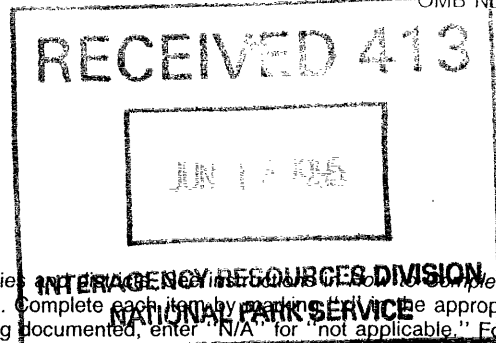


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties. Complete each section by checking the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Arranged around Aldrich, Old D'Evereux, St. Catherine, Abbott, and Byrne Streets n/a not for publication

city or town Natchez n/a vicinity

state Mississippi code MS county Adams code 1 zip code 39120

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.)

Kenneth H. P. Paul June 7, 1995
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State of 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.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 7/14/95

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
49	13	buildings
1	2	sites
		structures
		objects
50	15	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling
- Commerce/Trade: specialty store
- Commerce/Trade: restaurant
- Education: school
- Religion: religious facility
- Religion: church-school
- Religion: church-related residence
- Health Care: hospital

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling
- Commerce/Trade: specialty store
- Commerce/Trade: professional
- Religion: religious facility
- Religion: church school
- Religion: church-related residence
- Social: meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Greek Revival
- Italianate
- Eastlake
- Gothic
- Colonial Revival
- Queen Anne
- Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation brick
- walls weatherboard
- brick
- roof tin
- other vinyl
- asphalt

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet.

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Ethnic Heritage: Black

Architecture

Period of Significance

Ca. 1835-1945

Significant Dates

1886

1894

1940

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ketteringham, William K. (Holy Family Catholic Church)

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):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Historic Natchez Foundation

Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District
Name of Property

Adams County, Mississippi
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.2 acres more or less

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 |

3 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing
4 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 |

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 Mary Warren Miller/Preservation Director

organization Historic Natchez Foundation date February 17, 1995

street & number P. O. Box 1761 telephone (601) 442-2500

city or town Natchez state MS zip code 39121

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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

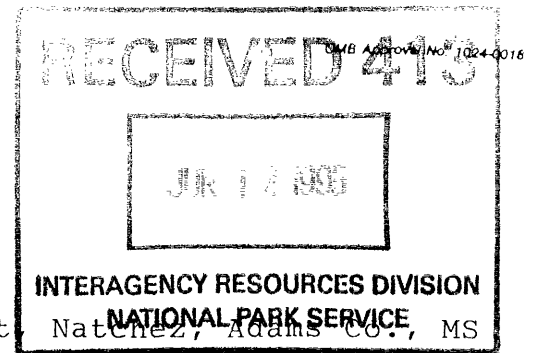
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form 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

Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District, Natchez, Adams Co., MS

Section number 7 Page 1



The Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District is identified as a significant cluster of historic buildings in the neighborhood surrounding Holy Family Catholic Church (8 Orange Avenue, photo 13, inventory 43), which fronts onto St. Catherine Street. St. Catherine is one of the city's most historic streets and was once a portion of the Natchez Trace, the historic trail that led from Nashville to Natchez. St. Catherine begins about a mile from the bluff at the site of the historic slave markets, known as the Forks of the Road, and terminates onto Martin Luther King Street (formerly Pine Street), the easternmost street of the historic grid plan of the city and the eastern boundary of the Natchez on-Top-of-the-Hill Historic District. The Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District is located at the western terminus of the street, and a portion of the western boundary of the district coincides with the eastern boundary of the Natchez on-Top-of-the-Hill Historic District. Railroad tracks form the northern boundary except for one tract of land across the tracks on Aldrich Avenue that contains buildings that relate to the Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District in their period of development.

Before the City of Natchez undertook an urban renewal project in the 1970's, the entire length of St. Catherine Street, its cross streets, and its side streets would have constituted one large historic district. This district would have led from the site of the Forks of the Road slave markets to Zion Chapel African-American Church--the church led by the Reverend Hiram Revels, the first African-American to serve in the United States Congress. Today, only two significant clusters of buildings survive and each is located in the shadow of two of the street's monumental landmarks--(1) Holy Family Catholic Church and (2) Brumfield School.

Within the boundaries of the Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District, St. Catherine Street intersects two hills, one occupied by Holy Family Catholic Church and the other by houses constructed on the sub-divided property of an 1813 building that functioned as both a territorial, state, and city hospital (14 Bowles Alley, photo 5, inventory #17). The deteriorated, ca. 1835 rear wing of the hospital still stands on the apex of the hill. Holy Family Catholic Church architecturally dominates the district due to its siting on a hill, its monumental size, and the elevation of the sanctuary above a fully raised basement. Streets within the district tend to be regularly and irregularly plotted. St. Catherine Street itself is irregular due its age and its location outside the historic grid plan of the city, and Abbott Street follows the curve of "hospital hill." However, streets that were plotted in the late 19th century like Old D'Evereux, Orange Avenue, and Byrne are regularly laid out in a grid-like pattern. Building facade lines are fairly regular. Buildings located on "hospital hill" have greater set-backs due to their location on the hill, and buildings on land that more closely relates to the plane of the street tend to have consistent set-backs and be built close to the street.

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Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District, Natchez, Adams Co., MS

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The architectural character of the district is predominantly late nineteenth and early twentieth century and reflects to some degree the subdivision of the hospital property after the demolition of the hospital in 1886. Most of the buildings are frame construction with the exception of Holy Family Catholic Church at 8 Orange Street (photo 13, inventory #43), the deteriorated hospital wing at 14 Bowles Alley (photo 5, inventory #17), a brick shotgun at 9 1/2 Abbott Street (inventory #5), and a residence at 17 Old D'Evereux (photo 12, inventory 41), which are built of brick, and a concrete block and steel truss commercial building at 30 St. Catherine Street (inventory #62). The early gas station at 23 St. Catherine Street (inventory #57) is stucco on frame.

Most of the frame buildings retain their original clapboard siding. The frame buildings at 11 Abbott Street (inventory #7) and 22 Byrne Street (inventory #30) feature board-and-batten siding on the side elevations. Only a few buildings have suffered the installation of modern siding materials, and these include vinyl siding on 14 Old D'Evereux Street (photo 11, inventory #38) and 16 Orange Avenue (photo 16, inventory #46), brick veneering on 8 Byrne Street (inventory #2), and fibre-board siding on 8 D'Evereux Street (photo 7, inventory #24) and 17 Bowles Alley (inventory #20).

Regional vernacular architectural forms like shotgun houses and cottages with inset galleries are well represented in the district. About twenty-five percent of the buildings exhibit some evidence of the Queen Anne style in their form or detailing. Three buildings that were originally Queen Anne underwent later Colonial Revival and bungalow remodelings. The John Banks House at 9 St. Catherine (photo 18, inventory #51) was built between 1886 and 1892 in the Queen Anne style and transformed to become a locally significant example of the Colonial Revival style between 1904 and 1910. The bungalow style houses at 7 St. Catherine Street (element #50) and 17 St. Catherine Street (photo 21, inventory #54) were both built about 1890 in the Queen Anne style and were remodeled ca. 1925. The galleried cottages at 8, 10, and 12 Old D'Evereux Street (photo 10, inventory # 34, 36, and 37) feature Queen Anne porch detailing, and even the plain shotgun house at 6 Abbot Street (inventory # 2) features the turned posts so characteristic of the Queen Anne style. Two of the city's most architecturally significant shotgun cottages are well detailed in the Queen Anne style and are located at 9 (inventory # 25) and 11 Byrne Street (photo 8, inventory #27). The Queen Anne style also left its mark on Holy Family Catholic Church, which is the city's grandest example of the Victorian Gothic Revival style, in the design of the entrance portico with its turned posts and Queen Anne ornament.

Greek Revival detailing is found in the brick hospital wing at 14 Bowles Alley (photo 5, inventory #17) and in the brick cottage at 17 Old D'Evereux Street (photo 12, inventory #41), which is Greek Revival in form and dormer detail. Echoes of the Italianate style are found at 15 St. Catherine Street (photo 20, inventory #53) and 28 St. Catherine Street (photo 24, inventory #61), which were

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Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District, Natchez, Adams Co., MS

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built at the beginning of the Queen Anne period in Natchez. A well detailed Eastlake cottage is located at 13 St. Catherine Street (photo 19, inventory #52). The Colonial Revival style is represented at the John Banks House at 9 St. Catherine Street (photo 18, inventory #51) and in the auditorium/cafeteria of Holy Family Catholic Church at 16 Orange Avenue (photo 15, inventory #45).

Vernacular examples of the Craftsman or bungalow style are found in the brick shotgun at 9 1/2 Abbot Street (inventory #5), the galleried cottages at 10 and 22 Byrne Street (inventory #'s 26 and 30), the typical gable-end bungalow at 8 Byrne Street (photo 7, inventory #8), and in one of the city's three surviving historic gas stations at 23 St. Catherine Street (inventory #57).

The Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District contains no significant public or private landscaping. Limited sidewalk shade is provided by trees in the yards of houses, since none of the streets have any formal street planting.

Most of the buildings in the Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District are reasonably well preserved. The only deteriorated contributing resource is 14 Bowles Street (photo 5, inventory #17). Preservation interest and activity has been increasing and is reflected in the rehabilitation of the John Banks House (9 St. Catherine Street, photo 18, inventory #51) and the two nearly matching brick cottages at 25 and 27 St. Catherine Street (photo 22, inventory #'s 58 and 60).

The inventory of buildings, structures, objects, and sites included in the boundaries of the Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District is arranged alphabetically by street name and by street number in ascending numerical order. Each building, structure, object, and site is assigned an inventory number which relates to a map of the district. If a photograph of the building, structure, object, and site is included in the National Register materials, it is referenced parenthetically at the end of each physical description. Buildings are classified as either contributing or noncontributing, in accordance with National Register criteria. Only buildings pre-dating 1945 have been classified as contributing. The district has no known significant archaeological sites and the potential for locating significant sites is unknown.

Of the 65 buildings and sites (which are described within 62 inventory numbers) in the district boundaries, fifty are contributing and 15 are noncontributing. Noncontributing resources are limited to two vacant lots and 13 buildings, including two commercial buildings (car wash and food stand), two metal warehouses, four buildings less than fifty years old, three buildings that are so remodeled as to no longer contribute, and 2 garages behind a contributing building. Contributing resources are all buildings except for 1 St. Catherine Street, which was the site of the Rhythm Club Fire, where 209 African-Americans died in a 1940 fire.

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Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District, Natchez, Adams Co., MS

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-
- 1 C **5 Abbott Street.** One-story, four-bay (d-w-w-d) frame house which rests upon brick piers and is sheltered by a v-crimp metal, hipped roof with exposed rafter ends. The house is fronted by an inset full-width gallery supported by plain wood posts. The gallery is railed by a crude porch wall. The facade is finished in clapboard but the side and rear elevations feature board-and-batten siding. Doorways are filled with single-leaf doors with five horizontal panels and windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash. Vernacular galleried cottage. 1925-46; ca. 1930.
- 2 C **6 Abbott Street.** One-story, two-bay (d-w) frame shotgun house, which is supported by brick piers and sheltered by a v-crimp metal, hipped roof which is formed by an extension of the gable sides of the main roof. Inset beneath the roof is a full-width gallery supported by turned wood posts. The gallery has been enclosed with screening and is shaded by a mid-20th-century metal awning. The facade is finished in clapboard, but the side elevations have been sheathed in modern fibre-board siding. The doorway is filled with an original single-leaf door with glazed upper panel above three horizontal panels, and windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash. Vernacular Queen Anne shotgun. 1904-10.
- 3 C **7 Abbott Street.** One-story, four-bay (d-w-w-d) frame house which rests on brick piers and is sheltered by a v-crimp metal, gabled roof with gable to the side. The house is sided in clapboard. Inset beneath the roof is a full-width gallery supported by wood box columns linked by a railing constructed of wood 2x4's arranged to form panels of X's. Doorways feature two-light transoms and are filled with original single-leaf doors. The primary entrance door to the south is filled with a decorative Queen Anne-type door with glazed upper panel, and the secondary entrance to the north is filled with an original single-leaf, four-panel door. Windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash. Vernacular Queen Anne. 1886-1892. (photo 1)
- 4 NC **8 Abbott Street.** One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w) frame house which rests upon brick piers and is sheltered by an asphalt-shingled, gabled roof to the front. A two-bay, gabled portico supported by wood box columns is centered on the facade and shelters the entrance doorways, each of which is filled with a single-leaf modern door with small glazed panels. Windows are all filled with modern, two-over-two, double-hung metal sash units and the house features grooved siding. Vernacular gable-end cottage. Ca. 1985.

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- 5 C **9 1/2 Abbott Street.** One-story, two-bay brick shotgun house with corrugated metal, hipped roof pierced by a central brick chimney. Inset beneath the roof, which features exposed rafter tips, is a gallery with concrete deck that is supported by wood posts set atop brick piers. The entrance is filled with a replacement, single-leaf flush door and windows are filled with original six-over-six, double-hung sash. Vernacular bungalow shotgun. 1925-1947; ca. 1930.
- 6 C **10 Abbott Street.** One-story, two-bay (w-d) frame shotgun house that rests on brick piers and is sheltered by a corrugated tin, hipped roof with exposed rafter ends. Inset beneath the roof is a full-width gallery supported by plain wood posts. Window openings are tall and filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash. Although the windows are original features of the building, their large size indicates that they were probably recycled from an earlier building. The entrance doorway features a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel atop two vertical panels. Vernacular shotgun. 1925-47; ca. 1930.
- 7 C **11 Abbott Street.** One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w) frame house that rests on brick piers and is sheltered by a v-crimp metal, gabled roof with gable to the side. Inset beneath the roof is a full-width gallery supported by wood posts that are linked by a minimal gallery railing built of wood 2x4's. The facade features clapboard siding, but the side elevations are finished in board-and-batten. Windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash, and the entrance doorways are filled with single-leaf doors that have five horizontal panels. Vernacular galleried cottage. 1925-46; ca. 1930.
- 8 NC **12 Abbott Street.** One-story, L-shaped, frame house that evolved from a smaller vernacular house built between 1910 and 1925. The original part of the house, which is difficult to discern, is roofed in v-crimp metal and clad in asbestos shingles; the side addition is roofed in corrugated tin and features novelty grooved siding. Window and door infill has all been replaced by a variety of modern infill including a one-over-one, double-hung metal unit. One window, which has been obscured by plywood, may contain a "picture" window. The primary entrance door, which is modern, has three panels with hollow corners. The house is in deteriorated condition and so altered that it is non-contributing. Vernacular shotgun with additions. 1910-25; remodeled ca. 1965 and later. (photo 2)

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- 9 C **13 Abbott Street.** One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w) frame house that rests upon brick piers and is sheltered by a v-crimp metal, gabled roof with gable to the side. The gabled roof is pierced by a central brick chimney. Inset beneath the gable roof is a full-width, inset gallery supported by wood posts that are linked by a crude railing made of wood 2x4's. The house is sheathed in clapboards on the facade and in grooved siding on the gable ends. Windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash, and the entrance doorways are filled with single-leaf doors. One door has five horizontal panels and is probably original; the other door has six panels and is probably a replacement. Vernacular galleried cottage. 1925-46; ca. 1930. (photo 3)
- 10 NC **14 Abbott Street.** One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w), frame house that rests upon brick piers and is sheltered by a corrugated metal, hipped roof. Inset beneath the roof is a full-width gallery supported by modern brick piers. The house is clad in vinyl siding and all windows are filled with modern six-over-six, double-hung metal sash units. Modern shutters have been attached beside the windows. Doorways contain modern, single-leaf, six-panel doors. The house is so altered that it is non-contributing. Vernacular galleried cottage. 1925-46; ca. 1930.
- 11 C **12 Aldrich Street.** One of a cluster of six, similar, one-story, frame houses (railroad shanties) that rest upon brick piers and are sheltered by v-crimp metal, gable roofs. All are covered in asphalt sheathing, and two (16 and 20 Aldrich) feature additional cladding in horizontal fibre board. Four (12, 14, 20 and 22 Aldrich) of the houses have two-bay facades, each with entrance doorway, and a single window in each gable end, a form that was originally shared by all six houses. . Windows that have original infill feature six-over-six, double-hung sash, and the few surviving doorways with original infill feature typical turn-of-the-century, four-panel doors. Only 22 Aldrich Street features a porch, which is not original. The porch has a shed roof and wood posts and shelters the southernmost entrance door. Vernacular cottage. By 1925; no earlier exposure on Sanborn Insurance Map; ca. 1900.

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Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District, Natchez, Adams Co., MS

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- 12 C **14 Aldrich Street.** One of a cluster of six, similar, one-story, frame houses (railroad shanties) that rest upon brick piers and are sheltered by v-crimp metal, gable roofs. All are covered in asphalt sheathing, and two (16 and 20 Aldrich) feature additional cladding in horizontal fibre board. Four (12, 14, 20 and 22 Aldrich) of the houses have two-bay facades, each with entrance door, and a single window in each gable end, a form that may have originally been shared by all six houses. Windows that have original infill feature six-over-six, double-hung sash, and the few doorways with surviving original infill have typical turn-of-the-century, four-panel doors. Only 22 Aldrich Street features a porch, which is a later addition. This shed-roof porch is supported by wood posts and shelters the southernmost entrance door. Vernacular cottage. By 1925; no earlier exposure on Sanborn Insurance Map; ca. 1900. (photo 4)
- 13 C **16 Aldrich Street.** One of a cluster of six, similar, one-story, frame houses (railroad shanties) that rest upon brick piers and are sheltered by v-crimp metal, gable roofs. All are covered in asphalt sheathing, and two (16 and 20 Aldrich) feature additional cladding in horizontal fibre board. Four (12, 14, 20 and 22 Aldrich) of the houses have two-bay facades, each with entrance door, and a single window in each gable end, a form that may have originally been shared by all six houses. Windows that have original infill feature six-over-six, double-hung sash, and the few surviving doorways with original infill have typical turn-of-the-century, four-panel doors. Only 22 Aldrich Street features a porch, which is not original. The porch has a shed roof and wood posts and shelters the southernmost entrance door. Vernacular cottage. By 1925; no earlier exposure on Sanborn Insurance Map; ca. 1900.

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- 14 C **18 Aldrich Street.** One of a cluster of six, similar, one-story, frame houses (railroad shanties) that rest upon brick piers and are sheltered by v-crimp metal, gable roofs. All are covered in asphalt sheathing, and two (16 and 20 Aldrich) feature additional cladding in horizontal fibre board. Four (12, 14, 20 and 22 Aldrich) of the houses have two-bay facades, each with entrance door, and a single window in each gable end, a form that may have originally been shared by all six houses. Windows that have original infill feature six-over-six, double-hung sash, and the few surviving doorways with original infill have typical turn-of-the-century, four-panel doors. Only 22 Aldrich Street features a porch, which is not original. The porch has a shed roof and wood posts and shelters the southernmost entrance door. Vernacular cottage. By 1925; no earlier exposure on Sanborn Insurance Map; ca. 1900
- 15 C **20 Aldrich Street.** One of a cluster of six, similar, one-story, frame houses (railroad shanties) that rest upon brick piers and are sheltered by v-crimp metal, gable roofs. All are covered in asphalt sheathing, and two (16 and 20 Aldrich) feature additional cladding in horizontal fibre board. Four (12, 14, 20 and 22 Aldrich) of the houses have two-bay facades, each with entrance door, and a single window in each gable end, a form that may have originally been shared by all six houses. Windows that have original infill feature six-over-six, double-hung sash, and the few surviving doorways with original infill have typical turn-of-the-century, four-panel doors. Only 22 Aldrich Street features a porch, which is not original. The porch has a shed roof and wood posts and shelters the southernmost entrance door. Vernacular cottage. By 1925; no earlier exposure on Sanborn Insurance Map; ca. 1900

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Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District, Natchez, Adams Co., MS

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- 16 C **22 Aldrich Street.** One of a cluster of six, similar, one-story, frame houses (railroad shanties) that rest upon brick piers and are sheltered by v-crimp metal, gable roofs. All are covered in asphalt sheathing, and two (16 and 20 Aldrich) feature additional cladding in horizontal fibre board. Four (12, 14, 20 and 22 Aldrich) of the houses have two-bay facades, each with entrance door, and a single window in each gable end, a form that may have originally been shared by all six houses. Windows that have original infill feature six-over-six, double-hung sash, and the few surviving doorways with original infill have typical turn-of-the-century, four-panel doors. Only 22 Aldrich Street features a porch, which is not original. The porch has a shed roof and wood posts and shelters the southernmost entrance door. Vernacular cottage. By 1925; no earlier exposure on Sanborn Insurance Map; ca. 1900.
- 17 C **14 Bowles Alley.** Two-story, deteriorated brick building with v-crimp-metal, gable roof and one parapet gable end fronting Bowles Street. The building was the rear wing to a three-story hospital building constructed in 1813 (*Washington Republican*, July 14, 1813). The wing was a later addition to the hospital and may date to ca. 1852, when the local newspaper noted that the hospital was being fitted up entirely new (*Mississippi Free Trader*, January 10, 1852). The building and its rear wing survived long enough to be recorded on an 1886 Sanborn Insurance Map, which noted that the building was being demolished. The rear (or westerly) elevation of the building features three window openings on each of two stories. The deteriorated six-over-six, double-hung sash that survive in some of the window openings appear to be original (unable to access) and indicate that the building was probably built after 1835. Along the easterly elevation is a two-story gallery, a portion of which has been enclosed on both the first and second stories. No original infill or gallery detailing appears to have survived. Since 1897, the building has had a one-story frame addition attached to its southerly gable-end wall. This frame addition, which is attached to the parapet gable end, has its gable to the street, and features a hipped-roof gallery that is partially enclosed. A transomed doorway with four-panel door survives on the facade, but the other openings, which are covered in plywood, do not appear to be original. The frame addition features 20th-century grooved siding. Greek Revival. Ca. 1835; later additions dating from 1890's to the present. (photo 5)

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- 18 C **16A Bowles Alley.** One-story, L-shaped frame house with corrugated metal, cross gable roof. The house features exposed rafter ends, rests on brick foundation piers, and is sheathed in replacement novelty grooved siding. The L-shaped gallery is supported by box columns, is screened, and has a board porch wall for a balustrade. Door and window infill opening onto the gallery is partially obscured by screening but appears to feature modern doors and two-over-two, double-hung metal sash. Each of the four rooms appears to have had a door opening onto the L-shaped gallery. A shed-roof frame addition extends along the northerly side elevation. The 1892 Sanborn Map labels this building "school." Despite alterations, this is one of only two or three, surviving nineteenth century frame buildings that served as African-American schools in the Natchez area. By 1897, the Sanborn Map labels the building a "Negro tenement." Vernacular L-shaped cottage. 1886-92. (photo 6)
- 19 NC **16B Bowles Alley** (same mailing address as above property; this house located to the east). One-story, four-bay (d-w-w-d), frame duplex house that rests upon a combination of brick and cement block piers and is sheltered by a v-crimp metal, gabled roof with gable to the street. The gabled roof of the main house is echoed in the gabled roofs of end-bay entry porches, and all roofs feature exposed rafter ends. The gabled-roof entry porches feature metal pipe supports. The house is finished in novelty grooved siding. Windows are filled with two-over-two, metal sash units. Both entrance doors are filled with single-leaf doors with the easternmost door having three lights at the top and the westernmost door being a modern flush door. Vernacular gable-end duplex. After 1946; ca. 1960.
- 20 C **17 Bowles Street.** One-story, four-bay (w-w-d-[ww]) frame house that rests on brick piers and is sheltered by a v-crimp metal, gabled roof with gable to the side. Inset beneath the roof, which is pierced by a central brick chimney, is a full-width gallery supported by wood posts. The gallery is not railed. The house is sheathed in fiber-board siding, and all widow and door openings have been rearranged and feature modern infill. Windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung metal sash units, and the entrance door is filled with a single-leaf door with small, stepped lights. Vernacular galleried cottage. 1925-46; ca. 1930.

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- 21 NC **1 Byrne Street.** One-story frame house that rests on concrete piers and is sheltered by an asphalt-shingled, gabled roof with gable to the street. Inset beneath the roof is a corner porch that is enclosed with screening atop a low porch wall of grooved siding. The porch wall and screening obscures the window(s) that open(s) onto the porch, but the doorway is filled with a single-leaf door with three, stepped glass panels on the upper portion. The house is sheathed in grooved siding. The visible window opening on the portion of the facade that is not fronted by the porch is filled with a pair of four-over-four, double-hung sash. Vernacular bungalow. Ca. 1900; remodeled ca. 1960.
- 22 C **2 Byrne Street.** One-story, three-bay (w-d-w) frame house that rests on brick piers and is sheltered by a standing-seam metal, gable roof with gable to the side. The roof is pierced by a central chimney and features wide, overhanging eaves that are not original. Inset beneath the roof is a full-width gallery supported by box columns. The house is finished in clapboard only on the facade; all other elevations have been brick-veneered in recent years. The center-bay doorway is filled with a single-leaf door with three stepped-glass panels on the upper portion. Windows are filled with replacement, two-over-two, double-hung metal sash units. Vernacular galleried cottage. By 1925; no exposure on Sanborn Map until 1925; ca. 1900.
- 23 C **7 Byrne Street.** One-story, seven-bay ([w-w]-w-d-w-w-w-w), frame house that rests on brick piers (concrete block infill) and is sheltered by a v-crimp metal, cross-gable roof. The house is the same, simple galleried cottage depicted on a 1925 Sanborn Insurance Map, but it has been enlarged by a gabled projection to the front. Inset beneath the roof of the original portion of the house is a porch that has been enclosed with modern metal sash units set above a porch wall of vinyl siding. The entire house is clad in vinyl siding. Any original infill that may survive on the facade is obscured by the porch enclosure. Vernacular galleried cottage with later front addition. By 1925; no exposure on Sanborn Map until 1925; ca. 1900.

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- 24 C **8 Byrne Street.** One-story frame house that rests on brick piers and is sheltered by a corrugated-tin, gabled roof with gable to the street. The main gable of the roof is echoed by a secondary projecting gable that defines an inset corner porch. Both gable ends feature louvered vents. The house originally had exposed rafter ends, which are now boxed. The inset corner porch is supported at the outer corner by a battered box column atop a brick pier. The house retains its original clapboard siding, but all windows, which are arranged singly and in pairs, are now infilled by modern two-over-two, double-hung, metal sash units. The two entrance doors accessed from the porch are obscured by plastic covering. Bungalow. 1925-46; ca. 1930. (photo 7)
- 25 C **9 Byrne Street.** One of two matching, one-story, two-bay (w-d) frame shotgun houses that rest on brick piers and are sheltered by v-crimp-metal, gable roofs with gables to street. The gable end is clad in diamond-patterned shingles, but the remaining exterior walls are clad in clapboard. Inset beneath the gable roof is a full-width gallery that is supported by bracketed turned posts linked by a spindle frieze and balustrade of turned balusters. The transomed doorway features a non-original, single-leaf door with three glazed upper panels. Windows have lost their original infill and now contain three-over-two, double-hung, metal sash units. These two matching shotguns are among the most architecturally significant of the surviving shotgun houses in Natchez. Queen Anne shotgun. By 1925; no exposure on Sanborn Map until 1925; ca. 1895.
- 26 C **10 Byrne Street.** One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w) frame house that rests upon brick piers and is sheltered by a v-crimp-metal, gable roof with gable to the street. The house features exposed rafter tips and is clad in asphalt sheathing. A full-width gallery is supported by wood posts and features a hipped roof that is formed by the sides of the main gable roof extending around the front. Windows are filled with four-over-four, double-hung sash; doorway infill is obscured by storm doors. Vernacular bungalow. 1925-1946; ca. 1930.

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- 27 C **11 Byrne Street.** One of two matching, one-story, two-bay (w-d) frame shotgun houses that rests upon brick piers and are sheltered by v-crimp-metal, gable roofs with gables to the street. The roof is pierced by one, interior brick chimney. The gable end is clad in diamond-patterned shingles, but the remaining exterior walls are clad in clapboard. Inset beneath the gable roof is a full-width gallery that is supported by bracketed turned posts linked by a spindle frieze and balustrade of turned balusters. The transomed doorway features an original Queen Anne-type, single-leaf door with glazed upper panel. Windows have lost their original infill and now contain two-over-two, double-hung, metal sash units. These two matching shotguns are the most architecturally significant of the surviving shotgun houses in Natchez. Queen Anne shotgun. By 1925; no exposure on Sanborn Map until 1925; ca. 1895. (photo 8)
- 28 C **13-15-17 Byrne Street.** One-story, seven-bay frame house that rests on brick piers and is sheltered by a standing-seam metal, gable roof that is pierced by three brick chimneys. Inset beneath the roof is a full-width gallery enclosed with a vertical-board porch wall and screening. Screen framing has replaced original wood posts. The house is sheathed in fibre board on the side elevations but retains its original clapboard siding on the facade. Windows are filled with replacement two-over-two, double-hung, metal sash units. One door opening features a typical, late nineteenth-century, single-leaf four-panel door; a second door opening is filled with a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel; and a third door is obscured by a storm door. Vernacular galleried cottage. By 1925; no exposure on Sanborn Map until 1925; ca. 1900.
- 29 C **20 Byrne Street. Barnes House.** Two-story, frame house that rests on brick piers and is sheltered by a corrugated-metal, gable roof with gable to the side. The facade has four bays ([w-w]-d-d-[w-w]) on the first story and two bays (w-w) on the second story. The roof is pierced by a central chimney and features exposed rafter ends. The house is finished in board-and-batten on the first story and clapboard on the upper story. Attached to the house is a one-story, shed-roof porch that features screening above a porch wall of v-grooved boards. On the first story facade, windows are filled with four-over-four, double-hung sash and are arranged in pairs. Other windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash. The primary entrance doors contain original single-leaf doors with upper glazed panels. Attached to the southern gable end of the house is a side, shed-roof addition with an entrance door containing a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel. Vernacular bungalow. By 1946; ca. 1927. (photo 9)

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- 30 C 22 **Byrne Street.** One-story, frame house that rests on brick piers and is sheltered by a v-crimp metal, gable roof with gable end to the street and exposed rafter ends. The house was originally fronted by a full-width gallery with hipped roof that is created by the sides of the main roof extending across the front. The gallery, which is supported by wood box columns, has been fully enclosed on the northern end and partially enclosed with a low clapboard porch and screening on the southern end. The side elevations are finished in board-and-batten and feature windows with six-over-six, double-hung sash. Vernacular bungalow. By 1946; ca. 1930.
- 31 NC 10B **Mallery Street.** One-story, concrete block house with gable roof and exposed rafter ends. The house features an inset corner porch which has been enclosed. The house exhibits a variety of window sizes and modern metal window units. The entrance door infill is obscured by the porch enclosure. A shed-roof frame addition extends from the western rear wall. Ca. 1960.
- 32 NC 5 **Old D'Evereux Street.** Metal-clad warehouse building with shed roof. After 1946.
- 33 NC 6 **Old D'Evereux Street.** Vacant lot.
- 34 C 8 **Old D'Evereux Street.** One-story, three-bay (w-d-w) frame house that rests on brick foundation piers (infilled to create brick foundation wall) and is surmounted by a v-crimp metal, gable roof. Inset beneath the roof is a full-width gallery supported by wood posts linked by an inappropriate, modern metal balustrade. The gable ends of the house are sheathed in a fibre-board or Masonite-type siding to resemble clapboards, but the facade is finished in a similar modern material to resemble vertical boards without battens. The facade treatment masks the original bay arrangement, which probably featured two doors and two windows. The two windows of the facade, which may not be in their original location, are filled with one-over-one, double-hung metal sash units; the existing doorway is filled with a modern single-leaf door. Vernacular Queen Anne galleried cottage that has lost its Queen Anne detailing. 1897-1901. (photo 10)

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- 35 C **9 Old D'Evereux Street.** One-story, four-bay (w-d-d-w) frame house that probably originally rested on brick piers that were later linked by brick infill and stuccoed to create a solid foundation wall. The house is surmounted by a v-crimp metal, gable roof and is fronted by a full-width, attached gallery with corrugated metal, hipped roof. The porch features posts and a crude railing, all of which is fashioned from wood 2x4's. The house is sheathed in clapboard. The two entrance doorways feature two-light transoms and original, single-leaf four-panel doors. Windows are filled with original six-over-six, double-hung sash. Vernacular galleried cottage. By 1892; ca. 1890.
- 36 C **10 Old D'Evereux Street.** One-story, four-bay (d-w-w-d) frame house that rests on brick piers (later infilled to create a foundation wall) and is surmounted by a v-crimp, metal roof pierced by central brick chimney. Beneath the roof is an inset, full-width gallery supported by bracketed wood posts that are linked by a sawn frieze and inappropriate modern metal balustrade. The house is sheathed in clapboard. Entrance doorways feature two-light transoms and original single-leaf, four-panel doors. Windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash. Vernacular Queen Anne galleried cottage. By 1892; ca. 1890. (photo 10)
- 37 C **12 Old D'Evereux Street.** One-story, four-bay (d-w-w-d) frame house that rests on brick piers (infilled by cement blocks to create a foundation wall) and is surmounted by a v-crimp metal, gable roof. The roof has been lowered and the gable ends have been resided in grooved siding, possibly as the result of fire damage. Inset beneath the roof is a full-width gallery supported by bracketed wood posts linked by a sawn frieze and inappropriate, modern metal balustrade. The facade of the house is finished in clapboard and features original infill. Entrance doorways feature two-light transoms and original single-leaf, four-panel doors. Windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash. Vernacular Queen Anne galleried cottage. By 1892; ca. 1890. (photo 10)

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- 38 C **14 Old D'Evereux Street.** One-story frame house that rests on brick piers and is sheltered by a standing-seam metal, cross gable roof. The roof is pierced by one whole brick chimney, one partial brick chimney, and evidence of a third chimney which has been capped where it penetrates the roof. A hipped-roof porch extends across the facade of the portion of the house that has its gable ridge parallel to the street. The porch has been enclosed and exhibits no original porch detailing. The entire house has been sheathed in aluminum or vinyl siding. The section of the house with its gable-end to the street retains original detailing that includes diamond-patterned shingles, a decorative circular vent, eave cornices that return, and an original window with two-over-two, double-hung sash. Three bays extend across the enclosed porch and include a modern single-leaf door with awning and two window openings with metal sash units. Other elevations of the house retain original two-over-two, double-hung windows. Metal burglar bars have been installed on all windows. Queen Anne. By 1892; ca. 1890. (photo 11)
- 39 C **15 Old D'Evereux Street.** One-story, four-bay ([w--w]-d-d-[w-w]) frame house that rests on brick piers and is surmounted by a corrugated-metal, gable roof. The house is fronted by a full-width gallery with shed roof that rests on a brick foundation wall. The gallery is supported by wood posts linked by a 2x4 railing and has been screened. Entrance doors feature single-leaf doors with three horizontal glazed panels in the top half. Windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash and are arranged in pairs on the facade. Vernacular galleried cottage. By 1892; ca. 1890.
- 40 C **16 Old D'Evereux Street.** One-story, T-shaped frame house that rests on brick piers and is surmounted by a v-crimp metal, cross-gable roof pierced by two brick chimneys. A hipped-roof porch extends along the northerly side elevation of the wing whose gable end fronts the street. Although the house has been sheathed in vinyl siding and the primary window on the facade has been altered, the gable end retains original detailing, including diamond-patterned shingles, an ornamental circular vent, and eave cornices that return. The porch also retains original detailing including bracketed turned posts linked by a spindle frieze and railing of turned-balusters. The primary window on the facade has been shortened and is now filled with a six-over-six, double-hung sash. Original windows survive on the side and rear elevations and feature two-over-two, double-hung sash. The two doorways that open onto the side porch are filled with original, single-leaf, four-panel doors. Queen Anne. By 1892; ca. 1890.

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- 41 C **17 Old D'Evereux Street. Wharlest Jackson Elks Lodge #1675.** One-and-a-half story, five-bay (w-w-d-w-w) brick house with water table that is sheltered by a standing-seam metal, gabled roof pierced by two, inside-end brick chimneys and three gabled dormers. The dormers feature windows that are framed by pilasters and filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash. First-story windows, which also contain six-over-six, double-hung sash, are set beneath segmental brick arches. The box cornice that extends across the front of the house returns at the corners. The center three bays of the first-story facade are obscured by a shed-roof, entrance addition that features a center-bay doorway flanked by three ganged windows, each filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash. The lodge acquired the house in the 1970's and the lodge is named in honor of Wharlest Jackson, who was murdered in the 1960's during the Civil Rights movement. The form of this house and the detailing of the dormers is Greek Revival, but the segmental brick arches over the windows date the house to after 1870. The missing porch detailing was probably Italianate. Ca. 1880. (photo 12)
- 42 NC **18 Old D'Evereux Street. Byrne's Furniture.** Two-part metal warehouse building with twin gables and gables to the street. After 1946; ca. 1955.

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- 43 C **8A Orange Avenue (facing St. Catherine Street). Holy Family Catholic Church.** Monumental, brick Gothic Revival church that rests on a fully raised basement and is surmounted by an asphalt-shingled, gabled roof, which is pierced at its northern end by a single-stage tower with spire terminating in a finial in the shape of a cross. The belfry features Gothic-arched windows infilled with louvers on each elevation. The building is divided into bays by buttresses with pinnacles, which also define the corners of the building. The parapet facade is a three-bay composition; the side elevations, seven-bay compositions. Windows occupy all the bays except for the center bay of each elevation, which is filled with an entrance doorway. The windows of the raised basement story feature segmental brick arches, are filled with two-over-two, double-hung sash with stained glass, and are closed by original shutter blinds. The windows of the main story feature Gothic arches and consist of two-over-two, double-hung sash with stained glass, set beneath a transom of Gothic tracery, except for the end-bay windows of the three-bay facade which feature ornamental leaded and stained glass. Most of the windows retain their original shutter blinds. The main entrance is located in the center-bay of the facade, provides access to the raised basement, and is sheltered by a pedimented entry porch with sunburst in the pediment and a finial in the shape of a cross. The porch is supported by Queen Anne-style turned posts. The entrance is filled with double-leaf, five-panel doors set beneath a transom. A secondary entrance is located in the center bay of the easterly side elevation and features double-leaf, five-panel doors set beneath a transom. Gothic Revival with Queen Anne detailing. Architect: W. K. Ketteringham. 1894. (photo 13)
- 44 C **8B Orange Avenue. Convent of Holy Family Catholic Church.** Two-story frame convent that rests on brick foundation piers and is surmounted by a standing-seam metal, hipped roof that is pierced by gabled dormers. The house is sheathed in both clapboard and grooved siding. A two-story gabled projection extends from the southeast corner toward Orange Street. This gabled projection features a single window with two-over-two, double-hung sash on each level. The facade of the second-story of the main block has three windows, each filled with two-over-two, double-hung sash. This bay arrangement is echoed on the first story of the main block, but the southernmost bay contains an inset entrance defined by a projecting pediment supported by brackets. The pediment is topped by a finial in the shape of a cross. The entrance doorway features a two-light transom above double-leaf doors with glazed upper panels. Queen Anne detailing. 1894. (photo 14)

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- 45 C **16A Orange Avenue. Holy Family Catholic Church School Auditorium and Cafeteria.** One-story frame auditorium building that rests on brick piers and is surmounted by an asbestos-shingled, hipped roof. The clapboard building is fronted by a pedimented entrance portico supported by Ionic columns atop stuccoed piers, or pedestals. The three-bay (d-d-w; originally w-d-w) facade features a dominant center-bay entrance flanked by end-bays, one of which contains a window and the other a door that was originally a window. The center-bay entrance features double-leaf doors set beneath a large transom and flanked by single-leaf doors with glazed upper panels that function as sidelights. The southern end bay is filled with a single-leaf door set beneath a transom and the northern end bay contains a one-over-one, double-hung sash set beneath a transom. Windows on the side elevations match the window of the facade but are arranged in pairs. Colonial Revival. 1906. (photo 15)
- 46 C **16B Orange Avenue. Holy Family Catholic Church Rectory.** Two-story frame house that rests upon brick piers with an added foundation wall and is surmounted by a hipped and gabled roof covered in asbestos shingles. The gable ends that front Orange Avenue are finished in diamond-patterned shingles. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The first-story facade features a semi-octagonal bay with bracketed overhanging corners and sawn spandrels. An inset corner, first-story porch is supported by wood posts which are linked by sawn spandrels. Windows are filled with two-over-two, double-hung sash. The entrance doorway has been altered but originally featured a transom and door with glazed upper panel. The transom is evident but infilled, and the door has been replaced by a modern six-panel door. Queen Anne. Ca. 1895. (photo 16)
- 47 NC **16C Orange Avenue.** Two-story brick educational building with gabled roof. After 1946.

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- 48 C **1A St. Catherine Street. Site of the Rhythm Club.** On April 23, 1940, 209 Natchez African Americans died in a fire that destroyed the Rhythm Club. The Rhythm Club was a wood structure that functioned as a "hall" for the African-American community. On April 23, 1940, a large crowd gathered to hear the Walter Barnes Orchestra from Chicago. The building had been decorated with Spanish moss, which had been sprayed with "flit," a petroleum-based insecticide. The building was fanned by ceiling fans. All exits but the front door were boarded to keep out gate-crashers. A fire broke out; possibly caused by a cigarette or match igniting the petroleum-sprayed moss; and spread by the ceiling fans. 209 members of the most prominent African-American families in Natchez died. A monument to the fire, erected by the Natchez Club of Chicago, is located on the Natchez bluff. The site is today unmarked and contains only a small shed (see 1B below) that is located at the rear of the lot and sometimes used as a car wash. (photo 17)
- NC **1B St. Catherine Street.** Gabled-roof car wash at rear of 1 St. Catherine.
- 49 NC **5 St. Catherine Street.** One-story, metal-clad frame building with gabled roof that has functioned as a photography booth and quick food stand.
- 50 C **7A St. Catherine Street. Kaster House.** Webb Funeral Home. One-and-a-half story frame house that rests on brick foundation piers and is surmounted by a gable roof with gable to side. Lower gabled projections extend from the southerly facade and easterly side elevation. The main roof and lower secondary gable roofs feature bracketed wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Rectangular-headed louvered vents are located in all the gable ends. The front gabled projection shelters a bay window with a tent-shaped roof and exposed rafter ends. All windows of the house are filled with two-over-two, double-hung sash. The front porch of the house has been enclosed as part of a remodeling that included brick veneering of the southerly facade and easterly side elevation and the construction of a small, flat-roofed brick addition to the front. Built in Queen Anne style 1886-1892; remodeled in bungalow style ca. 1915; remodeled again in the mid-20th century.
- NC **7B St. Catherine Street.** Behind the Kaster House is a concrete block garage with shed roof. After 1946.
- NC **7C St. Catherine Street.** A frame garage with gable roof. After 1946.

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- 51 C **9 St. Catherine Street. The Dr. John Banks House.** Home of the first African-American physician licensed to practice in Natchez. John Bowman Banks was issued a medical license by the State of Mississippi in 1885; his license was filed in Adams County in 1889. One-and-a-half story frame house that rests on brick piers and is surmounted by a main hipped roof with multi-gabled dormers. The house is sheathed in novelty grooved siding. The roof is covered in pressed metal shingles, is pierced by two brick chimneys, and is decorated with metal wave crests on the dormer peaks. Three large dormers, identically trimmed, light the upper half story. The dormers feature half-round windows in their gable ends which are pedimented by shallow pents. Each dormer features a triple arrangement of windows filled with an upper sash of radiating muntins atop a single-light lower sash. The radiating muntins echo the half-round windows of the dormer gable ends. The center window of each triple arrangement extends full length and provides access to a balcony railed with pedestals that are linked by a railing of turned balusters. The facade of the house features an octagonal bay sheltered by a gabled roof with deep pent. Extending from the eastern side of the octagonal bay across the front of the house and wrapping around the eastern side elevation is a one-story porch supported by fluted Colonial Revival columns linked by a railing of turned balusters. All original windows are filled with two-over-two, double-hung sash and extend to the floor where sheltered by the wrap-around porch. The entrance doorway is filled with a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel that is set beneath a transom. Colonial Revival remodeling of Queen Anne House. 1886-92; remodeled 1904-1910. (photo 18)

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- 52 C 13 St. Catherine Street. One-story, L-shaped frame house that rests on brick piers and is surmounted by a gabled roof with hipped-roof front ell that is accentuated by a central, gabled dormer. Both the main roof and the hipped roof of the ell feature molded cornices with corner returns, and a brick chimney pierces the roof of the front ell. The roof is clad in metal shingles. The gabled dormer features a sawn decorative bargeboard and is finished in diamond-patterned shingles. The rest of the house is clad in clapboard. The window that lights the gabled dormer has a Victorian enframingent filled with double-hung sash having marginal glazing. A hipped-roof porch extends from the angle formed by the ell but stops about three feet short of the corner board. The porch features bracketed chamfered box columns that are linked by a saw-tooth frieze with pendants and by a railing with sawn balustrade of boards forming X's set within squares. The chamfered box columns are echoed on the front wall of the house and on the side of the front ell by half columns. The two bays sheltered by the porch consist of a floor-length window filled with two-over-four sash and by a transomed doorway filled with a single leaf door with glazed upper panel. A wide baseboard extends across the front porch and wraps around the front ell projection. The front ell features paired windows, each filled with two-over-two, double-hung sash set over recessed panels with corner blocks. The windows are topped by recessed panels framed by brackets supporting the molded cornice. Both the panels above and below the windows are filled with diagonal beaded board. Although the windows on the facade contain two-over-two, double-hung sash, the windows of the side and rear elevations contain six-over-six, double hung sash. Eastlake. 1886-1892. (photo 19)
- 53 C 15 St. Catherine Street. Parsonage of Zion Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church. One-and-a-half story frame residence that rests on brick foundation piers and is surmounted by a gabled roof arranged with gable to side. The v-crimp-metal roof of the clapboard house is pierced by two interior brick chimneys. The five-bay facade (w-w-d-w-w) is fronted by a full-width gallery with a dominant gabled peak emphasizing the three central bays of the house. The gallery is supported by bracketed chamfered posts which are linked by a balustrade of turned balusters with molded handrail. The center-bay entrance doorway and the flanking windows all feature Italianate surrounds. Windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash, and the entrance doorway features a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel set within a transom and sidelights over molded panels. Vernacular galleried cottage that blends elements of the Italianate and Queen Anne styles. By 1892; ca. 1890. (photo 20)

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- 54 C **17 St. Catherine Street.** One-story, frame residence that rests on brick foundation piers and is surmounted by an asphalt-shingled gable roof with gable-end facade. Projecting from the facade is a projecting ell with a secondary gable that echoes the main gable roof in detail. Both roofs feature wide overhanging, bracketed eaves and exposed rafter ends, and the main roof is pierced by one interior brick chimney. The house is sheathed in asbestos shingle siding. Both the main block of the house and the front gabled ell feature rectangular-headed louvered vents that are arranged in pairs beneath the bracketed peak of the main roof and in a single unit beneath the bracketed peak of the front ell. The front porch features a shed roof with exposed rafter ends that is supported by battered box columns resting upon stuccoed piers. The piers are linked by a railing of sawn balusters with molded handrail. The entrance doorway is filled with a two-light transom set above a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel. Casement windows are arranged in pairs with a configuration of 8-beside-8 sash. The house has been altered by the installation of asbestos shingle siding. Bungalow remodeling of Queen Anne house built between 1892 and 1897; remodeled ca. 1930. (photo 21)
- 55 C **19 St. Catherine Street.** One-story, L-shaped frame house built on a hill that is fronted by a two-story frame addition built to the sidewalk. The L-shaped house is supported by brick piers and surmounted by a standing-seam metal roof that is pierced by a central brick chimney. Attached to the front gallery of the house is a frame addition with shallow gabled roof and gable to the street. The addition becomes two stories tall as it reaches the sidewalk below. Both the original house and the frame addition are sheathed primarily in clapboard. The addition, which most recently housed Gonnillini's Lunch Stand, is fronted by an inset, two-story porch that is supported on the first story by metal posts and, on the second story, by box columns linked by a balustrade of lattice in a rectangular pattern. The first-story facade has an assortment of infill, most of which is covered in plywood, with one doorway providing access to the sidewalk. The second-story facade is divided into three bays of paired windows filled with two-over-two, double-hung sash. Vernacular galleried cottage. House was built by 1892; probably ca. 1890; front addition was added between 1925 and 1946.
- 56 NC **21 St. Catherine Street.** Vacant lot with concrete foundations.

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- 57 C **23 St. Catherine Street.** One-story, stuccoed-frame gas station surmounted by an asphalt-shingled, hipped roof. The well designed gas station is battered, or slopes to a wider base in the tradition of a Craftsman bungalow. The facade is a six-bay (w-d-w-w-d-w) composition with a garage inset under the eastern end of the hipped roof. Windows are filled with two-over-two, double-hung sash, and doorways contain single-leaf doors with glazed upper panels. Craftsman. 1925-46; ca. 1930.
- 58 C **25 St. Catherine Street.** One of two, nearly matching, one-story, L-shaped brick houses with cross gable, corrugated-metal roofs. Three chimneys pierce the roof and a shed-roof porch supported by wood posts extends along the eastern side elevation. The gable-end facade is a two-bay composition with six-over-six, double-hung sash set above jib panels and closed with original shutter blinds. The jib panels are an early alteration and reflect the addition of a porch that was later removed. Cast-iron vents are located in the gable peak on the facade and the foundation to provide ventilation. All windows are filled with a combination of original six-over-six, double-hung sash and later replacements, and the windows opening onto the porch feature original shutters. Original door infill consists of a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel and typical late nineteenth-century four-panel doors. An old photograph documents one surviving turned post on the nearly matching house at 27 St. Catherine. Vernacular Queen Anne. By 1892; ca. 1890. (photo 22)
- 59 C **26 St. Catherine Street. Sadie V. Thompson House.** Home of outstanding Natchez African-American teacher and school principal. Two-story frame house with asphalt-shingled, gabled roof with gable to side. A corner octagonal tower with finial is located at the northwest corner of the house, and a rear gabled ell extends from the southwest corner. The house is sheathed in clapboard. The facade of the house is fronted by a one-story porch with roof deck that is documented in an old photograph as having a turned baluster railing. The porch is now supported by metal pipe but photographic records show Colonial Revival columns earlier in the 20th century. The first-story facade features two matching transomed doorways, each filled with a typical Queen Anne style, single-leaf door with glazed upper panel. The two-bay facade of the second-story has a window with two-over-two, double-hung sash and a doorway filled with a four-panel door. The historic photograph also documents a one-story bay on the eastern side elevation that echos the details and shape of the tower, but the bay is now incorporated into a side addition. Queen Anne. 1886-1892. (photo 23)

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- 60 C 27 St. Catherine Street. One of two, nearly matching, one-story, L-shaped brick houses with cross gable, corrugated-metal roofs. Two chimneys pierce the roof and a hipped-roof porch supported by wood posts extends along the eastern side elevation. The gable-end facade is a single bay composition of a window containing six-over-six, double-hung sash. Cast-iron vents are located in the gable peak on the facade to vent the attic and also provide ventilation for the foundation. All windows are filled with a combination of original six-over-six, double-hung sash and later replacements, and the windows opening onto the porch feature original shutters. Original door infill consists of a single-leaf door with glazed upper panel and typical late nineteenth-century four-panel doors. An old photograph documents one surviving turned post, now missing. Vernacular Queen Anne. By 1892; ca. 1890. (photo 22)
- 61 C 28 St. Catherine Street. One-story, three-bay (w-d-w) frame house that rests on brick foundation piers and is surmounted by a v-crimp metal, hipped roof. The house is sheathed in clapboard. Inset beneath the roof is a full-width gallery that is supported by bracketed chamfered posts linked by a sawn balustrade and frieze. Windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash. The center-bay doorway consists of a replacement six-panel single-leaf door set within a transom and sidelights over molded panels. Vernacular Italianate. By 1886; ca. 1880. (photo 24)
- 62 C 30 St. Catherine Street. Automotive Machine Company, Inc. One-story concrete block commercial building with steel trusses and a shed roof. The five bays of the facade are defined by brick piers or pilasters. The westernmost three bays feature plate glass windows set beneath three-light transoms, but the two easternmost bays have been altered. A garage addition extends from the westerly side elevation. By 1946; ca. 1945.

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The Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District is a small historic district that is locally significant for both architecture and African-American history. The period of significance extends from ca. 1835 to 1945. The 1835 date is the approximate date of a Greek Revival building that was built as a wing addition to an 1813 hospital building that was demolished in 1886. The 1945 date reflects the probable construction date of 30 St. Catherine Street (inventory #62), which first appears on a 1925 Sanborn Insurance Map updated to 1946. Significant dates are 1886, the year that the territorial hospital building property was subdivided into building lots; 1894, the year that Holy Family Catholic Church, the first African-American Catholic Church in Mississippi, was dedicated; and 1940, the year that the Rhythm Club fire took the lives of 209 African-American citizens, many of whom were prominent members of the African-American community. The district is eligible for National Register listing under criteria A and C. The most significant architectural resource is Holy Family Catholic Church, which is the city's finest example of Victorian Gothic Revival, but the district contains 49 contributing buildings that are locally significant examples of styles popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Most are cottages in the Queen Anne, Eastlake, Colonial Revival, and bungalow styles. Several of the houses have important associations with the history of the African-American community in Natchez.

The Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District is located at the western end of St. Catherine Street, the eighteenth-century road and later city street that led from the Natchez slave markets at the Forks of the Road to Zion Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church Episcopal Church--the church of Hiram Revels, the first African-American to serve in the United States Congress. This street was part of the Natchez Trace, the historic trail that led from Nashville to Natchez. Along this historic, mile-long street, between the former site of the slave markets and the church of the Rev. Hiram Revels, were located the fine houses of some of the city's most prominent African-Americans, the small shotgun houses of the ordinary African-American citizen, the first African-American high school, the oldest and certainly the grandest African-American Catholic Church in Mississippi, small frame churches, and businesses that catered both to white and black. Unfortunately, urban renewal of the 1970's and 80's demolished large numbers of significant historic buildings along St. Catherine Street and its cross and side streets. Today, two significant clusters of historic resources survive and each is located in the shadow of two of the street's monumental landmarks--(1) Holy Family Catholic Church and (2) Brumfield School. (A nomination for the Brumfield School Historic District will be prepared in the near future.)

The Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District includes a varied collection of contributing resources, most dating to the late 19th and early 20th century, with several having significant historical associations.. Holy Family Catholic Church [8 Orange Avenue, inventory #43, photo 8]

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was constructed in 1894 (cornerstone) and is the city's most notable example of the Victorian Gothic Revival style. The church building architecturally dominates the district due to its monumental size, its architectural form with the sanctuary resting on a fully raised basement, and its siting on a hill overlooking St. Catherine Street. Its exterior and interior architectural integrity are exceptional. The church building itself is part of a complex that includes several buildings, including a convent, rectory, auditorium/gymnasium, and modern school building. The church also acquired an adjacent neighborhood cottage on St. Catherine Street and incorporated it into the church/school complex. Most of the social activity in the historic district emanates from the Holy Family Catholic Church complex.

Holy Family Catholic Church is the oldest African-American Catholic Church in Mississippi. The church was established by the Diocese of Mississippi, then headquartered in Natchez, and later became a mission church and school under the leadership of the Josephites, a society of priests and brothers who are dedicated solely to serving the needs of the African-American community. Headquartered in Baltimore, this order of the Catholic Church figures importantly in the social, educational, and religious history of black Americans. The first separate parish for Natchez African-Americans was established in 1885 and initially was headquartered in a frame building located on Beaumont Street in the Woodlawn Historic District (nomination pending). Through a fund-raising effort in Northern cities, the Josephites financed the 1894 construction of the grand edifice on St. Catherine Street. The frame convent (8 Orange Avenue, photo 14, inventory #44) was also constructed in 1894. Later in 1906, Holy Family Catholic Church built an auditorium/cafeteria building (16 Orange Avenue, photo 15, inventory #45) in the Colonial Revival style. The Queen Anne style rectory (16 Orange Avenue, photo 16, inventory #46), which was built about 1895, was not initially part of the complex but was a later acquisition. For over a century, Holy Family Catholic Church and its associated school have played an integral role in the religious, educational, cultural, and social life of African-Americans in Natchez.

Zion Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church Episcopal Church also has a presence in the historic district. 15 St. Catherine Street (photo 20, inventory #53) has long served as the parsonage for the historic church, which is located about a block away in the Natchez on-Top-of-the-Hill Historic District. The story-and-half cottage is a good representative example of a late 19th-century galleried cottage that blends elements of the Italianate and Queen Anne styles.

Across St. Catherine Street from Holy Family Catholic Church is the home of Dr. John Bowman Banks, the first African-American doctor in Natchez. His license to practice medicine in Natchez was filed and recorded at the Adams County Courthouse in 1889. Banks built his Queen

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Anne house at 9 St. Catherine Street (photo 18, inventory #51) about 1890 and remodeled it in the Colonial Revival style between 1904 and 1910. This remodeling made the house one of the city's more significant examples of Colonial Revival architecture. Historic photographs document the original appearance of the house as well as a visit by Booker T. Washington, who was photographed on the front steps. The Banks House is today being restored by his descendants who own a significant collection of historic papers related to Natchez African-American history as well as the original furnishings of the house. Like many affluent African-Americans in Natchez, Dr. Banks also became a planter/farmer with his acquisition of a plantation in the southern part of the county. This plantation also remains in the family.

Sadie V. Thompson, one of Natchez's most prominent African-American educators, resided in the Queen Anne house at 26 St. Catherine St. (photo 23, inventory #59). The city's 1953 African-American high school was named in her honor. In addition to the school operated by Holy Family Catholic Church and the home of a prominent local educator, the district contains a house at 16 Bowles Street (photo 6, inventory #18) that is locally significant for educational history due to its designation as a school on an 1892 Sanborn Insurance Map. This is one of only two or three surviving 19-century frame African-American schools.

Although, as late as the 1980's, the Holy Family Historic District neighborhood still contained several buildings dating to the first half of the nineteenth century, only one such structure survives today. At the highest point in the district, on a site known as "hospital hill," stands the brick wing (14 Bowles Alley, photo 5, inventory #17) of the state hospital built in 1813. This territorial brick building, fifty feet square, is well documented in newspaper and public records and was also photographed before its demise in 1886. The details of the surviving brick wing, which include original six-over-six, double-hung sash, appear to date to ca. 1835 or later. The wing may date to an 1852 rehabilitation that is documented in a newspaper article. The demolition of the hospital, which is noted as "old & vac. being removed" on an 1886 Sanborn Map, spawned the division of the property into building lots and the subsequent construction of about half of the buildings in the Holy Family Catholic Church District.

The Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District contains a fine collection of vernacular dwellings exhibiting Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman influences, as well as the city's best example of Victorian Gothic Revival. Echoes of the Greek Revival period are found in the brick hospital wing at 14 Bowles Alley (photo 5, inventory #17) and in the brick cottage at 17 Old D'Evereux Street, which is Greek Revival in form and dormer detail. Echoes of the Italianate style are found at 15 St. Catherine Street (photo 20, inventory #53) and 28

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St. Catherine Street (photo 24, inventory #61), which were built at the beginning of the Queen Anne period in Natchez. A well detailed Eastlake cottage is located at 13 St. Catherine Street (photo 19, inventory #52). The historic district contains locally significant, vernacular examples of the Queen Anne style, including two of the city's most significant shotgun cottages at 9 (inventory # 25) and 11 Byrne Street (photo 8, inventory #27) and galleried cottages at 8, 10, and 12 Old D'Evereux Street (photo 10, inventory #'s 34, 36, and 37). Two of the city's most unique, vernacular expressions of the Queen Anne style are the L-shaped, brick cottages at 25 and 27 St. Catherine Street (photo 22, inventory #'s 58 and 60), which have lost the bracketed, turned porch posts that once linked them to the style on the exterior. The Colonial Revival style is well represented at the John Banks House at 9 St. Catherine Street (photo 18, inventory #51). Vernacular examples of the Craftsman or bungalow style are found in the brick shotgun at 9 1/2 Abbot Street (inventory #5), the galleried cottages at 10 and 22 Byrne Street (inventory #'s 26 and 30), the typical gable-end bungalow at 8 Byrne Street (photo 7, inventory #8), and in one of the city's three surviving historic gas stations at 23 St. Catherine Street (inventory #57).

One of the most significant sites for African-American history in Natchez is the vacant lot at 1 St. Catherine Street, which is the site of the Rhythm Club (photo 17, inventory #48). 209 prominent African-Americans died in a fire that destroyed the Rhythm Club on April 23, 1940. A monument to those who died in the fire, erected by the Natchez Club of Chicago, is located on the Natchez bluff in the Natchez Bluffs and Under-the-Hill Historic District. The site today is unmarked and contains only a small shed that is located at the rear of the property and is used as a car-wash.

Preservation activity in the district increased in 1994 with the rehabilitation of the two brick cottages at 25 and 27 St. Catherine Street (photo 22, inventory #'s 58 and 60) by the Historic Natchez Foundation for their low-income housing program; the restoration of the John Banks House at 9 St. Catherine Street (photo 18, inventory #51) by his descendants; and the restoration of the Eastlake House at 13 St. Catherine Street (photo 19, inventory #52) by new purchasers. Endangered resources are limited to the pre-Civil War brick dependency at 14 Bowles Alley (photo 5, inventory #17). The growing interest in historic preservation among the African-American community in Natchez will be bolstered by the recognition given the Holy Family Catholic Church neighborhood by its listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the district are shown on the accompanying scale map. The following parcels of land are included within the boundaries of the Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District:

Adams County Tax Map 41-110

Block D

parcels 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 35 36

Adams County Tax Map 41-111

Block D

parcels 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 147, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164

Adams County Tax Map 41-114

Block A

parcels 1, 2, 3

Adams County Tax Map 41-114

parcel 42

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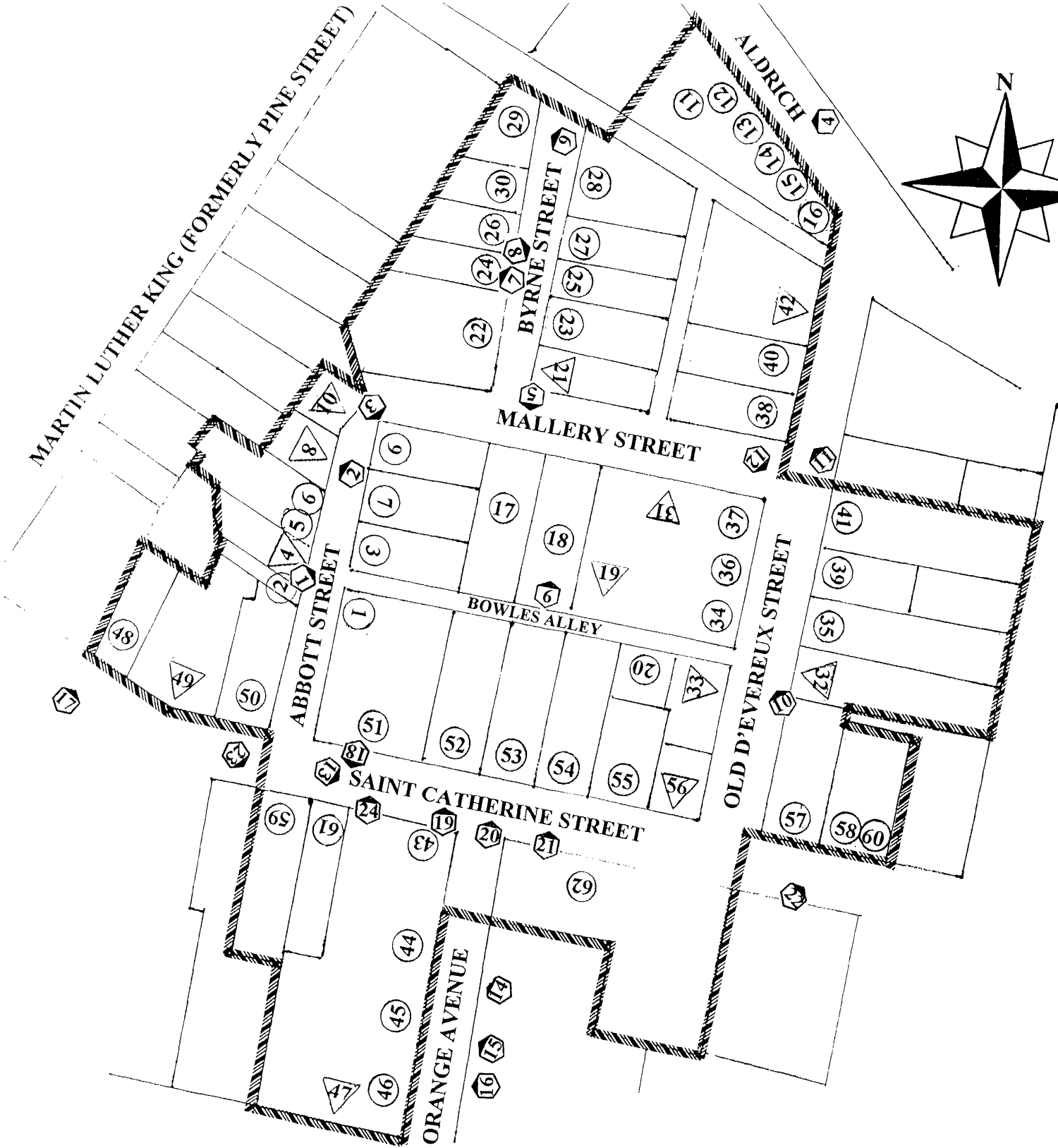
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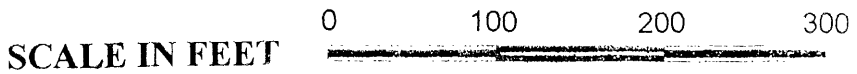
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Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District were drawn after a thorough survey of the historic resources of the neighborhood. The western boundary dovetails with a portion of the eastern boundary of the Natchez on-Top-of-the-Hill Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. The boundaries were drawn with the goal of including as many contributing buildings, structures, objects, and sites as possible, in accordance with National Register criteria. The irregularity of the boundaries are an indication of how carefully the boundaries were drawn to exclude noncontributing buildings, structures, objects, and sites. The Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District is a small portion of what would have been one of the state's largest and most significant historic districts, with African American history as the primary area of significance. Unfortunately, the City of Natchez undertook an urban renewal project in the 1970's that involved the demolition of great numbers of historic buildings located along St. Catherine Street and its cross and side streets. St. Catherine Street was a primary artery for African-American history in Natchez. A survey of the St. Catherine Street area indicates that most of the surviving historic resources are concentrated in two distinct areas and focus around (1) Holy Family Catholic Church and (2) Brumfield School, both monumental, local historic landmarks.



HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC CHURCH HISTORIC DISTRICT
Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi



- Noncontributing 
- Contributing 
- Photo 

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

- (1) Holy Family Catholic Church Historic District
- (2) Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi
- (3) Burl Salmon
- (4) February 1995
- (5) Historic Natchez Foundation

- Photo 1 (6) 7 Abbott Street (inventory #3)--westerly facade and southerly side elevation, view to the northeast
- Photo 2 (6) 12 Abbott Street (inventory #8)--easterly facade and southerly side elevation, view to the northwest
- Photo 3 (6) 13 Abbott Street (inventory #9)--westerly facade and northerly side elevation, view to the southeast
- Photo 4 (6) 14 Aldridge Avenue (inventory #12)--northeasterly facade and southeasterly side elevation, view to the west
- Photo 5 (6) 14 Bowles Alley (inventory #17)--northerly side elevation, view to the south
- Photo 6 (6) 16 Bowles Alley (inventory #18)--southerly facade, view to the north
- Photo 7 (6) 8 Byrne Street (inventory #24)--easterly facade, view to the west
- Photo 8 (6) 11 Byrne Street (inventory #27) and 13-15-17 Byrne Street (inventory 28)--westerly facade and southerly side elevation of 11 Byrne and southerly side elevation of 13-15-17 Byrne, view to the northeast
- Photo 9 (6) 20 Byrne Street (inventory #29)--easterly facade and southerly side elevation, view to the northwest

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- Photo 10 (6) 8 (inventory #34), 10 (inventory #36), 12 Old D'Evereux Street (inventory #37)--easterly facades and southerly side elevations, view to the northwest
- Photo 11 (6) 14 Old D'Evereux Street (inventory #38)--easterly facade and southerly side elevation, view to the northwest
- Photo 12 (6) 17 Old D'Evereux Street (inventory #41)--westerly facade and northerly side elevation, view to the southeast
- Photo 13 (6) 8 Orange Avenue (inventory #43), Holy Family Catholic Church--northerly facade and westerly side elevation, view to the southeast
- Photo 14 (6) 8 (inventory #43 and inventory #44) and 16 Orange Avenue (inventory #45)--easterly side elevation and southerly rear elevation of 8 Orange (inventory #43--Holy Family Catholic Church), easterly facade and southerly side elevation of 8 Orange (inventory #44--Convent of Holy Family Catholic Church), and easterly facade of 16 Orange Avenue (inventory #45--Holy Family Catholic Church School Auditorium and Cafeteria), view to the northwest
- Photo 15 (6) 16 Orange Avenue (inventory #45), Holy Family Catholic Church School Auditorium and Cafeteria--easterly facade and southerly side elevation, view to the northwest
- Photo 16 (6) 16 Orange Avenue (inventory #46), Holy Family Catholic Church Rectory--easterly facade, view to the west
- Photo 17 (6) 1 St. Catherine Street (inventory #48), Site of Rhythm Club--view to the northeast
- Photo 18 (6) 9 St. Catherine Street (inventory #51), southerly facade, view to the north
- Photo 19 (6) 13 St. Catherine Street (inventory #52), southerly facade, view to the north
- Photo 20 (6) 15 St. Catherine Street (inventory #53), southerly facade, view to the north
- Photo 21 (6) 17 St. Catherine Street (inventory #54), southerly facade, view to the north

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- Photo 22 (6) 25 (inventory #58) and 27 (inventory 60) St. Catherine Street, the southerly facades and western side elevations, view to the northeast
- Photo 23 (6) 26 St. Catherine Street (inventory #59), northerly facade and westerly side elevation, view to the southeast
- Photo 24 (6) 28 St. Catherine Street (inventory #61), northerly facade and easterly side elevation, view to the southwest