NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

301

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Calvary Baptist Church_____
Other names/site number: Second Baptist Church_____
Name of related multiple property listing:

_____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1300 West Capitol Street_____
City or town: Jackson_____ State: Mississippi___ County: Hinds County_____
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ 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 _X__ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national **___statewide** **_X_local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A **___B** **_X_C** **___D**

[signature] /SHPO 3.28.13

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

_____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

_____

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

_____

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 5/14/2013

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVAL/Classical Revival/Neo-Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick and stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located at 1300 West Capitol Street in the Hinds County seat of Jackson, Mississippi, Calvary Baptist Church is an early 20th Century Neo-Classical Revival church building. Its Greek temple-like form is pronounced with a columned front porch, a classical pediment and an entablature bearing the name of the institution, "Calvary Baptist Church." The stone and brick construction of the main building is approximately 105,000 square feet and has a high level of historic integrity. Building additions on the church campus have employed the same style. The church campus is in West Jackson. The surrounding neighborhood is home to residences, retail establishments and other social organizations such as the nearby Masonic Temple.

Narrative Description

Overview

Calvary Baptist Church is a fine example of early 20th Century Neo-Classical Revival architecture.

The entire building campus of Calvary Baptist Church is comprised of four separate buildings. The main church building fronts West Capitol Street between Thompson Street and North Green Avenue. It is made up of the original 1929 church building, a 1948 building addition, a 1958 building addition including a tower and steeple, and a 1976 building addition. All portions of the main church building are joined on every floor and constitute one overall building. To the northeast of the main church building, on the same block between Thompson Street and North Green Avenue, a maintenance building is located across the parking lot. The main church building and the maintenance building are considered to be contributing to the property's significance.

On the northwest corner of North Green Avenue and West Capitol Street, there is a metal garage building owned by Calvary Baptist Church. This building was constructed in the late 1990s and is located in a parking lot, across North Green Street from the main church building. It is set back from North Green Avenue. This metal garage building is noncontributing to the property's significance.

Fronting North Green Avenue and located east of the metal garage building is the Calvary Baptist Church activity building, which appears to have been constructed in the late 1990s. The activity building is also considered noncontributing to the property's significance.

Main Church Building

The main church building consists of an original main auditorium and east and west education wings constructed in 1929 forming a roughly E-shaped footprint. TO the north is an educational building addition constructed in 1948, an education and community center addition constructed in 1958, and a 1976 building addition joining the prior three building areas. The original building of this Calvary Baptist Church site will be referred to as the 1929 building. The subsequent building additions will be referenced by their date.

1929 Building

Exterior

The 1929 building is (54, 526 square feet) is laid out in a roughly E-shaped expanded church plan that was becoming common for Baptist churches in the 1920s. The tripartite symmetry of the south façade-a taller front0gables center block flanked by lower flat-roof wings-reflects the interior arrangement of a central auditorium and flanking educational wings. RT. H. Hunt complimented the symmetry of the plan with a sophisticated Neoclassical style, most prominently in the monumental portico that leads into the auditorium.

The Central Auditorium is a rectangular shape with a gabled roof made of clay tiles. It is an impressive structure from its south elevation, or building front, with a 22 step grand stair leading from the street level to the porch, where the main entrance doors lead into the main floor. This two-story, columned porch has six round stone columns. Each column on the grand porch stands on a large rectangular stone base and is over 30 feet in height. At the top of each column is an ornate Corinthian capital. These six columns support an entablature that is inscribed with the name of Calvary Baptist Church. The classical triangular pediment above creates a monumental covered entry to the front doors of the Central Auditorium. Decorative elements outline the triangular pediment, with modillion blocks on the outer edge of the pediment and dentils lining the inner edge. In the center of the triangular pediment there is a round oculus, outlined by a ring pattern of bricks.

The masonry façade of this south elevation has a symmetrical layout of five double-leaf wood doors, intermediately spaced between the openings of the six round columns. Each of the doors has fifteen lights. All five doorways feature a decorative transom that spans the door frame above each door. The middle door is topped with an arched round shaped pediment with a white semi-circular feature. The two doors on either side are topped with triangular pediments. The two outer doors are not topped with a pediment. The details of the front doors can be seen in Photograph 2. The fenestration pattern of the windows on this north elevation mimics the pattern of the doorways. There are five bays of large windows. The middle three windows are located highest up on the building façade and are the largest. They have a 3x5 pattern of glass panels. The two windows on either end are smaller in size, with a 3x4 pattern of glass panels, and are positioned lower on the building façade. Four pilasters are topped with Corinthian capitals to match the structural columns on the large front porch.

The east elevation of the Central Auditorium has a masonry façade with six bays of windows. The first floor windows are small rectangular windows. The second floor windows are larger rectangular stained glass windows. From outside, the protective layer of glass is visible. Above each of these second floor windows is a decorative rectangular inset spandrel. Above each of these spandrels are the third floor stained glass windows. These large windows are arched with a decorative raised brick eyebrow framing the window shape, an element of Neo-Classical Revival architecture. The outside wall of this east elevation faces a narrow courtyard that is wedged between the Central Auditorium of the 1929 building, and the East Wing opens to the north.

The north elevation of the Central Auditorium is joined to the 1948, 1958 and 1976 building additions.

The west elevation of the Central Auditorium is similar to the east elevation. The masonry façade has six bays of windows and the same features as the east elevation. The courtyard is enclosed on all four sides.

The 1929 building has two wings that extend to either side out of the Central Auditorium. Both wings have a commercial built-up flat roof. The L-shaped East Wing extends out of the Central Auditorium towards Thompson Street. The south elevation of the East Wing is the church's front façade, facing West Capitol Street. It has a masonry façade with eight bays of 12/12 double-hung wood windows. Above the first floor windows there is a cast-stone band water table, lighter in color than the brick façade that spans across the front of the East Wing. The second floor windows each sit above a stone sill and have a flat lintel above each window. Above that, separating the second and third floor windows, are rectangular inset brick spandrels. The second and third floor windows are framed within one projecting brick panel. Just below the roof line there is a lighter colored cast-stone cornice that spans across the south elevation of the East Wing. The eastern edge of the south elevation has a series of horizontal inset bricks, giving the appearance of quoins on the corner of the East Wing.

The east elevation of the East Wing is also a brick façade, with horizontal inset bricks marking both corners of this façade. The east elevation of the East Wing has six bays. It is similar to the south elevation, with the cast-stone water table above the first floor windows, cast-stone sills and lintels, rectangular inset spandrels separating the second and third floor windows and a projecting brick panel framing the second and third floor windows. This east elevation also has a continuation of the stone cornice below the roof line.

The north elevation of the East Wing has five bays of 12/12 wood double hung windows, with center three window bays on the second floor filled in with brick. There is no stone water table or cornice on this elevation.

The west elevation of the East Wing faces the narrow courtyard that is wedged between the Central Auditorium and the East Wing. It has five bays of windows but there is a portion of the west elevation that extends out into the courtyard, housing a staircase.

The West Wing is similar to the East Wing in its appearance and L-shaped layout. The south elevation of the West Wing is the front of the church facing West Capitol Street. It also has a masonry façade with eight bays of 12/12 double hung wood windows. The decorative architectural elements and features of the first, second and third floor windows are the same as the south elevation of the East Wing.

The west elevation of the West Wing has the pattern of horizontal inset bricks on each corner. This brick façade has six bays of windows. The decorative architectural elements described above are repeated. One distinguishing characteristic of the west elevation of the West Wing is

the four center windows on the second floor. These have the appearance of double leaf windows with an arched pattern of glass in each sash of the window.

The north elevation of the West Wing is where it is joined to the 1948 building addition.

The east elevation of the West Wing faces a narrow courtyard that is enclosed between the Central Auditorium and West Wing of the 1929 building, the 1948 addition and the 1976 addition. It has four bays of windows.

Interior

A well-appointed entrance foyer is accessed through the doors of the grand porch. This foyer has large crystal chandeliers and two three-quarter-turn stairs with turned balustrades The ceiling is coved. Two sets of double-leaf wood doors on the north wall open to the auditorium. Men's and women's restrooms are located in this foyer. Open hallways lead into the east and west wings. The auditorium seats 900 and the main floor and has additional U-shaped balcony seating. The auditorium spans both the second and third floors with an upper gallery for balcony seating on the third floor (Photograph 27). The ceiling is slightly vaulted. There are two stories of six regularly spaced stained glass windows on the east and west wall of the auditorium. The stained glass windows on the third floor level have are arched while the stained glass windows on the second floor are rectangular (Photo 28). The ceiling is comprised of acoustical ceiling tile. The floor is covered with blue carpet, with three aisles of about 50 pews providing seating for the congregation. As pictured in photograph 25, the front of the auditorium contains a pulpit platform raised three steps above the floor of the sanctuary. The choir loft is to the rear of the pulpit platform next to it is an organ and bench. The north wall of the auditorium has a frontispiece composed of decorative white panels and molding and contains a screen that is framed by two columns and an ornate arched pediment (Photograph 26). The entire pulpit and choir platform is framed on either side by columns and pilasters built into the wall, all topped with gold Corinthian capitals. On both sides of the front of the auditorium, staircases lead up to additional seating on the third floor balcony. The sanctuary was part of the original 1929 building. It has had changes in finishes in recent years .

The interior of the East Wing contains classroom and administrative spaces on each floor. The classrooms are generally set along the perimeter of an assembly room. On the first floor, five classrooms open off the assembly room, while six classrooms surround the second floor assembly room. The third floor has two assembly rooms, each with four corresponding classrooms. Each classroom has a single-leaf wood door. The ceilings of the East Wing are acoustical ceiling tile in an exposed suspended tee system. The floors are carpet. The walls are gypsum wallboard.

The interior of the West Wing is similar to the interior of the East Wing. The first floor of the West Wing contains six classrooms surrounding an assembly room. The second floor of the West Wing contains four classrooms that open off a small chapel. There is a small bride's room on this level. The third floor of the West Wing contains has two assembly rooms, each with four corresponding classrooms. Like the East Wing, the floors of the West Wing are carpeted and the

ceilings are made of acoustical ceiling tile in an exposed suspended tee system. The walls are of gypsum wallboard.

1948 Addition

The 1948 building addition is joined to the 1929 building on the north elevation of its West Wing. Its exterior appearance was designed and built to match the existing 1929 building in its Neo-Classical Rival architectural style. The 1948 addition is three stories in height and has a commercial built-up flat roof.

The south elevation of the 1948 addition faces the north elevation of the West Wing with a paved walkway leading to a building entrance. It has a brick façade with a cast stone water table spanning the façade horizontally above the first floor windows and a cast stone cornice below the roofline. The south elevation of the 1948 addition contains five bays of 12/12 double hung wood windows. Each window on the second and third floors has a cast stone sill. Above each window on the third floor soldier-course bricks create the appearance of a horizontal lintel.

The west elevation of the 1948 addition faces North Green Avenue. It has a brick façade with the same architectural details described above. There are eleven bays, ten of which contain 12/12 double hung wood windows. The center bay on the west elevation contains a door on each floor that opens out onto an enclosed stairwell that protrudes from the building façade. The walls of this enclosed stairwell are of gray brick, suggesting it may be a later alteration.

The north elevation of the 1948 addition has a brick façade with the same architectural details. It has five windows on each floor, with the middle bay of windows filled in with brick. The sills and vertically oriented bricks that adorn the windows are identical to the south and west elevations of the 1948 addition.

The east elevation of the 1948 addition is joined to the 1976 addition. The portion of this elevation that is exposed faces the narrow west courtyard and has three bays of windows.

The interior of the 1948 addition contains classrooms and educational spaces that are laid out around a central corridor that connects the 1948 addition to the 1929 main building and 1976 addition. The first floor of the 1948 addition contains four small classrooms that open off an assembly room, and two larger classrooms, and a men's and women's bathroom. The second floor of the 1948 addition contains four large classrooms spaces and a men's and women's bathroom. The third floor plan is identical to the second floor. The 1948 addition has ceramic tile floors and ceilings made of acoustical ceiling tile with plaster gypsum board ceilings in the air handling unit rooms.

1958 Addition

The 1958 addition is a concrete/reinforced structure with brick veneer. It is joined to the Central Auditorium of the 1929 building and the 1976 addition from the inside. It is connected to the East Wing of the 1929 building through an exterior arcade.

The east elevation of the 1958 addition facing Thompson Street is three stories tall. An exterior arcade with five arches leads from the East Wing of the 1929 building to an entrance at the base of a tall steeple. The entrance at the base of the 1958 steeple has double-leaf glass doors and a twelve-light transom set in a classical cast-stone frontispiece with pilasters and a broken pediment. The 75 foot tower and steeple rise above this entrance. The tower has a brick façade matching the rest of the 1958 addition for its first five stories. The three-tier steeple has a cast-stone octagon base with four arched 14/12 light single hung windows. A smaller cast-stone unit with arched rectangular louvers sits above the octagonal unit and supports the slate-roof spire.

East of the steeple and entrance there is another arcade leads from the steeple to the rest of the 1958 addition. This façade of the east elevation, facing Thompson Street, has the same brick cladding in running bond. This east elevation features nine bays of windows on each of the three floors. These windows are 12/12 double hung metal-frame windows. A single-leaf metal door is offset to the north. The 1958 addition lacks the cast-stone water table and cornice found on the exteriors of the 1929 and 1948 wings, although the windows do have cast-stone sills.

The north elevation of the 1958 addition faces the parking lot. This north elevation has thirteen bays of 12/12 metal-frame double-hung windows. A covered auto canopy extends from the north elevation and covers a single-leaf semi-glazed door. On the west side of the north elevation is a gray brick enclosed exterior stairwell that ties all three floors of the 1958 addition together.

The west elevation of the 1958 addition faces North Green Avenue. It has the same brick façade and elements as the rest of the 1958 addition. The exterior covered stairwell projects from this side. There are six bays of 12/12 double hung metal frame windows with a stone sill, situated in pairs across the west elevation. A covered, arched walkway spans across the front of the west elevation, leading from the 1976 addition to the parking lot.

The shape of the 1958 addition creates three sides of the perimeter of the north courtyard, with the courtyard being open to the west facing North Green Avenue. There are three elevations of the 1958 addition that face into this courtyard.

The north elevation of the 1958 addition that faces this courtyard is the elevation that is closest to the main 1929 building. It is the only part of the 1958 addition that is only two stories in height because it connects to the two-story 1976 addition. This brick façade has four bays of 12/12 metal double-hung windows. The façade of this north elevation is continuous with the north elevation of the 1976 addition.

The west elevation of the 1958 addition that faces this courtyard is the elevation that is closest to Thompson Street. It is three stories in height and has a brick façade with four bays 12/12 metal double-hung windows.

The south elevation of the 1958 addition that faces this courtyard is the elevation that is closest to the parking lot. It is 3 stories in height and has a brick façade with 8 bays of 12/12 metal double hung windows.

The interior of the 1958 addition contains space for a variety of uses. The tower entry opens to a small lobby with single run stairs on either side that rise to the second floor. Corridors lead to office space and work rooms. The church parlor is one of the most formal spaces on the first floor of the 1958 addition. The walls are paneled, the ceilings coved and a large brick fireplace decorates one wall. The floor is carpeted. Adjacent to the parlor is a suite of offices, including the wood-paneled pastor's office. A corridor is lined on the east side with a conference room, restrooms and additional offices. A stair opens to the west. An intersecting corridor has three large classrooms on either side. A large five room nursery is set to the west of an intersecting corridor. The second floor contains a choir room, two robing rooms, men's and women's restrooms, and three offices. There are four large assembly rooms with twenty-eight classrooms. All the classrooms have single-leaf wood doors. The third floor of the 1958 addition contains a pastor's study, two assembly rooms, 10 classrooms, men's and women's restrooms, a game room, kitchen, large gymnasium with hard wood floors and a stage. The 1958 addition has ceramic tile floors throughout and plaster gypsum board ceilings and walls with some areas of acoustical ceiling tile. The 1948 and 1958 building additions were updated with central air and heat after being built but these mechanical systems have not been in use for the past 30 years.

1976 Addition

The 1976 building addition is a small two-story addition that ties the 1958 addition and the 1948 addition together. It also connects to the 1929 original building. This addition was constructed with the intent of tying all parts of the church campus together so it has the same exterior façade and architectural details as seen on the other two additions. The two-story 1976 addition has a commercial built up flat roof.

The south elevation of the 1976 addition is joined to the first and second floors of the original 1929 building as well as the 1948 addition.

The west elevation of the 1976 addition is joined to the east elevation of the 1948 addition.

The north elevation of the 1976 addition is a brick masonry façade with four bays of single hung windows on the second floor. In each of these bays on the first floor is an arched opening. Just behind the arches is a covered walkway running parallel to the 1976 addition and the set back first floor façade. This portion of the north elevation contains two bays of three windows each and a double doorway entrance. Coming out of the north elevation of the 1976 building is a covered walkway that spans the courtyard to connect to the 1958 addition and parking lot.

The east elevation of the 1976 addition connects to the 1958 addition.

The interior of the 1976 addition is mainly a gathering space that serves the purpose of tying together the previously built parts of the main church building. The first floor of the 1976 addition consists of a main corridor that connects to the corridor of the 1948 addition and the corridor of the 1929 building as well as to the exterior covered walkway that leads to the 1958 addition and out to the parking lot. The first floor of the 1976 addition contains a family and

foyer room. The second floor contains a library. The floors of the 1976 addition are carpet, the walls are plaster gypsum board with vinyl wall covering and the ceiling is made of acoustical ceiling tile in a coffered integrated ceiling system.

Maintenance Building

The Maintenance Building is a concrete block masonry and brick veneer structure that includes approximately 3,000 square feet of space. It is located north of the main church building on the north side of the parking lot. The Maintenance Building has three overhead doors for equipment and vehicle storage. Inside, it contains a bathroom and a workroom with cabinets and a sink. The Maintenance Building is contributing.

Activity Center

The Activity Center building is a brick veneer building that includes one main level with approximately 2,100 square feet. It appears to have been constructed in the 1990s. The south elevation of the Activity Center has four bays of three double hung rectangular windows and one covered doorway. Each window has a cast stone sill. Letters on this façade spell out "Activity Center Calvary Baptist Church." The west elevation facing North Green Avenue has a covered patio with four brick columns. It has a double door in the center underneath the covered patio awning. There are four bays of double windows, two on each side of the doorway. The north elevation of the Activity Center has four bays of windows, similar to the south elevation. The Activity Building is non-contributing.

Metal Garage Building

The metal garage building is rectangular in shape with an area of approximately 648 square feet. It is a one-story building with a peaked metal roof, probably constructed in the 1990s. The east elevation of the building faces North Green Avenue and has a metal overhead door for entrance of a vehicle. The north elevation of the building has a metal façade, as does the west elevation. The south elevation of the building has a metal façade with a pedestrian doorway for access into the garage. The interior of the building has metal walls. The building is non-contributing.

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.
- [x] 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.)

- [x] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1929
1948
1958

Significant Dates

Main Sanctuary: Construction Started: March 27, 1927; Completed March 10, 1929
B Building: Construction Started: August 18, 1947; Completed: September 26, 1948
C Building: Construction Started: March 25, 1956;Completed April 6, 1958
Repair, Renewal, Renovation Program and Addition: Construction Started June 1, 1974; Completed June 1, 1976

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Main Sanctuary:
Architect: R. H. Hunt of Chattanooga, TN
Contractor: I. C. Garber, Jackson, MS.

B Building:
Architect: J. M. Spain
Contractor: W.G. Wetmore

C Building:
Architect: E.L. Malvaney & Associates
Contractor: Howe Construction Company

Repair, Renewal, Renovation Program & Addition:
Architect: Mitchell and Oakes Architects
Contractor: J.D. Gardner, Construction Manager for Calvary Baptist Church

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Calvary Baptist Church is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion C for Architecture as a well-designed and well-preserved example of an Early 20th Century Neo-Classical style church. Built in 1929 with additions in 1948, 1958 and 1976, the Calvary Baptist Church campus is a notable example of this style and period of architecture in Jackson, Mississippi. R. H. Hunt, a significant regional architect, designed the original 1929 building. While there are other Neo-Classical style buildings located on East Capitol Street in Jackson, Calvary Baptist Church is an outstanding example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture on West Capitol Street in West Jackson, where the city expanded as population grew in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The period of significance, 1927, 1948 and 1958, is when the current church campus was constructed and expanded to accommodate the needs of a growing community. The period also represents a time when the Neo-Classical Revival style of architecture thrived, especially in buildings of civic and religious institutions and in the Southern Baptist Convention.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Church History

Calvary Baptist Church, formerly known as Second Baptist Church, is located at 1300 West Capitol St. in Jackson, Mississippi. The church building shows the growth of a congregation throughout the history and development of a capital city, growing in times of peace and prosperity as well as through war, depression, death and disease.

The history of this religious congregation dates back to 1838 when First Baptist Church was founded in Jackson, Mississippi. Sixteen people met in their houses for religious services until 1844 when First Baptist Church built its first building at North West Street and Yazoo Street. By 1860, the congregation had grown to 331 members.

Following the Civil War, the population of Jackson grew and the city expanded to the west, primarily along West Capitol Street. The construction of an electric streetcar line on West

Capitol Street in the early years of the 20th century connected the new residential area with the commercial core of the city.

In 1901, led by Dr. W. P. Price, Second Baptist Church was formed. The church bought a piece of property in West Jackson and built their first sanctuary at the southeast corner of Lemon and West Capitol Street. The entire development cost was $4,045. The first service was held the first Sunday in March of 1901 with 49 members in attendance. With completion of the new church, membership continued to grow with the overall population. The congregation stood at 116 by the end of 1903 and increased to 225 by the end of 1905. Sunday school enrollment had increased to over 250 children. The small church building struggled to accommodate the growing congregation, being unable to handle Sunday services and Sunday school without a building divided for separate uses.

The second building constructed for Second Baptist Church was at the same location as the original building from 1901. Services were held under a tent while the new building was under construction. The new building was completed at a cost of $21,800 and was dedicated on November 18, 1906. Membership continued to increase to 329 in 1908. By 1913, membership at Second Baptist Church had grown to 400 members with another 237 children enrolled in Sunday school.

In 1912, Dr. H. M. King became the new pastor of Second Baptist Church and remained as the leader of the church until 1940. The church continued to grow under the leadership of Dr. King, strengthening and expanding the different church organizations, Sunday school, Women's Missionary Union, Baptist Young People's Union and other activities. By 1917, the congregation had grown to 636 and the pastor and congregation realized that the church building was

becoming increasingly inadequate. Plans for a larger building were delayed as America entered World War I in April of 1917, foregoing the expansion of the church until 1923.

On April 1, 1923, the Board of Deacons selected R. H. Hunt of Chattanooga, Tennessee to be the architect for a new church expansion project. The congregation had now grown to over 1,049. After evaluating multiple sites, the property on West Capitol Street between Green Street and Battle Hill Place (later named Thompson Street) was purchased in February 1925. The church Board of Deacons decided that with the new building the church should change its name. On July 6, 1925, Second Baptist Church changed its name to Calvary Baptist Church. Plans had progressed sufficiently through the latter part of 1925 for the church to start seeking funding for its new building. Through the issuance of bonds, the church expansion could begin. I. C. Garber was selected as the contractor for the new building and on March 27, 1927 the ground breaking ceremony was held. Dr. King kept up closely with the building of the church and was often seen having prayer with the workers, praying especially that no one would be injured in the construction work. A spirit of sacrifice prevailed throughout the building program and many men would give one day's wages per week to the church. The monumental Neo-Classical Later that same year, 1929, the New York Stock Market crashed and the country entered the Great Depression. Calvary Baptist Church and its congregation suffered financially through these times. The church and Dr. King continued to help those in its congregation and the City of Jackson, opening the foyer of the church as a commissary where merchants donated groceries and clothing to the needy. In 1932, Calvary Baptist Church had over 1,600 members in its congregation, continuing to grow under Dr. King's leadership to 2,737 in 1939. Dr. King became ill and retired in 1940 and church membership subsequently fell to 2,209 by the end of 1940.

Dr. Claud Bowen became pastor of Calvary Baptist Church in 1940 and led it through World War II. The church began listing names of congregation members who had been drafted in the weekly church bulletins. The list continued to grow from week to week until there was no longer space in the bulletin to fit the names, which were just mentioned as "over 300" in September 1943. Dr. Bowen was called upon frequently to visit with parents or others with loved ones missing in action or killed in the war. He responded willingly and sympathetically each time he heard about trouble, sorrow or tragedy among the church membership. The congregation grew rapidly to 3,508 by the end of 1944 with 1,781 students enrolled in Sunday school.

After the war, the congregation of Calvary Baptist Church continued to grow and thrive. The Board of Deacons decided to build an addition to the campus in order to accommodate more Sunday school classrooms. This project was started in August 1947. J. M. Spain served as the architect, going to great lengths to match the existing façade and Neo-Classical Revival architectural detailing that R. H. Hunt created in the Main Sanctuary from 1929. W. G. Wetmore served as the contractor and the project was completed in September 1948. The Church added an elevator in February 1952 and the building was first air conditioned in May 1952.

The congregation continued to grow through the 1950s, requiring a larger addition to be added to the campus. The new project consisted of a long range plan phasing in an auditorium expansion, construction of a chapel, construction of an educational building and tower, and a gymnasium on the third floor. Construction started in March 1956 and was completed in April 1958. E.L.

Malvaney & Associates served as the architect for the expansion and Howe Construction Company served as the general contractor. In keeping with the same architectural style as the original 1929 building, this addition utilized Neo-Classical Revival architectural styling and details. By the year end of 1957, the Church's membership had grown to 4,140.

Things continued well for the Church and the congregation throughout the 1960s and 1970s. Membership levels maintained an equilibrium as the surrounding area reached a critical mass. The building was in much need of repairs and renovations, so the Board of Deacons passed a plan to take care of all these items and also include a small addition to tie the 1948 and 1958 building additions together. This new addition contained a library with over 12,000 books. The addition started construction in June 1974 and was completed in June 1976. Mitchell and Oakes Architects served as the design firm for the expansion and J. D. Gardner served as the Construction Manager on behalf of Calvary Baptist Church. Great care was again taken to maintain the integrity of the original 1929 design, reviving elements of classical architecture. Revival style building was completed and service was held on Sunday, March 10, 1929.

Throughout the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s the neighborhoods of West Jackson changed dramatically. The majority of the population moved out of the surrounding downtown areas and into the suburbs where subsequent churches were built to cater to the neighborhoods. The demographics and average household income of Calvary's membership and surrounding neighborhoods changed immensely. Membership at Calvary Baptist fell by the hundreds. The Church's weekly collections, donations and revenue stream decreased dramatically. With the entire Church campus at over 100,000 square feet, the Church could no longer afford repairs and maintenance on the building. When things were broken or stolen from the Church, the Church simply had to do without. To this day the Church still facilitates summer day camps and has a small congregation for Sunday services estimated to be between 75 and 100 people. The Church's leaders, staff and congregation remain dedicated to doing the work that the Church has been doing for nearly 100 years.

Calvary Baptist Church is a historically important milestone for West Jackson, MS. It symbolizes a period of time that saw great increases in population of a capitol city and a religious community. It served as an anchor for a community throughout many of the most important times in American history and the city of Jackson, MS. At the time the building on West Capitol St. was constructed in 1929, the Church had a membership of 1,500 people with hundreds of additional children enrolled in Sunday school. The Church's membership peaked in the 1970's with a congregation greater than 4,200 and another 500+ kids enrolled in Sunday school. Today the Church has an enrollment of less than 100 and has only a few dozen children participating in summer camps and Sunday school.

This religious congregation has served as an important resource for the West Jackson community. Its growth enabled the construction of Neo-Classical architecture in an area of Jackson outside the grand civic buildings of East Capitol Street and the city center. The original 1929 main sanctuary of Calvary Baptist Church and the other church buildings designed in the same style constitute an important architectural and historical resource for this area of Jackson,

Mississippi. The well preserved and unaltered example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture holds great local significance for West Jackson.

Architectural Significance

Calvary Baptist Church is significant in the realm of architecture due to its distinctive characteristics of the Neo-Classical style. It is the work of a master architect, R. H. Hunt.

Following United States' independence in 1776 came the need for new buildings to house the national and state governments. As the new nation grew and established its democracy, Americans looked to affirm their independence through cultural institutions and symbols, including architecture. By the 19th century, monumental architecture and the ideal of Greek democracy were highly celebrated and civic buildings such as schools, libraries, and government offices were built in the Classical Revival style. The Classical Revival style of architecture was based on Classical Greek and Roman buildings. It can be characterized by symmetry, order and civic pride. Building elements include a columned, raised portico with entablature and frieze, as well as ornamental elements like window lintels or dentil cornices.

In Mississippi in the early 20th century, elements of Neo-Classical architecture were incorporated into civic buildings, banks and churches. The Neo-Classical style enjoyed a period of great popularity from 1893 – 1940. It was inspired by the Beaux-Arts style and the Columbian Exposition at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. The style includes features of classical symmetry, full-height porch with columns and temple front, and various classical ornaments such as dentil cornices. It was a revival of the Greek Revival style that was prominent in the first half of the 19th century. Neo-Classical buildings tend to use Greek elements, especially the trabeated (post and lintel) form of Greek temples. Many churches, banks, civic and other buildings built in the Neo-Classical style have columns, entablatures and triangular pediments as their prominent architectural elements. Since the Neo-Classical style was scaled down compared to the Beaux-Arts style, it was used in a wide array of buildings during the height of its popularity.

There are several examples of churches in Jackson that incorporate elements of Neo-Classical architecture. Upon comparing it to the local context, it becomes even more apparent that Calvary Baptist Church stands out as a significant local example of the Neo-Classical style.

A prominent example of the Neo-Classical style in Jackson is the Galloway Memorial Methodist Church, built in 1883. Located in downtown Jackson, the entry to the Galloway Memorial Methodist Church represents the Neo-Classical Revival style with its raised portico and 8 simple columns with annulet capitals. The triangular pediment is decorated with large modillion blocks.

Another example of the Neo-Classical style in Jackson is Wells Memorial United Methodist Church, built in 1927 around the time of construction of Calvary Baptist Church. Located on the corner of Glendale Avenue and Bailey Street, Wells UMC has a small stairway leading up to its front portico. A double door front entrance with wood and glass panel details is framed in an arched white doorway adorned with a cross. Above this doorway is a semi-circular window. The

front portico also features 4 white columns with Corinthian capitals and a gabled roof with a small window in the triangular pediment.

Built in 1950-51, near the time of the Calvary Baptist Church 1948 Addition, Crestwood Baptist Church at 1611 Bailey Avenue also demonstrates many features of Neo-Classical architecture in Jackson, Mississippi. Crestwood Baptist Church is a white stone structure with 4 round columns rising up from its raised porch on Bailey Avenue. The front has 3 double hung wooden doors topped with arched pediments and triangular pediment lined with decorative dentils. A steeple rises up from the main building.

Compared to the other examples, Calvary Baptist Church exemplifies Neo-Classical architecture on a larger scale and in a grander style. Calvary Baptist Church represents a more sophisticated composition by a regionally prominent architect, R. H. Hunt. Subsequent architects continued Hunt's scheme in the 1948 and 1958 additions to the church.

Reuben Harrison Hunt (1862-1937) was a native of Elbert County, Georgia. He moved to Chattanooga, Tennessee in 1882 to work in the building trades. Largely self-educated, Hunt established an architectural practice in Chattanooga and worked extensively throughout the southeast United States. His firm designed public buildings and schools and he was recognized for his ecclesiastical designs. The firm had enough business in Mississippi to justify opening a branch office in Jackson in 1905. Hunt's public commissions in Mississippi include the Yazoo City Hall, 1906 (NR, 1979), the Leflore County Courthouse, 1906 (NR,), Montgomery Hall at Mississippi State University, 1902 (NR, 1975), and the first buildings on the campus of the University of Southern Mississippi, 1910-1912 (NR, 2010). In addition to his public commissions, Hunt also designed churches in communities across the state including

First Methodist Church, Aberdeen, Monroe County	1912	(NR, 1988)
First Methodist Church, Belzoni, Humphreys County	1927	
First Baptist Church, Columbus, Lowndes County	1908	(NR, 1980)
First Methodist Church, Greenwood, Leflore County	1898	(NR, 1985)
Bay Street Presbyterian Church, Hattiesburg, Forrest County	1907-1908	(NR, 1980)
Galloway Methodist Church, Jackson, Hinds County	1913-15	(NR, 1976)
First Presbyterian Church, Vicksburg, Warren County	1906-1908	(NR, 1993)

Hunt's work was recognized in contemporary journals, including *Architecture and Building, The Inland Architect, Pencil Points* and *Architectural Record. The National Cyclopedia of American Biography* (1940) recognized Hunt as one "the most widely known members of his profession in the South."

The design of Calvary Baptist Church is not an isolated example of Neo-Classical architecture in Mississippi or in the South. The design of the church is heavily informed by the architectural guidelines of the Southern Baptist Convention, which began publishing building guides in 1917. A typical example is the 1926 *How to Plan Church Buildings* written by P.E. Burroughs and published by the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. The book includes chapters on selecting a lot, selecting an architect and how to finance new construction. Floor

plans were included for congregations of various sizes with instructions on how to organize the Sunday school rooms, the fellowship hall and even parlors. Although the exact degree of influence the church planning guidelines had on architect R. H. Hunt cannot be measured, the layout of the 1929 building is similar to one of the recommended church plans of the Southern Baptist Convention. It has a main sanctuary/auditorium that can be entered through the portico and two wings to either side which house classrooms and other small meeting spaces in a roughly –shaped plan. Burroughs included a plan for a Louisville, Kentucky church, based on Plan No. 1205. (Exhibit 1). Although no style of architecture was prescribed for church buildings, Classical precedents were a standard. This is shown in an elevation drawing for the Louisville church (Exhibit 2), which bears a remarkable similarity to Calvary Baptist Church, with notable exception of the steeple which was not added to Calvary until 1958.

Calvary Baptist Church is not only another fine example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture in Jackson; it demonstrates the continued popularity of the style as the city grew to the West. The continued use of the style in subsequent church expansions is a testament to its effectiveness in creating a monumental aesthetic for religious buildings.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Burroughs, P. E. *How to Plan Church Buildings.* Nashville, TN: Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, 1926.

From Frontier Capital to Modern City, A History of Jackson, Mississippi's Built Environment, 1865-1950. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, MS.

"Hunt, Reuben Harrison." The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture. http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=672

National Register of Historic Places nomination. "Buildings in Hamilton County Designed by R. H. Hunt (Thematic Group)

National Register of Historic Places nomination. "Montgomery Hall, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi.

Stanford, E. L. *The History of Calvary Baptist Church.* Jackson, MS, 1980.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__X__ 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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

__X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
_X___ Other
Name of repository: Calvary Baptist Church_____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 049-JAC-3032_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.99 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 32.309056 Longitude: 90.202373
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The site is comprised of 2 non-contiguous pieces, the first of which is physically located along West Capitol Street between N. Green Avenue and Thompson Street, the second at the northwest corner of W. Capitol Street and N. Green Avenue and the third at the southeast corner of Capers Avenue and N. Green Avenue in Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi. The municipal address for the first is 1300 W. Capitol Street, the second is 161 N. Green Street and the third tract does not have a municipal address.

According to the Hinds County Tax assessor, the property of Calvary Baptist Church is identified as the following parcel numbers:

111-2
111-5
111-8
111-14
111-15

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These are the city lots historically associated with Calvary Baptist Church.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Darren Pellegrin-Business Development Analyst_____
organization: Woodward Design + Build_____
street & number: 1000 S. Jefferson Davis Pkwy_____
city or town: _____ state: LA_____ zip code:70125_____
e-maildpellegrin@woodwarddesignbuild.com_____
telephone☹504) 822-6443_____
date:7/31/2012_____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Calvary Baptist Church

City or Vicinity: Jackson

County: Hinds State: Mississippi

Photographer: Darren Pellegrin

Date Photographed: 6/20/2012

Location of Original Digital Files: 1000 S. Jefferson Davis Pkwy, New Orleans, LA 70125

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 32
South elevation of 1929 building; camera facing northeast.

2 of 32
South elevation of 1929 building; camera facing northeast.

3 of 32
Pediment on south elevation of 1929 building; camera facing northeast.

4 of 32
Sign on property line facing West Capitol Street; camera facing north.

5 of 32
South elevation of 1929 building east wing; camera facing northeast.

6 of 32
North elevation of 1929 building east wing; camera facing southwest.

7 of 32
North elevation of 1929 building east wing (left), east elevation of 1929 building central auditorium (middle); covered walkway connecting 1929 building east wing to 1958 addition steeple; camera facing southwest.

8 of 32
East and north elevation of 1929 building east wing (left), east elevation of 1929 building central auditorium (middle), south and east elevation of 1958 addition steeple; camera facing northwest.

9 of 32
North elevation of 1929 building east wing (left), east elevation of 1958 steeple and addition (middle and right), east elevation of 1929 building central auditorium in the background; camera facing northwest.

10 of 32
East elevation of 1958 steeple entrance; camera facing northwest.

11 of 32
East elevation of 1958 steeple spire; camera facing northwest.

12 of 32
North elevation of 1958 addition from parking lot; camera facing southwest.

13 of 32
North elevation of 1958 addition from parking lot; camera facing southeast.

14 of 32
South elevation of 1929 building west wing and central auditorium, camera facing northeast.

15 of 32
South elevation of 1948 addition (leftmost), west elevation of 1929 building west wing (left of center), south elevation of 1929 building west wing (right); camera facing northeast.

16 of 32
West elevation of 1929 building west wing; camera facing southeast.

17 of 32
West elevation of 1948 addition (left), south elevation of 1948 addition (right); camera facing northeast.

18 of 32
West elevation of 1948 addition; camera facing southeast.

19 of 32

West elevation of 1948 addition (left), north elevation of 1948 addition exterior stairwell (middle); camera facing southwest.

20 of 32
South elevation of 1958 addition (left), west elevation of 1958 addition (middle), north elevation of 1958 addition (right); camera facing east from courtyard.

21 of 32
South elevation of maintenance building from parking lot; camera facing northeast.

22 of 32
East elevation of Activity Center building fronting North Green Avenue; camera facing northwest.

23 of 32
South elevation of Activity Center building; camera facing northeast.

24 of 32
Interior. Foyer. Second Floor; camera facing West.

25 of 32
Interior. Sanctuary. Second Floor; camera facing North.

26 of 32
Interior. Sanctuary. Second Floor; camera facing North.

27 of 32
Interior. Sanctuary, Second Floor; camera facing South.

28 of 32
Interior. Sanctuary-windows. Second Floor; camera facing West.

29 of 32
Interior. Choir Room. Second Floor; camera facing North.

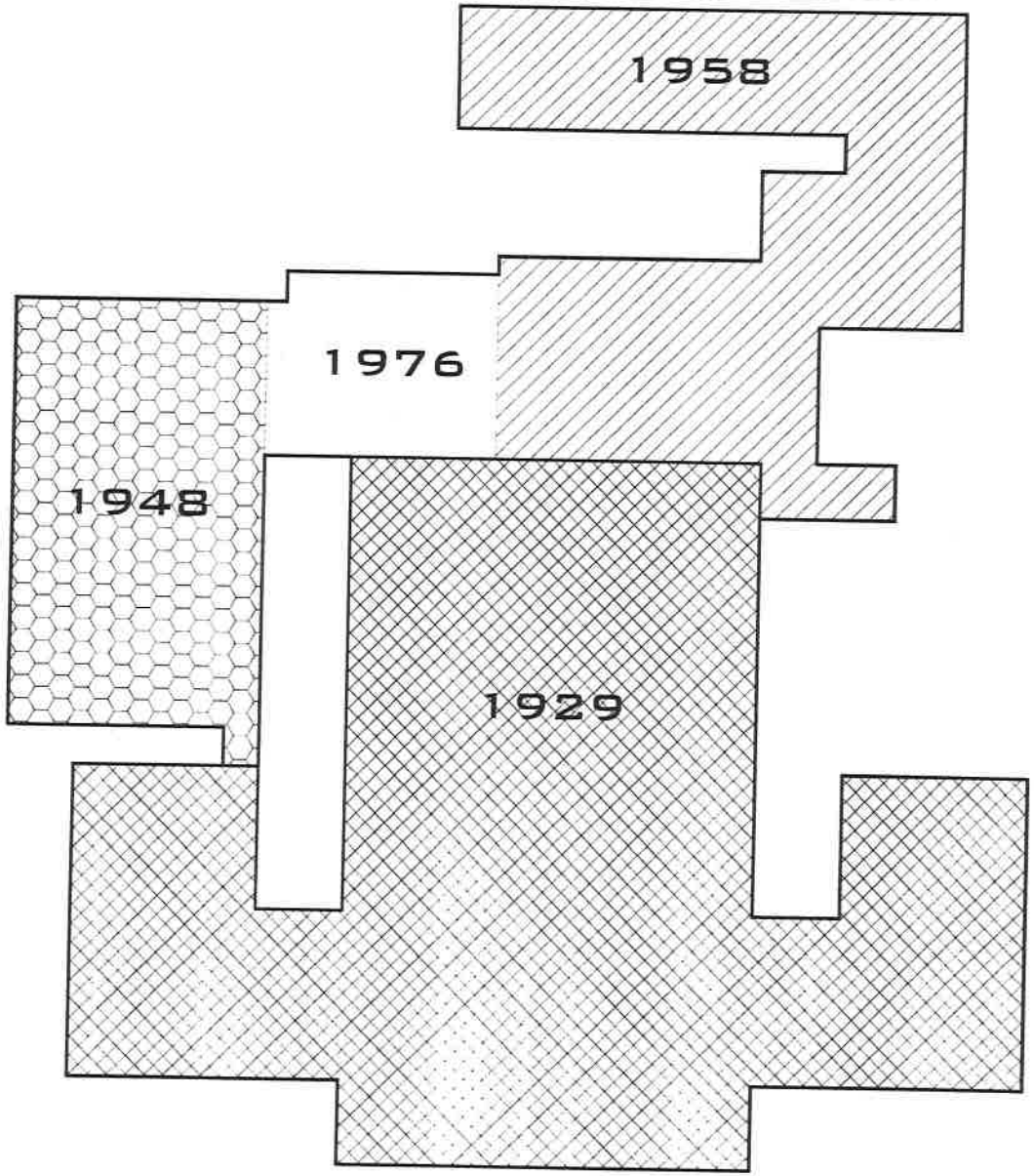
30 of 32
Interior. Windows looking on north courtyard :camera facing north

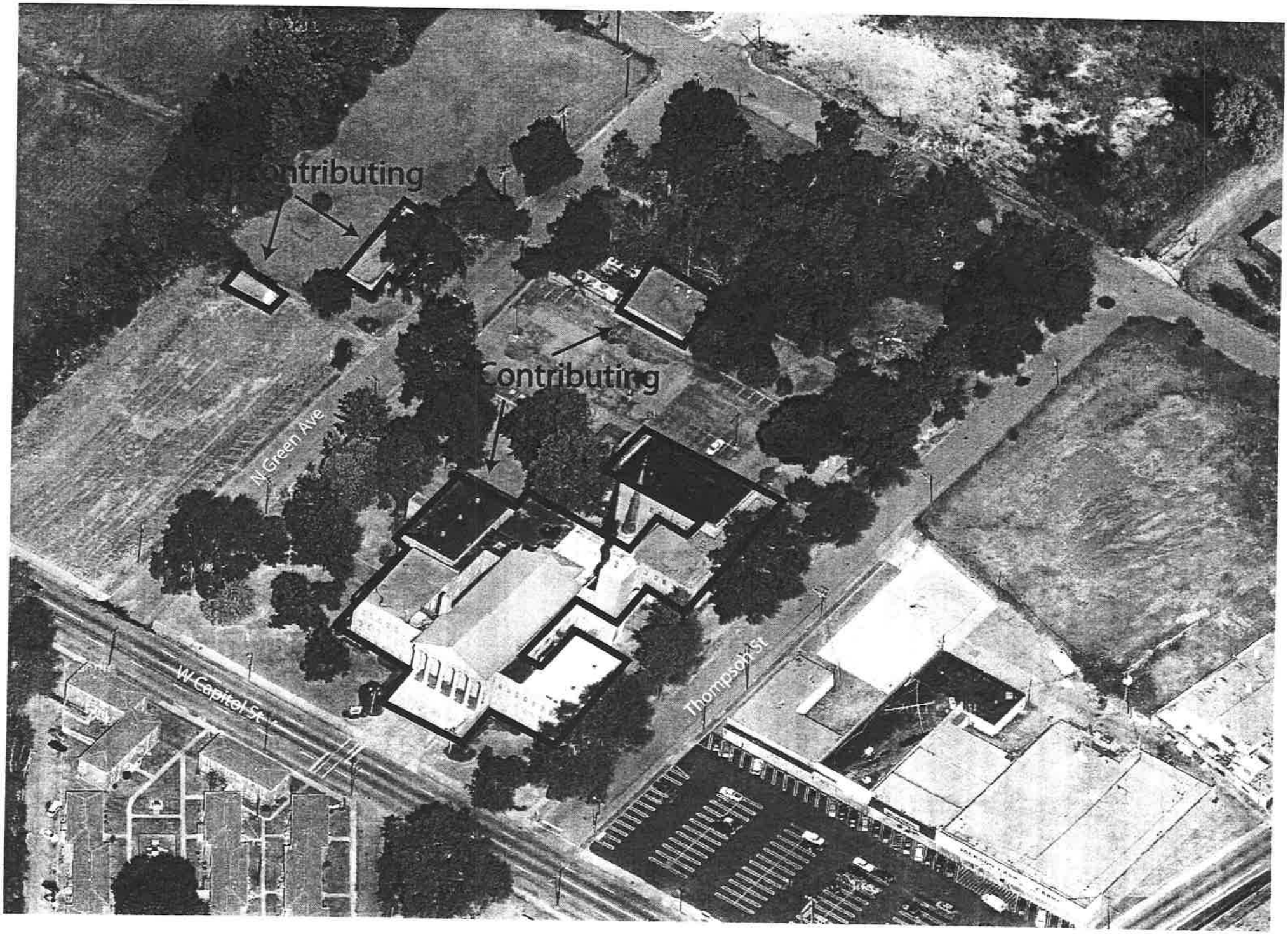
31 of 32
Interior. Fellowship Hall; camera facing north

32 of 32
Interior. Representative classroom; camera facing west

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

ORIGINAL BUILDING AND ADDITIONS

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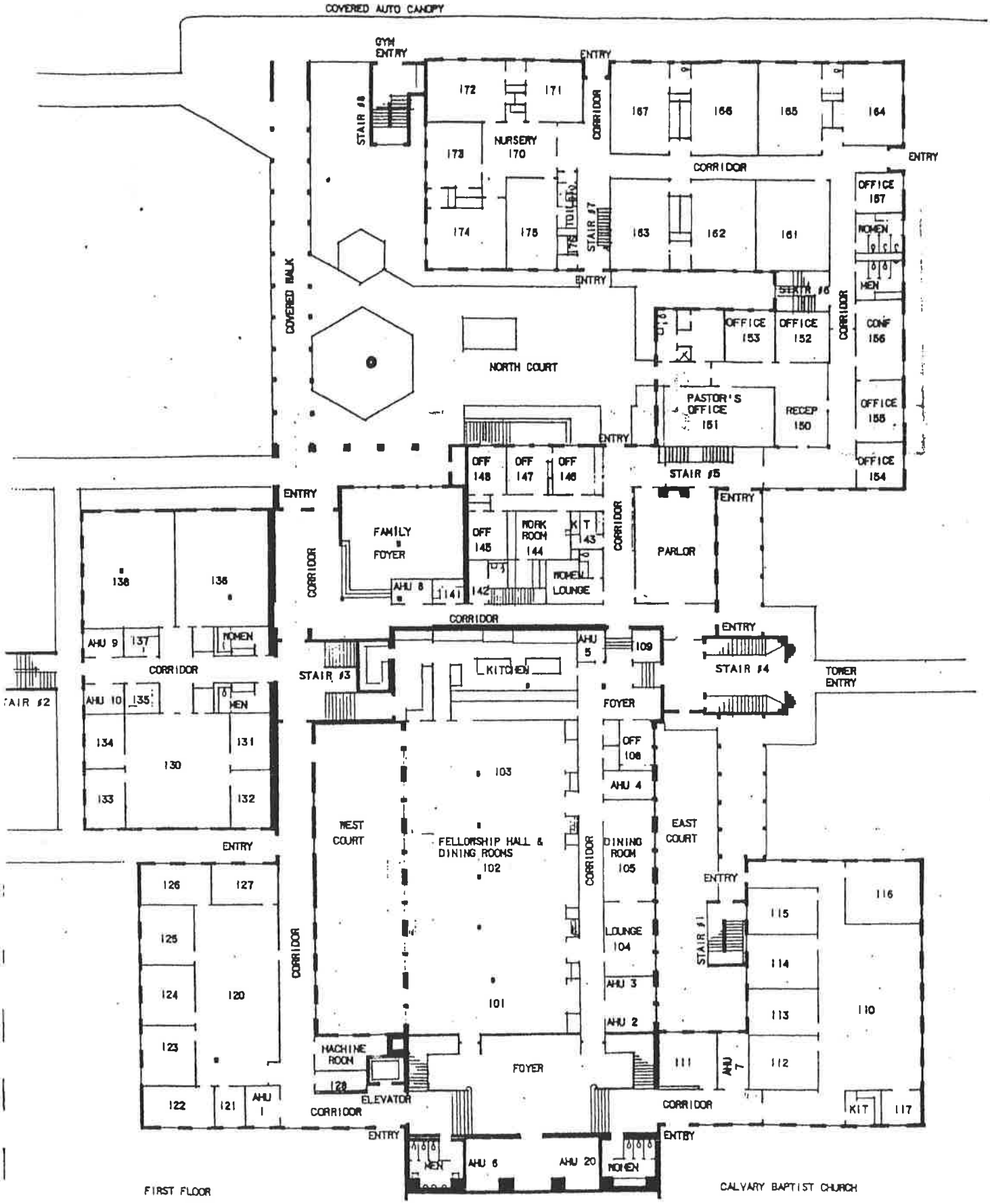
Contributing
N Green Ave
W Capitol St
Thompson St

FLOOR PLAN
1st. Floor



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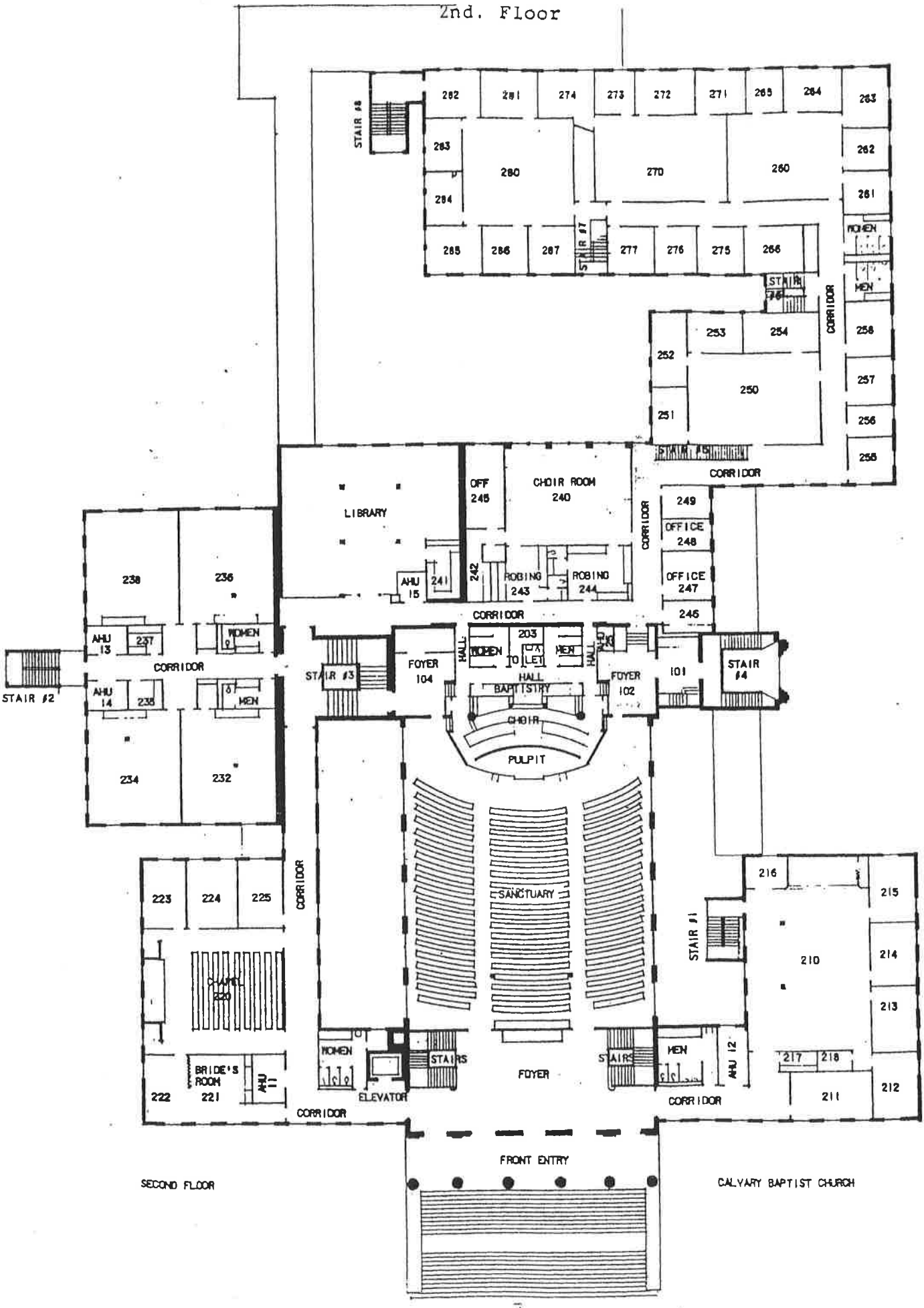
STAIR #8
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WOMEN
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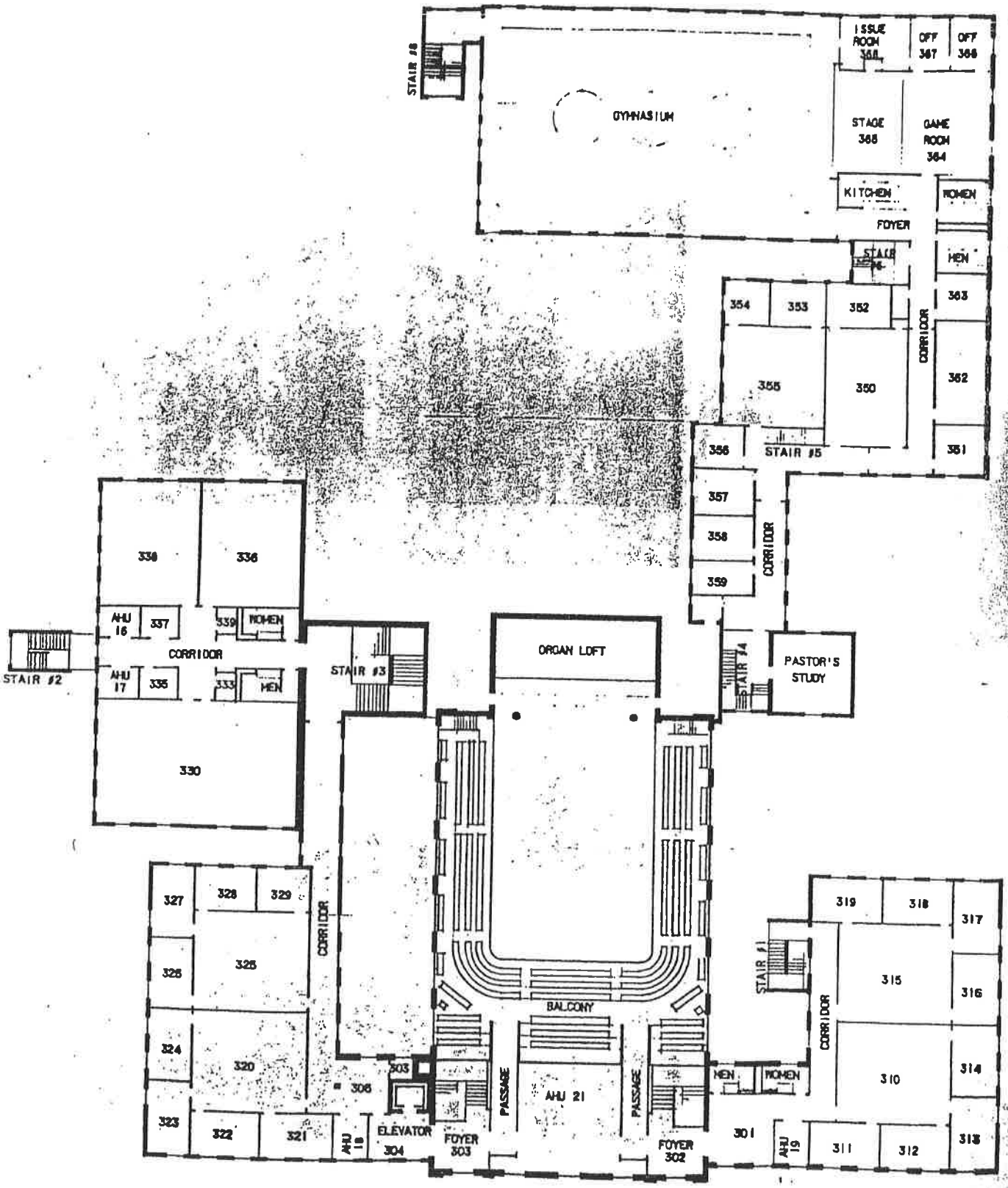
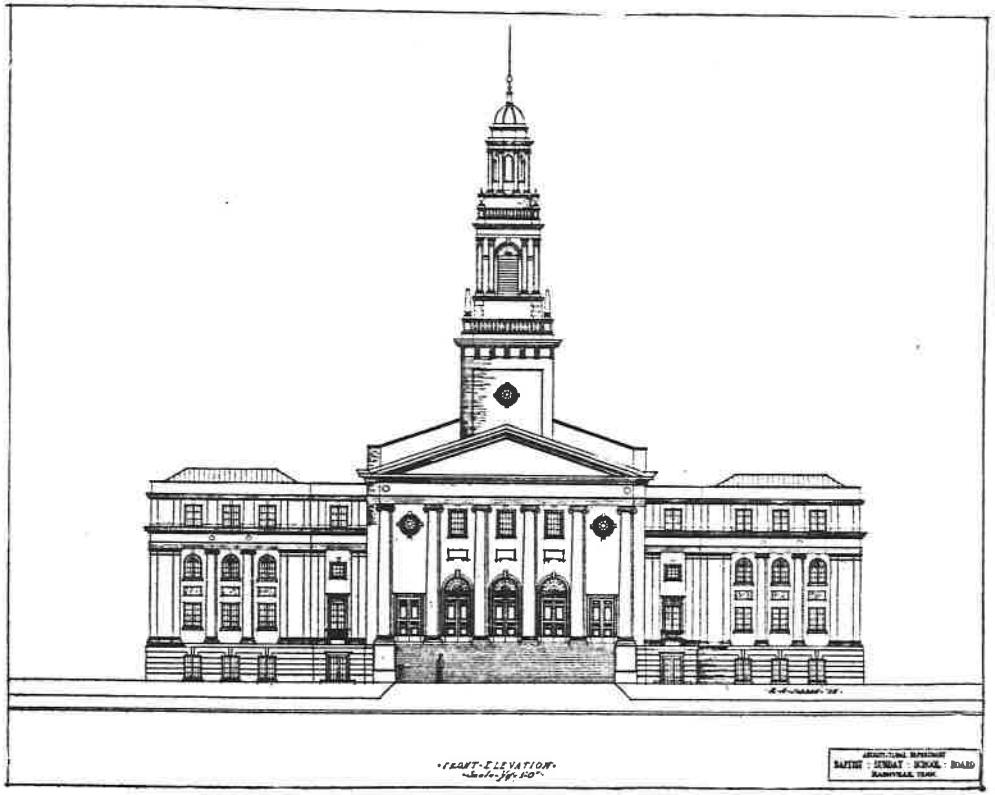
286
287
STAIR #7
277
276
275
266
STAIR #6
MEN
CORRIDOR
253
254
258
252
250
257
251
256
255
STAIR #5
CORRIDOR
LIBRARY
OFF 245
CHOIR ROOM 240
249
OFFICE 248
CORRIDOR
AHU 15
241
242
ROBING 243
ROBING 244
OFFICE 247
246
CORRIDOR
238
236
AHU 13
237
WOMEN
CORRIDOR
STAIR #2
AHU 14
238
MEN
234
232
STAIR #3
FOYER 104
HALL
WOMEN
203
TOILET
MEN
HALL
BAPTISTRY
CHOIR
PULPIT
FOYER 102
101
STAIR #4
223
224
225
CORRIDOR
CHAPEL 220
222
BRIDE'S ROOM 221
AHU 11
CORRIDOR
SANCTUARY
WOMEN
ELEVATOR
STAIRS
FOYER
STAIRS
MEN
AHU 12
STAIR #1
216
215
210
214
213
217
218
212
211
CORRIDOR
FRONT ENTRY
SECOND FLOOR
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

FLOOR PLAN
3rd. Floor



THIRD FLOOR

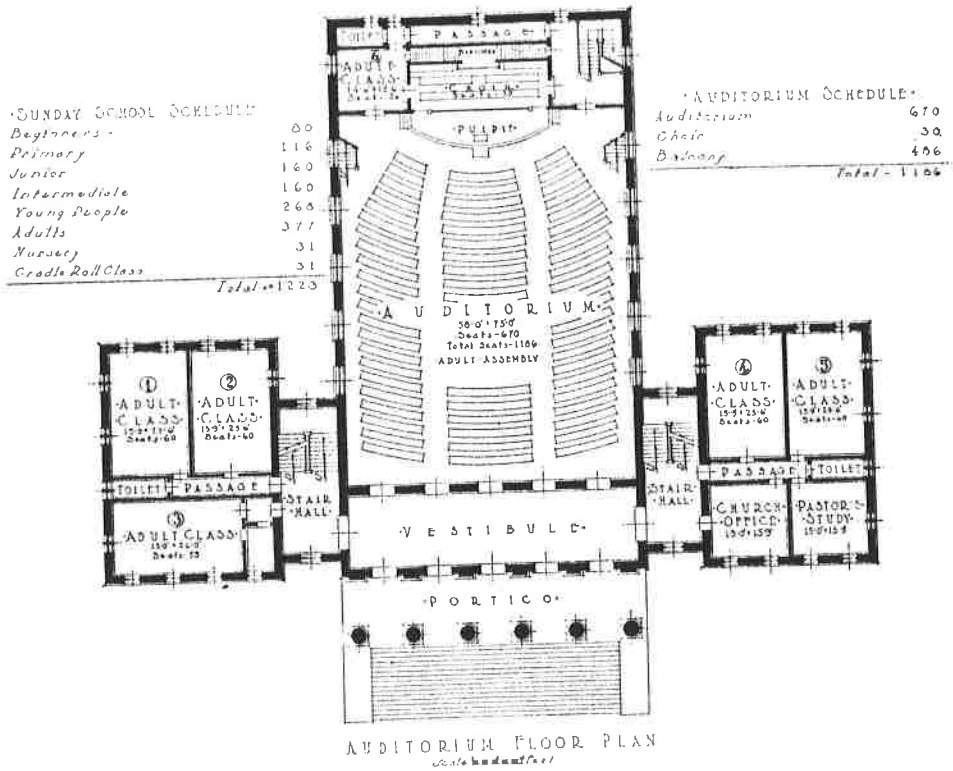
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH



PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR THE
CRESCENT HILL BAPTIST CHURCH, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
Plan No. 1205
Designed by the Architectural Department, Baptist Sunday School Board

[117]

Exhibit 2



AUDITORIUM FLOOR PLAN

PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR THE
CRESCENT HILL BAPTIST CHURCH, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Plan No. 1205
(Front Elevation on page 117)

Exhibit 1

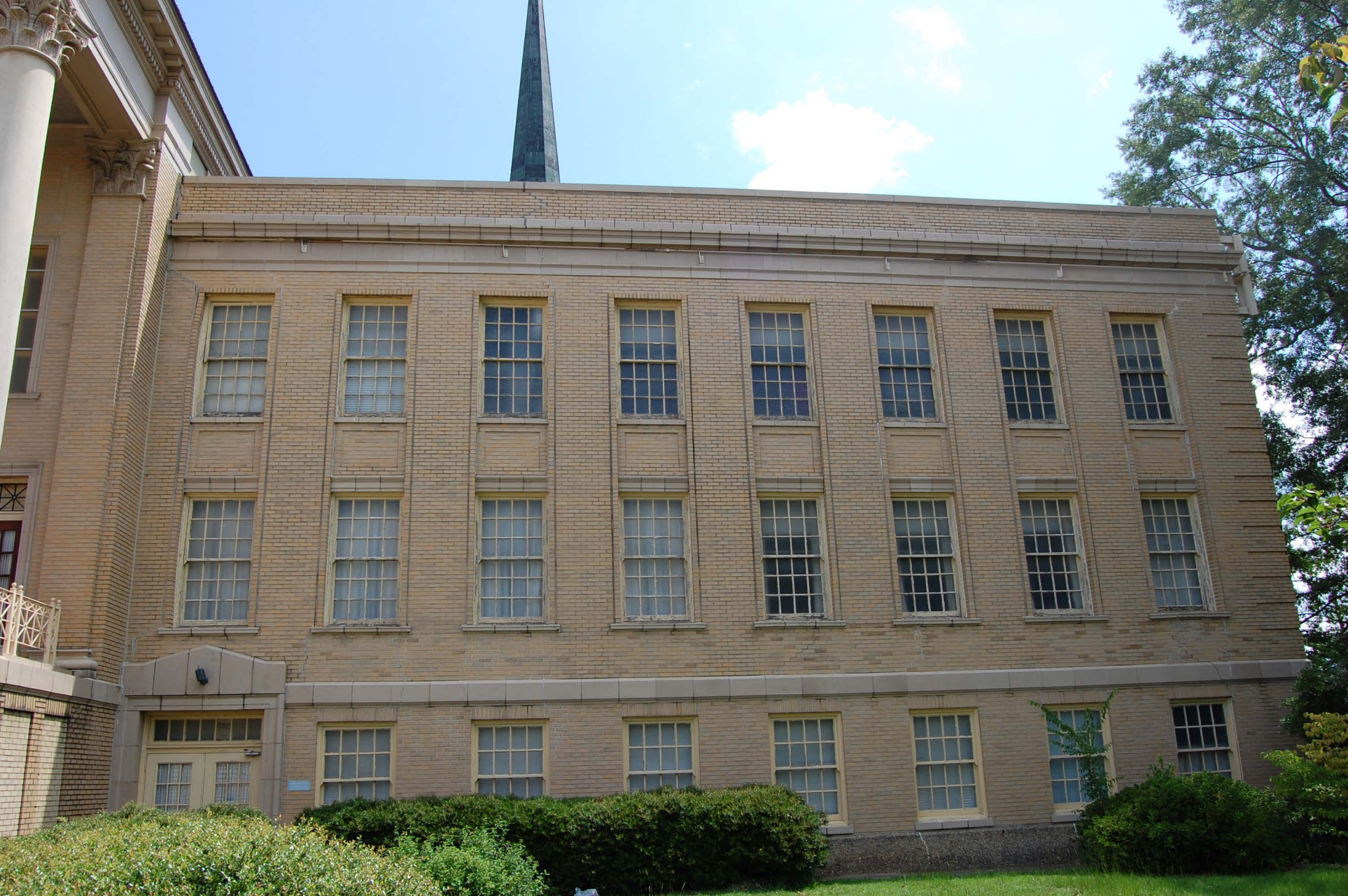
Datum: WSG 84

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
CALVARY
BAPTIST CHURCH

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
CALVARY
BAPTIST CHURCH
calvarychurchjackson.org



Secured by
ADT

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Calvary

STOP
AHEAD

ACTIVITY CENTER
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

EXIT