on all corners of the building and run the full height at each corner. The three main sanctuary windows are semicircular with metal frames except the full circle stained glass window in the front façade of the building near the portico gable. Immediately above the circular stain glass window is a keystone. The east side of the building has rectangular metal casement sashes. The building plan encompasses cross gables, though the north and south façade gables are

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abbreviated when compared to those on the east and west. The gabled end walls and flat-roofed church towers have high parapets finished with stone coping.

The main, south facade has a gabled end containing a large round window with stained glass over the three arched openings to a recessed portico (Photo #2). The southwest corner of the church has an engaged square belfry that raises more than three stories. This four-tiered tower has a single window at the basement level, a single window in the first and second stories, and a pair of arched louvers and the top belfry story. The tower is capped with castellated parapets. An engaged three-story castellated square tower is at the east corner of the façade with a single window in each story. The main entry portico is accessed with a broad flight of stairs originating from a landing that is reached with stairs located on both the east and west. These east and west stairs and landing have a knee-wall. Access to the church is through double-doors located on both the east and west side of the recessed portico. Above the doors are arched transoms. Single windows fill the north wall of the portico.

The west elevation has a gable extension with a stepped parapet, and a large arched window with stained glass (Photo #3). The broad side of the roof is visible, and the north end of the roof forms a hip. At the main level, three windows are to the south of the gable extension, and three windows are to the north of the gable extension. Two covered entrances that extend to the sidewalk, access the basement level. The tall square tower at the south corner has single windows in the first and second story, and a pair of arched louvered vents at the belfry level. A one-story 1984 addition extends to the north with four single windows and an entrance extension near the north end with an arched entrance Mission Style parapet (Photo #1).

The east elevation has a gable extension with a stepped parapet that mirrors the extension on the west elevation (Photo #4). It also contains a large arched window with stained glass. The engaged three-story castellated tower is on the southeast corner of the church. Single windows are in the main building-block wall south of the extension, and in the tower at the first story level and at an interior balcony level. Windows are at the basement level. A small one-story extension is located at the juncture of the gable extension wall and main building. At the southeast corner of the gable extension is a covered entry to the

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basement. To the north of the gable extension there are single windows flanking an enclosed single door with an arched top and drip molding (Photo #5). The one-story 1984 addition is an "L" shaped construction with two entrances on the east elevation (Photo #6).

The east side elevation has a large semicircular window with stained glass. Directly above that window is an air vent encased in concrete. Immediately below the stained glass window are openings with protruding vents where two casement windows were once installed (Photo #7), and to the right of it are two semicircular windows (Photo #2). The 1984 one-story extension contains five casement windows with a double door centrally placed beneath a gabled portico (Photo #9) and another double door centrally located between two additional casement windows (Photo #10). The north elevation contains four casement windows spread across the elevation.

Interior

Opening off the main southern doors on both the east and west are staircases leading to the balconies (Photos #7&8). The sanctuary has a concrete floor that is covered with burgundy carpet. The walls are smooth white concrete stucco, and the ceiling is enclosed. Supporting the ceiling are four columns that abut to wooden imposts (Photo #9). The stained glass windows are not historic, built in the 1980s, and believed to have been made in Mexico (Payne interview). They were placed within the historic window openings. A raised chancel is against the west wall under the large arched stained glass window. The pews are arranged theater style. A balcony surrounds the sanctuary on the three sides of north, east, and south. The balcony is supported by metal poles suspended from the ceiling. Stairs in the northeast corner of the sanctuary access the balcony to the east, and spiral stairs descend to the basement (Photo #10).

ALTERATIONS

In 1984, the new education wing was abutted to the existing church and provided handicap access from the interior. The new wing provided six classrooms, an office, a library, and two bathrooms. Also in 1984, the stained glass windows were added. The baptistry was moved from beneath the floor near the chancel in 1984, and relocated behind the altar. The one-story 1984 addition is set back from the planes of the historic church, is of a different

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scale and style, and abuts the northern wall of the church. The interior of the historic church where historic gatherings occurred was not effected by this construction.

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**MT. ZION MISSIONARY BAPTIST
CHURCH, PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA
COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church is significant on the local level under Criterion A in the area of Social History/Ethnic Heritage. The Eclectic Style church was designed by the notable African-American architect Wallace Augustus Rayfield, of Birmingham, Alabama. Throughout its history, Mt. Zion has been dedicated to social welfare efforts in their community. In 1945, the church, led by its Pastor Raymond A. Cromwell, spearheaded a lawsuit to abolish the all-White Democratic primary prevailing in the state of Florida and most of the Southern States.

SOCIAL HISTORY & ETHNIC HERITAGE CONTEXT

Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church began August 16, 1880, out of a philosophical dispute within the congregation of John the Baptist Church (1). In 1881, they called the Reverend James Banks as pastor, and under his guidance the congregation built at a cost of \$700.00 a small unpainted building and furnished it with plain pews, a pulpit, and oil lamps for light. In 1885, this church caught fire and was rebuilt. By 1893, Mt. Zion had become a prominent church within the Baptist Conference and hosted the third session of the General Baptist State Convention. Through several ministerial changes the congregation increased in number and was able to move in 1903 to a new building under the leadership of the Reverend Thomas Bellinger. In 1922, the Reverend H. E. Jones started a building campaign and used the talents of the architect Wallace Augustus Rayfield of Birmingham, Alabama. Under the following minister, the Rev. J. H. Brown, the new church was completed and occupied on June 1919. Reverend Raymond A. Cromwell (Photo #20) was called as pastor in 1941 (2). Cromwell's participation in the convention amplified his concern for the racial and social oppression of the persons of African descent living in Escambia County, Florida.

Prior to Emancipation, literacy was illegal and generally forbidden for slaves in the South. It was illegal for anyone to teach them. Henry Bibb, a slave in Shelby County, Kentucky, recalled in his autobiography, *Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Henry Bibb, an American Slave*, "slaves were not allowed books, pen, ink, nor paper, to improve their minds." Nor did the post-Civil War 1896 Supreme Court Case *Plessy vs Ferguson* give assistance to the plight of former slaves in their quest to become educated. On the

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contrary, *Plessy vs Ferguson* found that a practice of “separate but equal” in the use of public facilities did not violate the Constitution. This remained the law of the land until the 1954 *Brown vs Board of Education* decision, which mandated that schools be desegregated with all deliberate speed.

In 1880, Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church was begun in Escambia County, Florida, in an all-black community called Hawk Shaw (3). Many of the members organizing the church had the rare experience of being educated by whites and blacks during the pre-Civil War era. These skills set them apart from blacks on the northern end of Escambia County (Robert Overton, Oral interview, 2012). It is for this reason that the church saw as its mission the responsibility to assist in the education of the community.

After hosting the 1893 General Baptist State Convention, Mt. Zion formalized its mission to educate black children and adults to a level on par with white citizens. The program began as a single Wednesday evening tutoring program with about forty children and adults as students (4). The majority of these students were the children of former slaves living at the north end of Pensacola.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

In 1922, under the Rev. H.E. Jones the Mt. Zion tutorial program became better organized. A Dorcas Charity Club, headed by Mary Fountain and Gladys Mercy, was organized to provide books, pens, ink and paper for the students. The club met weekly to pray and develop their charitable efforts. They held donut and candy sales to raise funds, and often spoke to other church women’s groups asking for donations to advance the education efforts. The club also delivered food and clothing to needy families, and visited the elderly. Dorcas also directed meetings of weekly boys and girls clubs. These boys and girls clubs did baking and crafts that were used to aid the needy, and a boys choir sang for the elderly and other church groups (5). In 1948, under the Rev. J.C. Oglesby, the Ruth Mission Circle was formed to assist unemployed families with children with food and clothing. In 1962, the church began conducting a version of the tutorial program in the Attucks Court Public Housing project.

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In 1944, the Reverend R. A. Cromwell, believing that "since opposition to the democratic party in the general election was virtually nonexistent," the system of an all-white Democratic primary in Florida served to deny African Americans access to the only elections that had significant meaning. Cromwell made known his desire to challenge the system at a gathering in the church of Mt. Zion's membership. He proposed to the church that it pick up \$500 of the \$1,000 needed to finance a lawsuit of which he would be the volunteer petitioner to abolish the all-White Democratic primary, then prevailing in the state of Florida, and most of the Southern States (6). The other \$500 would be picked up by the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People branch office at the request of the Rev. J. S. Johnson, pastor of Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church and president of the local chapter of the NAACP at that time. The church unanimously accepted the proposal and collected the first offering toward the \$1000, thrusting the church members into the field of civil rights (7).

On December 28, 1944, the Reverend Raymond A Cromwell personally appeared in the office of the Supervisor of Registration of Escambia County, Ben L. Davis. Cromwell offered to be duly sworn, and to give to the Supervisor the facts and information required by Section 102.21, Florida Statutes (1941), and to make the oath therein provided for, and to perform all other conditions precedent to a valid registration as a Democratic elector of Escambia County, Florida. The Supervisor of Registration Ben L. Davis, refused to accept the information, render the oath, and register R. A. Cromwell, solely because he was a person of African descent (*Davis v. State ex rel Cromwell*, 23 So.2nd 85 (Fla. 1945) (en banc) (8).

Attorney John M. Coe, the son and grandson of officers who had served in the Confederate Army, and one of the nation's ablest attorneys, took the case on Cromwell's behalf (9). The laws of Florida required that such a case must have two petitioners; one from inside the city limits of Pensacola, and one from Escambia County, outside the city limits. Cromwell volunteered to be the petitioner inside the city, and Mr. Esau Chavis volunteered to be the petitioner from the county.

On February 10, 1945, the first action was taken in the Escambia County Circuit Court before Judge L. L. Fabisinski. In less than an hour, a mandamus (10) ruling by the State of Florida was made, against Ben L. Davis, as Supervisor of Registration of Escambia

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CHURCH, PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA
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County, compelling that R. A. Cromwell be recorded as a registrant on the election books as a Democratic elector (*Davis*, 23 So.2d at 86). The mandamus ruling was appealed from the Circuit Court Escambia County by the supervisor of registration for Pensacola, to the Supreme Court of the State of Florida.

On July 27, 1945, the Florida Supreme Court upheld the decision of the Circuit Court of Escambia County. The Circuit Court had stated "now, therefore, these are to command that you Ben L. Davis, as Supervisor of Registration of Escambia County, Florida, that you do forthwith proceed to perform the duties imposed upon you by law, and accept the information and oath of Relator and cause him to be registered as a Democratic Elector of Escambia County, Florida, and furnish him with a certificate thereof."

With this ruling the Supreme Court of the State of Florida, decided unanimously in favor of the Circuit Court decision that struck down the practice of an all-White Democratic primary thus opening the path that gave African Americans the entitlement to vote in all elections in the State of Florida. The decision resulted in the largest number of blacks voting that year in the history of Florida. This decision was rendered twenty years before the March on Washington, and twenty years before the Voting Rights Act was passed by the United States Congress in 1965. *Davis v. State ex rel.*(11) Cromwell (1945) (en banc) continues to be cited in voting rights briefs today.

FOOT NOTES

1. Matthew Payne, p.2.
2. Ibid, p.3.
3. Ibid, p.2.
4. Ibid, p.3.
5. Cherry Fountain, interview.
6. Matthew Payne, p.9.
7. Ibid.
8. "en bank" signifies a decision by the full court of all the appeal judges in jurisdiction where there is more than one three-or-four judge panel, done when the

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CHURCH, PENSACOLA, ESCAMBIA
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-
- court feels there is a particular significant issue at stake or when requested by one or both parties to the case and agreed to by the court.
9. Matthew Payne, p.9.
 10. "Mandamus" is a writ of a high court that commands a performance of a specified official
 11. "Ex relations" the government brings a case of action upon the request of a private party (the relator) who has some interest in the matter. The litigation is advanced by the private party is similar to the interest of the government

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Dorough, Allen R. *The Architectural Legacy of Wallace A. Rayfield, Pioneer Black Architect of Birmingham, Alabama*, (Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press), 2010.

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Overton, Robert, Interview, 2012.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

West 150 ft of Blk 76 Belmont North Blk 76 Belmont Tract OR 144 p 160 OR 419 p 375
OR 3329
Parcel # 000S009010025076
1.03 acres

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary encompassed the property historically associated with Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church.

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Section number Photo Page 1 **MT. ZION MISSIONARY BAPTIST,
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PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. Mt Zion Missionary Baptist Church, 528 W. Jackson St., Pensacola
2. Escambia County, Florida
3. Derrick Itson Jr.
4. October, 2012
5. South and west facades, looking northeast
6. Photo #1 of 11

Items 1-4 are the same for photos 2-10.

5. South, main façade, looking north
6. Photo #2 of 11

5. East elevation, looking east
6. Photo #3 of 11

5. South and east elevation, looking northwest
6. Photo #4 of 11

5. East elevation wall detail, looking west
6. Photo #5 of 11

5. East elevation of one-story addition, looking west
6. Photo #6 of 11

5. Stairway to balcony, looking east
6. Photo #7 of 11

5. Balcony, looking south
6. Photo #8 of 11

5. Round posts with imports, looking south
6. Photo #9 of 11

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-
- 5. Stairway to balcony, looking northeast
 - 6. Photo #10 of 11

 - 5. Historic photo of Rev. Raymond A. Cromwell
 - 6. Photo #11 of 11



MT ZION MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida

LOCATOR DIAGRAM

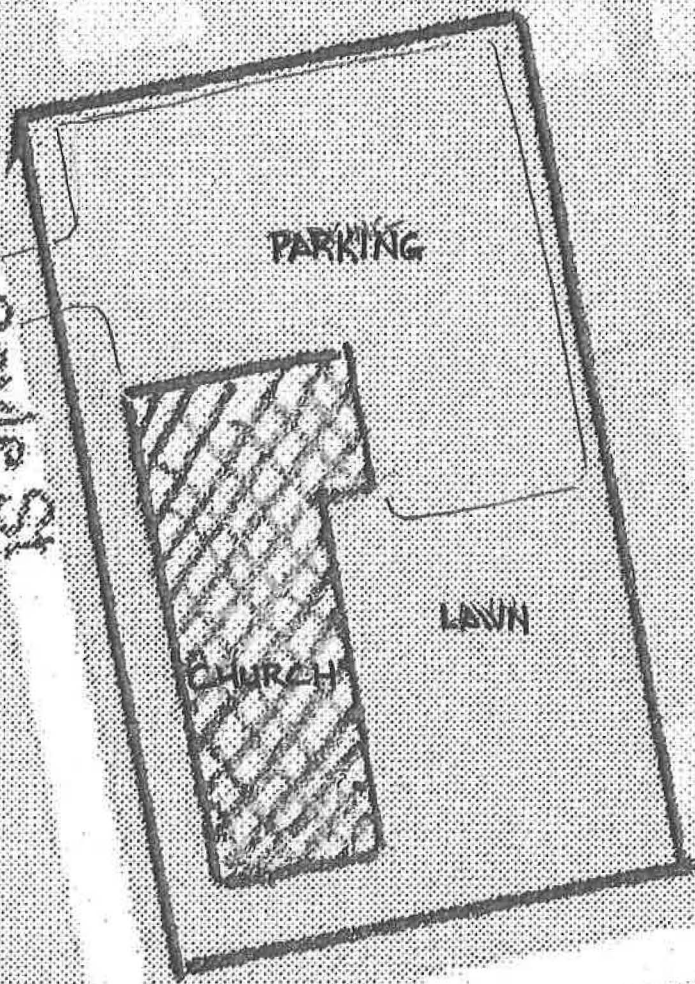


sden St

W Gadsden St

N Coyle St

600 W Jackson St



MT ZION MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida
SITE PLAN DIAGRAM



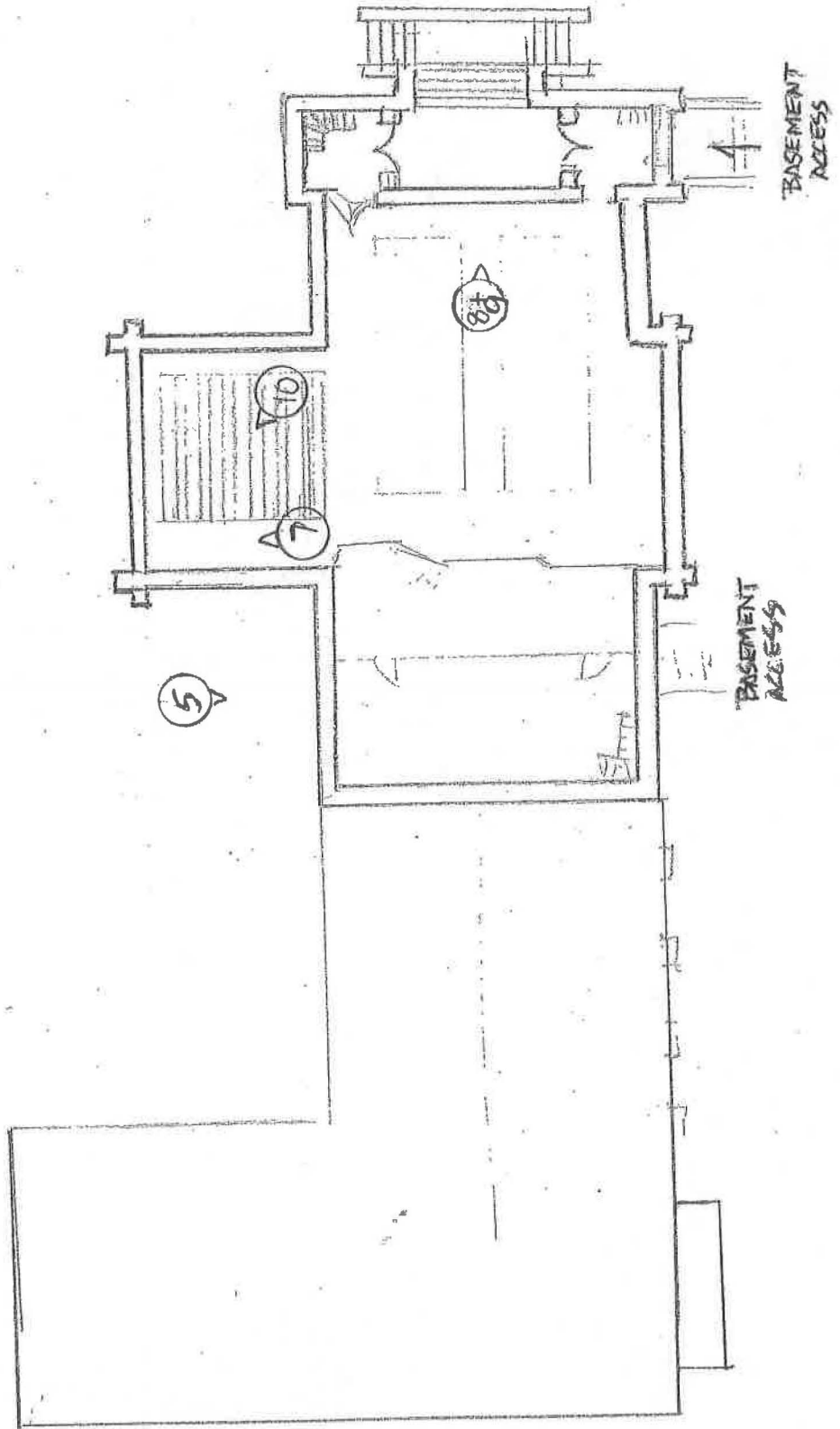
N
C

6

4

2

1



MT. ZION MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
 Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida

PHOTO DIAGRAM

3

MT ZION MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

Lat-Long Coordinates

Latitude 30.417884°

Longitude -87.224583°



Source: USGS
Source: NASA, NOAA, USGS
Source: Esri, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, GeoEye, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, and the GIS User Community





Mt. Zion Baptist Church





Mt. Zion Baptist Church

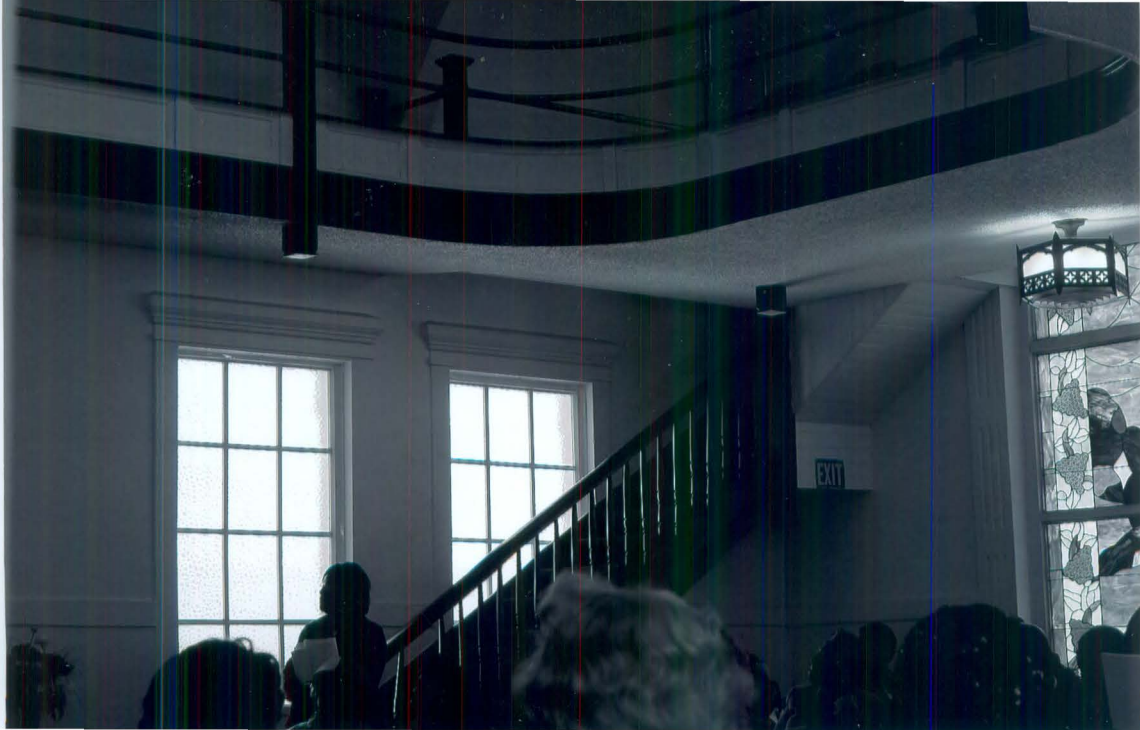












UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Escambia

DATE RECEIVED: 11/08/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/09/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/24/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/25/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000963

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12.24.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

RICK SCOTT
Governor

KEN DETZNER
Secretary of State

November 1, 2013

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of Interior
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is a submission of the nomination and additional materials (nomination form, continuation sheets, site plan, GIS data, digital images and disk) for

Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church, Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida

This church is also significant architecturally as second example in Florida of work by African American architect Wallace Rayfield, but is not being nominated for that significance at this time. The Mount Pilgrim African Baptist Church in Milton, Santa Rosa County, was listed in 1992, and was thought to be the only example of Rayfield's work in Florida.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6364 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Barbara E. Mattick, Ph.D.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey & Registration

Enclosures

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

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