OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

received SEP 3 0 1885 date entered

entered

1. Nam	1e			
historic Car	mel Presbyterian Chu	rch		
and∉or common	Carmel Church			
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	On the eastern side mile south of its i			not for publication
city, town Nat	chez	vicinity of		
state Missi	ssippi code	28 county	Adams	code]
3. Clas	sification			
Category districtX building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition NA in process being considered	Status _X_ occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted _X_ yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence X religious scientific transportation other:
4. Owr	ner of Proper	ty		
name Carme	l Presbyterian Church	า		
street & number	c/o Mrs. Edwin Ogden	n Route 1, Box 397		
city, town Nate	chez	_X_ vicinity of	state M	ississippi 39120
	ation of Lega	al Descriptio	n	
courthouse regi	istry of deeds, etc. Office	e of the Chancery Cle	erk/Adams County Co	urthouse
street & number	Courthouse Square			
	tchez		state	Mississippi 39120
	resentation	in Existina S		······································
				rible 2
	e Survey of Historic	Sites nas this prop	erty been determined elig	
date 1973				e county local
depository for se	urvey records Mississip	pi Department of Ar	chives and History	
city, town	Jackson		state	Mississippi

7. Description

Condition _X_ excellent good fair		Check oneX unaltered altered	Check one X original si moved	ite date _	NA
	•				

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Carmel Presbyterian Church is located on approximately twenty-six acres in the Second Creek community about twelve miles southeast of Natchez, Mississippi. From its picturesque position atop a knoll, the church faces westerly to the Carmel Church Road, which cuts through the church acreage and extends southerly from the Kingston Road to the Kingston-Hutchins Landing Road. The church is a temple-form, one-by-four-bay frame building set on brick foundation piers and a partial basement. The basement is entered through a bulkhead on the south side. Rising above the west end of the gable roof is a three-stage tower with domed roof. The corner pilasters of the short, square-sectioned, first stage support a molded cornice. Beneath the similar cornice of the tall, square-sectioned center stage are half-round, Greek Ionic columns set in antis of the corner pilasters and set on each side of square-headed, louvered openings with simple, wide-board surrounds separating them from the matched boards which finish the tower. Similar but smaller louvered openings occupy each face of the octagonal top stage, which is separated from the domed roof by a richly molded cornice supported by very simple corner pilasters.

The main block of the building is sheathed in clapboards and trimmed on the front and sides by a heavy, full entablature whose molded cornice is carried along the upper edges of the pediment. The portico is supported by molded box columns echoed at the front corners of the facade by pilasters. Unmolded boards frame the windows which contain nine-over-nine, double-hung sash and are closed by original louvered blinds on the exterior. The smooth surface of the matched-board facade is trimmed with a simple base-board and is broken only by the opening of the front door. The entrance frontispiece consists of paneled pilasters supporting a heavy, full entablature with a simple pedimented overpanel. Each of the two leaves of the door is finished with a single

molded panel.

On the plastered interior, the focal point is the elevated pulpit set in front of a large Greek Revival frontispiece on the back wall. The frontispiece, framed by the two windows on the back wall, consists of paired, paneled, Doric pilasters supporting a heavy, full entablature surmounted by a pedimented overpanel. The pulpit lectern is faced by two molded panels set between paneled pilasters which are repeated as newels at each end of the raised area. All the pilasters support a single molded cornice, broken at the central projection of the lectern. Flanking the lectern, the upper panels are replaced by rows of turned balusters. At each side, unrailed, closed-stringer stairs descend to the side, their faces decorated with panels. The box pews are closed by single molded-panel doors whose molded caps rise at the end of each pew to form a scroll. The pews, with their scrolls and astragal molding on the doors, are duplicates of those at the First Presbyterian Church of Natchez. The window surrounds are simply molded and the baseboards are beaded.

To the rear of the church and located within the nominated acreage is the Gillespie family cemetery, which was deeded by family members to the church in the

late nineteenth century (Deed Book 3I:596).

1 10 16 17

8. Significance

1700–1799 _X_ 1800–1899	•	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlemen industry	t	military music philosophy	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation
Specific dates	1850's (stylistic)	Builder/Architect unk	nown		

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Carmel Presbyterian Church is one of Mississippi's most significant essays in the vernacular Greek Revival Style, based on its high degree of architectural finish, its outstanding integrity, and its picturesque pastoral setting. The church is also important in providing a sense of place for the old plantation communities of Second Creek and Kingston, located a few miles southeast of Natchez. Probably constructed in the 1850's, the church is a vernacular Greek Revival echo of the Federal Style First Presbyterian Church in downtown Natchez. The Roman Tuscan columns of the Federal Style tower of the First Presbyterian Church become Greek Ionic columns in the tower at Carmel Church. The Federal, arched, louvered openings of the octagonal stage of First Presbyterian's tower become square-headed openings at Carmel. On the interior, the pews and pew doors of the two churches are seemingly identical, and the Greek Revival frontispiece behind the pulpit and the pulpit itself closely match the pulpit and frontispiece installed in the First Presbyterian Church in an 1851 remodeling.

The present church building is apparently the second building constructed for Carmel Presbyterian Church, which was organized by 1825, the year the church came under the care of the Presbytery (Records of Carmel Presbyterian Church, Presbyterian Historical Association, Montreat, North Carolina). The first church building was erected on land donated by Philander Smith (Adams County, Mississippi, Deed Book P:177), and, for the past fifty years, many people in the community had assigned the church building a construction date of ca. 1825. An 1850's stylistic date is substantiated by newly located documentary evidence that the existing Carmel Church building is the second building and is not located on the same parcel of land where the first church was built. In 1871, shortly after the death of former Carmel Church minister Benjamin Chase, his heirs deeded to the trustees of the church "all the tract of land known as Carmel Church property upon which the present church stands lying and situated on the Southwestern Corner of Mantua Plantation," in exchange for the property earlier acquired by the church from Philander Smith (Deed Book RR:101). The 1850's stylistic date is based on the use of ogee and angle moldings, a molding profile that became popular in the Natchez area in the 1850's, on the wide-board window surrounds, and on the similarity of Carmel Church to the First Presbyterian Church in Natchez as it appeared after an 1851 remodeling.

The architectural integrity of Carmel Church is outstanding with the only alteration occurring on the portico where the box columns have been cut at the bottom and placed on high brick piers that extend above the level of the floor. Although Carmel Church today has no active congregation and is used only a few times a year for religious services, the church is carefully maintained by the Ogden family, long-time members of the church.

9.	Maio	r Bibliog	raphical	References
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Adams County, Mississippi. Chancery Clerk, Deed Books P, RR, 31.

10. Geograph	ical Data			_
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st all states and counties ate NA	for properties overl code	county	county boundaries	code
ate NA	code	county		code
1. Form Prep	orod By			
gamzation	chez Foundation		date August 5,	
eet & number P. O. Box	1761		telephone (601)	442-2500
ortown Natchez		_	state Mississippi	
2. State Hist	oric Pres	ervation	Officer C	<u>ertification</u>
e evaluated significance of th	is property within the	state is:		
national s the designated State Historic 5), I hereby nominate this propercording to the criteria and pro ate Historic Preservation Office	perty for inclusion in t cedures set forth by the . 1	he National Registe	er and certify that it hat ervice.	t of 1966 (Public Law 89– as been evaluated
e Deputy State His	toric Preservati	on Officer	date S	September 26, 1985
For NPS use only I hereby certify that this p	operty is included in t	he National Registe	er	
Helores By		intered in the	date	10-31-85
Keeper of the National Regi	*	Intered in the Vational Regist		10-31-85
Keeper of the National Reginatest: Chief of Registration	*			10-31-85