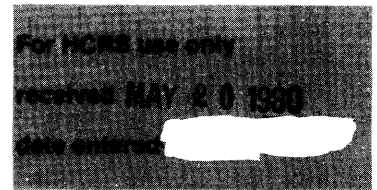


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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



1. Name

historic Manship House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 412 East Fortification St. not for publication

city, town Jackson vicinity of congressional district Fourth

state Mississippi code 28 county Hinds code 049

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u>X</u> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture	<u> </u> museum
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>X</u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial	<u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational	<u>X</u> private residence
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment	<u> </u> religious
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> </u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government	<u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u>X</u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial	<u> </u> transportation
		<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military	<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mississippi Department of Archives and History

street & number P. O. Box 571

city, town Jackson vicinity of state Mississippi

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Chancery Court Building

street & number 420 E. Fortification

city, town Jackson state Mississippi

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic American Buildings Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1936 X federal state county local

depository for survey records Division of Prints and Photographs

city, town Washington state D. C.

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The setting of the Manship House is enhanced by extensive flower gardens and a number of towering cedar trees said to have been planted by the builder. Northeast of the house are the remains of an old cistern and the original kitchen, and a walkway in the herringbone pattern crosses the south lawn. The house itself is a one-story frame structure in the Gothic Revival style with Greek Revival interior trim. It consists of a main block and an ell which is on an axis with the south elevation of the main block. The house is situated on a ridge, with the western portion slightly extending over the ridge and the eastern portion at ground level. The original facade faced west on West Street, but around the turn of the century the main entrance was changed to the south elevation on Fortification Street after Fortification became a main thoroughfare.

Its steps removed, the west elevation still features a 50-foot porch which includes a central enclosed bay. The Gothic Revivalism of the house is expressed in the latter: the decorative trim; the pronounced projection from the adjoining porch areas as well as from the wall plane of the house itself; and the bold interruption of the main roof by the transverse gable. The triangular pediment of the bay is framed by a dentiled band at its base and bargeboards with scroll and trefoil motif in the angles. At the apex, only a truncated version remains of what was originally an elaborately carved finial/pendant. Centered in the pediment are double lancet-arch windows set within a single arched frame, with a cutout quatrefoil in the intervening space. The west and south porches are ornamented with wrought-iron in a naturalistic grapevine pattern. The balustrade section from the west front has been removed to the south, and the entire framework repainted black over the white of the 19th century. The original height of the three clustered chimneys atop the hipped roof has been decreased by half, leaving only the rectangular-shaped lower half. Windows throughout are double-sashed with 2-part dark green wooden shutters, and those fronting the porches are floor-length. At an undetermined date, a portion of the rear porch at the juncture of the main block and the ell was enclosed, causing the angle of the ell to disappear, and a second detached kitchen was moved closer to the house and connected with it by a covered breezeway.

The interior layout of the main block consists of central hallway flanked on each side by two rooms, with that on the northwest being the original parlor. The ell is comprised of a dining room (with its north end enclosed for a utility kitchen); a sitting room; the enclosed rear porch, now a second sitting room; and a narrow hall which connects the latter and the south porch. Originally the hall was a closet. Another structural alteration occurred at the turn of the century, when a bath was added in the northwest corner of the rear porch. There are 16-foot ceilings and 18-inch molded baseboards throughout the house, and heavy gilt cornices are mounted over the windows in the main block. The crossette molding of the Greek Revival mode is expressed repeatedly in the framing of doors and windows and in the trim of the wooden mantelpieces. The former front and rear entrances at each end of the central hallway are double-leaf doors with Tudor arch headings fitted into a correspondingly shaped framing. Both entrances have three-paned side lights and those on the rear are etched in a snow-flake pattern. Furnishings include a number of family pieces contemporary with the house.

To the east of the Manship House is a small cottage constructed by Charles Henry Manship's grandson in 1923. This the only other structure on the property is a one-

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1857; 1923

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Manship House, located at 412 East Fortification Street, Jackson, was completed ca. 1857 as a residence for Charles H. Manship. It is apparently an adaptation of the "Cottage-villa in the Rural Gothic style" (Fig. 128) included by Andrew Jackson Downing in The Architecture of Country Houses (1850.) The house is the finest surviving example in Jackson of the Gothic Revival, a building mode which, because of its failure to supplant the ubiquitous Greek Revival, is sparsely represented not only in the capital city but throughout the state as a whole.

Charles H. Manship, one of Jackson's earliest leading citizens, was a skilled artisan, prominent businessman, and civic leader. He was born in 1812 in Talbot County, Maryland, and learned the trade of "ornamental painter" and woodcarver in Baltimore. Emigrating to Mississippi, Manship walked to Jackson from Vicksburg, a distance of 50 miles, in February, 1836, after learning that Jackson offered "some attraction." He was almost immediately established in his craft, as evidenced by the following advertisement which appeared in the March 3, 1836, edition of The Mississippian:

HOUSE, SIGN & FANCY PAINTING

Waugh & Manship, have permanently located themselves in the town of Jackson, and offer their services in all the branches of the above business; and, with a practical knowledge and strict personal attention to business, hope to merit a share of public patronage. Persons wanting painting done, of any description, will do well to call on the subscribers, on [the] Street one square north of the State-House.

In April 1839, Manship and his future business associate, James Ross, were commissioned to paint the Jackson City Theatre. Evidently the partnership between Waugh and Manship had been dissolved since an advertisement appeared from April, 1842, to March, 1843, in The Southron which stated that Manship & Ross were engaged in the painting and glazing profession. According to an article in the June 16, 1842, issue of The Southron, Manship designed a flag for the Raymond Fencibles, State Militia. His advertisements after 1845 indicate he was in business alone, continuing in the painting and paper-hanging occupation through 1860.

In 1838 Manship was married to Adeline Daley, daughter of David Daley, who was contractor for the Old State Capitol during its construction in the late 1830s. Manship's achievements during a lifetime which ended in 1895, included the following: city clerk, 1848; member, board of trustees, Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum, and chairman of its building committee, 1850; inspector of penitentiary, 1854–1861; recipient of commission to paint and repair the Governor's Mansion, 1856, and 1858; postmaster, 1864; and, member, board of trustees, Institute for the Blind, 1878–1890.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Dietz, August. The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America. Richmond: Dietz Press, 1929. P. 404.

Downing, A. J. The Architecture of Country Houses. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1850. Reprinted by Da Capo Press, New York, 1968. P. 296

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreage of nominated property One and one half

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name Jackson

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A 1 5 7 6 4 4 4 0 3 5 7 8 3 6 0
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

The subject property includes all of lots 34, 35, 36, 19, and 19-1 on the attached map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Clinton Ikerd Bagley, Junior Historian; Gregory B. Free, Restoration Preservation Specialist

organization Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History date April 25, 1980

street & number P. O. 571

telephone 601-354-7326

city or town Jackson

state Mississippi

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national X state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Elmer B. Williams

title Director, Mississippi Dept of Archives & History date May 12, 1980

For HCERS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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Continuation sheet

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7 - DESCRIPTION

story frame residence raised on a high brick foundation, and covered by a low-pitched hip roof. This simple building's most prominent feature is the front porch, with its clusters of three Tuscan columns at either end supporting a well-proportioned entablature that continues around the entire house. A wide front door lighted in the upper portion with vertical panels below and a horizontal 4-light transom mark the entrance. Single windows and units of two and three windows are randomly placed around the building. All are of double hung 12-over-1 wooden sash, complete with original screens and wrought-iron burgular bars. The interior is being adapted for use as the Manship House interpretation/visitor center. Only minimum changes are being made to the original floor plan to allow public facilities and handicapped access. In the adaptation process, the only change to the exterior will be a pair of ramps replacing the existing front steps.

8 - SIGNIFICANCE

As Mayor of Jackson, 1862-1863, Manship surrendered the city of General William T. Sherman on July 16, 1863. The Confederate fortifications erected around Jackson in 1863 ran along the edge of the Manship property to the north of the house, which served as the temporary headquarters of Confederate General John S. Adams.

In 1887 the bell of Jackson Volunteer Fire Department was presented to Manship as the sole survivor of that organization in the year in which it was replaced by the municipal fire department. Today the bell is mounted on the south lawn of the Manship House.

According to family tradition, Jefferson Davis was a guest at the home and gave the family the portrait engraving of himself which hangs in the dining room. Another visitor was Paul Manship, grandson of Charles and an internationally known sculptor whose designs included the inaugural medals for Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy, and the "Prometheus" fountain in New York's Rockefeller Center. Luther Manship, Sr. (1843-1915), a son of Charles, was born and reared in the house and in 1907 was elected Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi. He and his wife, the former Mary Belmont, were instrumental in the erection of Jackson's Confederate monument on Capitol Green, a site included in the National Register of Historic Places. Luther Manship, Jr., (1884-1956), for whom the Hinds County - City of Jackson Youth Court and Detention Center is named, served as a juvenile court judge, 1944-1951.

In 1937 the last Confederate veteran's reunion in Mississippi was held at the Manship House, with state dignitaries in attendance and the United States Marine Band providing music. In 1944 the house became the property of Dudley G. Phelps, great grandson of Charles H. Manship, and is presently owned by the Department of Archives and History.

The Manship House is perhaps the most significant private residence in Jackson for the following reasons: the singularity of its architectural style; its age, being one of the very few houses to survive the burning of Jackson, May 14, 1863; the role of its builder in the early civic, political, and commercial life of the capital city, and the subsequent contributions of his descendants; and the continuous ownership of the house by the original family since the date of construction.

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Continuation sheet

Item number

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8 - SIGNIFICANCE

The adjacent cottage was built by C. H. Manship's grandson, Dudley Phelps, in 1923. It was the only other residence built on the family land. When restoration of the Manship House is completed and the site is opened to the public, the Phelps House will serve as an interpretation/visitor center and office building for the museum. It was purchased by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in 1979.

9 - BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Historic American Buildings survey. "Manship House," 1936; 2 photos.

Interview: Mrs. Luther Manship, Jr., (wife of grandson of Charles H. Manship), Jackson, Mississippi, November 15, 1971.

Manship, Mrs. Luther, Jr. "The Manship Family History" (unpublished and undated). Jackson, Mississippi.

McCain, William D. The Story of Jackson. Jackson, Mississippi: J. F. Hyer Publishing Co., 1953. Vol. I, pp. 45, 49, 82-83, 176-177, 186, 194.

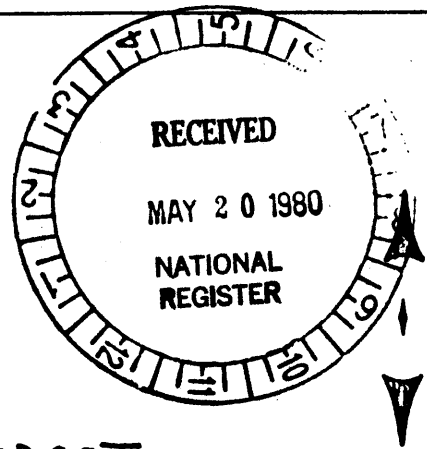
Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Mississippi:

"Charles H. Manship" Subject File.

Manuscript Collections: Power (J. L. and Family) Papers; folders 108 and 114.

The Mississippian. Jackson, Mississippi. March 3, 1836, p. 3, and April 22, 1846, p. 3.

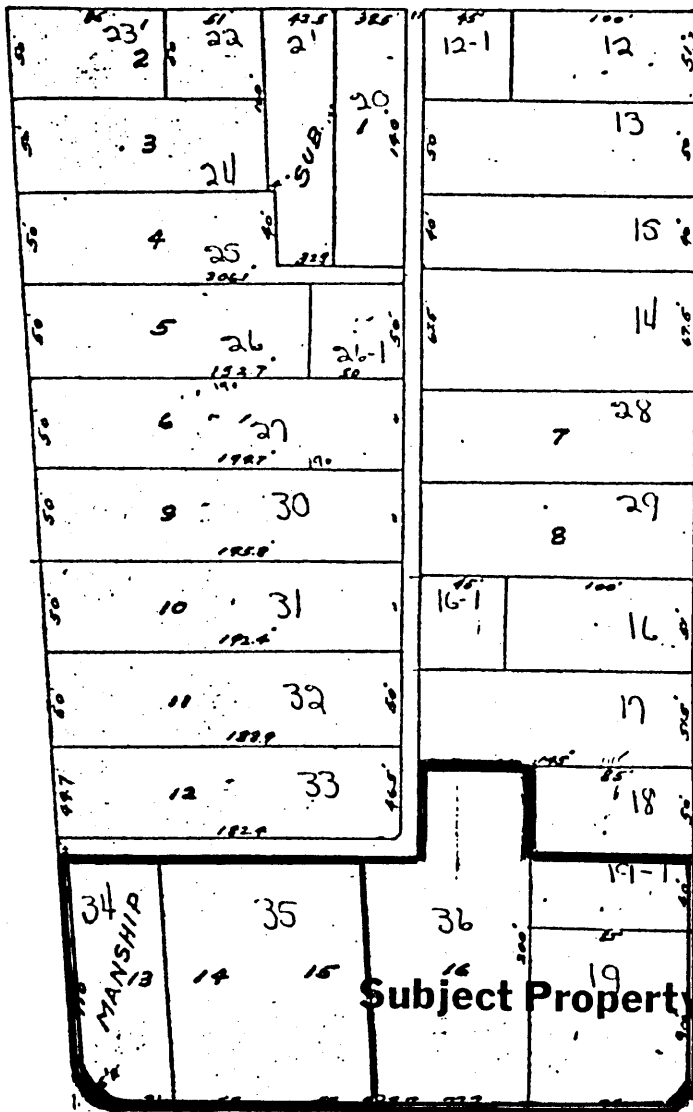
The Southron. Jackson, Mississippi. April 21, 1842, p. 1, and June 16, 1842, p. 1.



PLOT PLAN

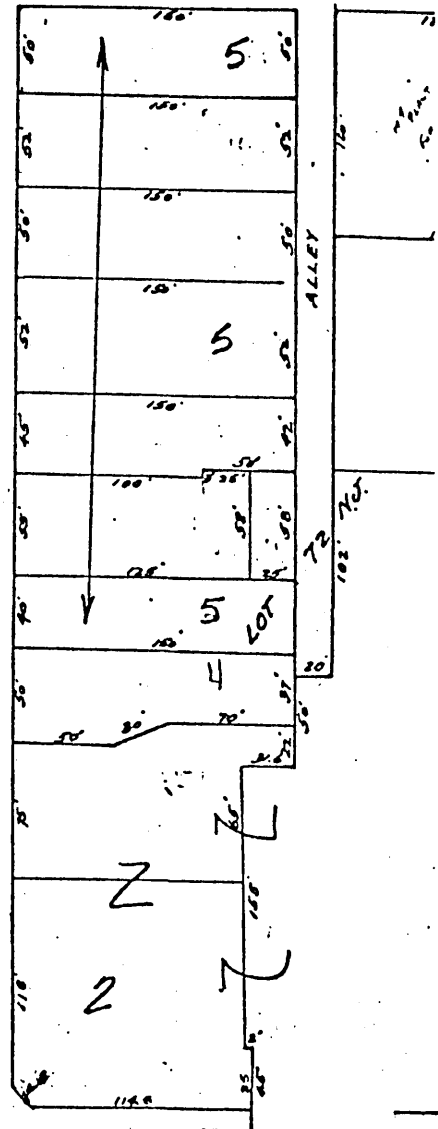
MANSHIP STREET

WEST STREET



STREET

CONGRESS



FORTIFICATION STREET