NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

567

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: Lanier Jr. – Sr. High School (Colored)
Other names/site number: Lanier High School
Name of related multiple property listing:
NA
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 833 Maple Street
City or town: Jackson State: MS County: Hinds
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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:

_X_A ___B _X_C ___D

7/22/14

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:) _____

Joe Edson H. Ball 9·10·14

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	☐
Public – Local	x
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 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education/School)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education/School

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
MODERN MOVEMENT

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

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

In its earlier location at 136 Ash Street, Lanier Jr. - Sr. High School (Colored) was Jackson's first and oldest high school built for Blacks, built in 1925. In 1954, Lanier was relocated to a new and modern concrete and brick building located at 833 West Maple Street; Jackson Hinds County, MS. The large two (2) story building occupies approximately ten (10) acres of land in a predominantly Black, residential community. The building's sprawling footprint breaks away from the earlier standardized alphabet plans. The Modernist design emphasizes horizontality, incorporates many specialized spaces such as laboratories and libraries, and rejects applied decorative treatment because the materials and construction technique used becomes the ornament. The primary façade extends along an east-west axis forming the base of a rough U-shaped plan. In 1957 an addition was made to the cafeteria, and in 1965 a new gymnasium with state of the art athletic quarters and concession stand was added to the campus, connected to the main building with an enclosed walkway. A parking lot and heating and cooling plant otherwise separate the two facilities.

Narrative Description

C Administration Building (1954, Spain & Biggers)

Lanier Jr. – Sr. High School (Colored) is a two story brick and concrete Modernist structure that is and has been used as a school since it replaced the original 1925 Lanier High School in 1954.. This new structure was designed by Spain and Biggers of Jackson at 833 West Maple, Jackson Hinds County MS. The school was located in a predominantly Black residential community with small businesses on the fringes. The houses and small businesses in the immediate vicinity have been torn down and replaced with a parking lot for the school. A 1965 gymnasium—now converted to classrooms—is at the rear and is connected with an enclosed hallway. A later gymnasium, built in 2001 stands further to the rear of campus and separated by parking lots.

Exterior (School)

Lanier Jr-Sr. High School is a two-story brick and concrete structure facing north. Originally L-shaped, later additions have given it a rough U-shaped floorplan. Typical of Modernist design, its primary emphasis is on intersecting volumes, a long horizontal line created by the flat roof, and contrasting textures as seen in the red wire-faced brick against the smooth buff-colored tile brick.

The boxy volume of the auditorium (which originally was an auditorium-gymnasium) anchors the northeast corner, and classrooms, offices, cafeteria, library, and laboratories spread out in the two-story wings. The front exterior windows in the converted auditorium-gym on the northwest side of the building have been replaced with solid surface cement walls that contrast with the red-brick wall.

A reverse shed-roof porch shelters the main entrance, supported on five steel posts atop a low concrete knee wall. Concrete panels clad the wall under the porch and turn the corner to the auditorium's front to create a signboard carrying the school's name. The floor is terra cotta tiles. Two pairs of double-leaf replacement steel-core doors with glass inserts topped by original four-light transoms are off-center under the porch, with a paired window to the right. A ramp has been added to the front porch to make the building handicap accessible. A secondary entrance is at the far east end of the north façade: a double-leaf steel-core door deeply recessed, with masonry screening in the side wall and concrete panels in the upper wall.

Windows throughout are original 8/8 steel-framed double-hung sash set within steel frames and generally paired. In the classroom wings, red brick pilasters delineate the classroom bays, which have three pairs of windows with one continuous concrete sill and a yellow-buff tile brick surround laid up in header courses.

Signage identifying the property is now visible in three (3) places: northeast end of the building, front left of the porch, and on a decorative grouping consisting of a sign between two brick

pillars surrounded by a colorful flower bed. Posts with decorative chains and a knee wall with trash containers have been installed to enhance curb appeal. The flag pole has been relocated to the left side of the front porch. There are approximately 63 windows (33 top, 30 bottom) on the front of the building and small shrubs line the front exterior under the large bank of windows.

The west wing of the school originally only extended one classroom to the south, but in 1965, two stories of classrooms and laboratories extended this wing to the designs of John L. Turner & Assoc. to bring the classroom building to its current U-shaped floorplan.

On the south side (rear) of the building, a portion of the original four hard-surface tennis and basketball courts have been replaced by an enormous heating and cooling plant that services both the main school and the 1965 brick gymnasium, complete with competitive athletic quarters and concession stand.

The back of the school building is two (2) stories, beginning about 40 ft. from north end of building. There are no classrooms above the cafeteria, so the wall is solid. There are thirty-six windows on the top floor and fourteen windows along the expanded cafeteria section. Chain link fencing secures the entire area.

On the east side of the main structure and the back of the new gym, the wall design is similar to the front of the Lanier but it also has defined geometric windows at the base of a flat angled roof and a flat drop down roof on the bottom two (2) connecting structures. A service drive extends from the back of the main building to the back of the new gym.

Interior (School)

The inside of the building contains 94,000 sq. ft. of floor space in a roughly U-shape arrangement. Green tile brick lines the hallways to the height of the doors, and the walls above are plastered. Large groupings of metal lockers are built into the hallway walls, and in the original classroom wings, the transoms above the lockers consist of a plate-glass section flanked by two ventilators; in the 1965 addition, transoms above the lockers are 2-light steel-frame swivel types. Floors throughout are 12" square vinyl tile, and in some spaces the ceiling is original height (plastered) while in others, it has been dropped.

Entered through two pairs of 3-panel wood doors with 4-light transoms, a 10 x 9 foyer with a water feature in the center greets the visitor at the main entrance. On the left side of the foyer is the auditorium, which extends the full length of the building's left (east) side. A 3-panel double-leaf wood door to the auditorium is about a foot and a half inside the foyer and another identical entrance is located about 9 feet down directly across from the cafeteria doors. The auditorium has old wooden seats for 1401 persons, a stage with the bulldog logo and several sconces and speakers mounted on the concrete walls. There are no windows in the space and it lacks color to brighten it up. There are two side entrances leading to the outside on the Whitfield Mill Road side. One is about five (5) feet from the corner of the building and the other one is about six (6) feet from the first and leads to the back of the stage.

A six-foot-wide north-south hallway separates the auditorium from the cafeteria which is located on the right side of the hallway. Wooden display/trophy cases line the right side of this north-south corridor outside of the cafeteria.

On the right side of the main east-west hallway is the administrative area; and lockers adjacent to the door of the classroom. The classrooms have transoms about two (2) feet from the ceiling above the door and lockers. A left turn at the west end of this hall leads to more classrooms and lockers as well as a stairway to the second floor before you turn the corner. A right turn at the west end of the hallway will lead to an outside steel core door at the end of the building where a small porch is perched on the Maple Street side.

On the second floor, there is a library which seats 136 over the cafeteria space, twenty-eight classrooms, an additional space for a special class, activity room for general science, chemistry and physics lab, visual arts education; choral music and band room.

All walls within the main building are concrete block. The ceilings are removable drop ceiling tile and all floors are commercial grade vinyl tile. There are two (2) maintenance closets, one (1) on each floor.

Overall the design of Lanier Jr.-Sr. High School (Colored) reflected a national trend of function in both planning and style. Functionalism dictated that function and users be separated into discrete sections of the building and connected by a logical hallway arrangement to communal spaces especially since the school building often performed a dual function as a community meeting place.

C Gymnasium (1965, John L. Turner & Assoc.)

The 1965 gymnasium, superseded in 2001 by a newer gymnasium further south on campus, is an almost-square box of two-story height facing east onto Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive. Of similar concrete, steel, and brick-veneer construction as the main classroom building, it is topped by a shallow mansard-like metal roof with a built-in clerestory providing overhead light to the interior space. Corner concrete posts are exposed, and recessed brick courses create rectangular panels in the upper wall. The lower wall is veneered in stacked brick, and a one-story steel-frame flat-roof porch or covered walk shelters the east façade. Under the porch are three identical entries, each composed of three-light, double-leaf steel doors with 2-light, 1-panel sidelights and 1-light transoms. Windows on the north and south elevations, which originally lit the locker rooms under the bleachers, and on the west elevation, which light the remaining lobby space, are large multi-light steel windows with fixed and awning inserts/

While the exterior remains intact to its original construction, inside, the gymnasium space has been partitioned into two-stories of classrooms with a corridor running through the center on an east-west axis. The original lobby on the west side is intact, however, with its exposed brick stairwells leading from the main classroom wing, trophy cases, and western window wall

providing natural light. The ceiling in the lobby has been dropped, and floors throughout are commercial-grade vinyl tile.

NC Gymnasium (2001, Cooke. Douglas, Farr and Lemons)

The 1965 gymnasium was vacated for a new gymnasium in 2001. Separated by parking lots and tennis courts from the rest of campus, the new gymnasium is steel-framed and brick-veneered with a rusticated concrete block base. A shallow front-gabled metal roof is hidden behind a stepped pedimented parapet on the E façade. A lower flat-roof lobby and office wing fronts the building, with the main entrance recessed between rusticated concrete block piers and sheltered by a flat awning.

NC ROTC Building and Body Shop (1971, Mattingly and Associates))

Set at the back of the administration building's rear courtyard, this one-story, painted concrete block building with a rectangular footprint is topped by low-sloped gabled roof. Small vertical windows are punched in the walls, and industrial steel doors provide entrance on the south and north elevations. A garage door is on the east side.

Site

The location of this school in a predominantly Black, residential area was significant because it was the first high school for blacks and its new construction was symbolic of the "separate but equal" propaganda of southern segregation.

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.)

[x] 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.)

[ ] 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.)

Education
Ethnic Heritage: Black
Social History
Architecture

Period of Significance
1953-1964

Significant Dates
1957, 1963

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Spain & Biggers
John L. Turner & Associates
Cooke, Douglas, Farr and Lemons
Mattingly and Associates

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.)

Lanier Jr. – Sr. High School (Colored) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion A and its association with education for Blacks and as a representation of "separate but equal" during the equalization era. The school is eligible under Criterion A for association with Social History as the site of a significant Civil Rights march in 1963. The building is eligible under Criterion C for association with Architecture as a strong local example of Modernist design.

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

Criterion A – Education, Ethnic Heritage: Black

Jackson, Mississippi, the state capital and largest city, is located in south central Mississippi. After Mississippi became a state in 1817, the capital was established in Washington, Mississippi. State officials sought a more central site and in 1821, the legislature appointed three commissioners to select a place for the state's capital. The commissioners chose a site on the Pearl River near a high point named Lefleur's Bluff. The legislature approved the site and named it Jackson, in honor Major General Andrew Jackson.[1]

Although the historic record is unclear, it is likely that the first schools in Jackson were private endeavors. A Miss Judd offered classes for young ladies beginning in about 1835. A notice in a local newspaper in 1838 announced that Mr. Ramsey would open the Jackson Classical and Mathematical School, offering courses in Latin, Greek and the upper branches of mathematics.[2] Education became a public service when the city council enacted an ordinance to establish a common school in 1844. The Jackson Male Academy and the Jackson Female Academy opened for the 1848 school term and were housed in two brick buildings on the College Green.[3] During the Civil War, the boys' school became a munitions plant and was destroyed. Following the war, classes for girls were moved to various churches, while the girl's school building was repaired for use by Jackson's males. The post-war years have been described as "extremely hard and difficult years for the schools."[4]

By the mid 1880's, the Jackson Municipal School District operated two schools. The College Green School and the West Jackson School served only white students. In 1888, the district

[1] The Jaeger Company. *From Frontier Capital to Modern City, A History of Jackson's Built Environment, 1865-1950.*
[2] William Moore Dalehite. *A History of the Public Schools in Jackson, Mississippi, 1835-1972. Jackson, MS: Jackson Public Schools, 1974.*
[3] Dalehite, 10.
[4] Dalehite, 19.

organized the Jackson Graded School and the two schools for white students were replaced by a new facility on West Street. By 1907 that building became Central High School, with new grade schools in west Jackson, Duttoville and the North Ward. All of these schools were for white students only.

In his history of public education in Jackson, former principal William Moore Dalehite , notes that "the beginning of organized tax supported education for Negroes may have been lost in a maze of obscurity caused by inadequately detailed records."[5] It is possible that the first public education for black students was in a fire house. However, in 1870, Mississippi Supreme Court Chief Justice J. Tarbell organized a school for blacks on West Pearl Street. The school was later moved to the St. James Hotel on South Street and then to the Benevolent Society Hall on the corner of Farish Street and Griffith Street.

During most of the late 19th century, the Board of Trustees for the Jackson public schools exercised little authority over the black school. However, in 1892, the State Superintendent of Education issued an opinion that the trustees of the Separate School District of Jackson had responsibility for all public schools in the city, including the school for black children. At the time, the black school was located on North Farish Street with 420 students enrolled.[6]

In 1894, the City Council enacted an ordinance "providing for the issuance of bonds amounting to $7,500 'for the erection of a school building for colored children, and the payment of the purchase price for the lot on which said building is to be constructed."[7] A frame building was constructed on Bloom Street and named for Smith Robertson, a former slave who served as an alderman from 1893 until his death in 1899. Smith Robertson School quickly became overcrowded. Enrollment figures for 1907 show 982 students at Smith Robertson with the white school enrollments :

Central High School	160
Jefferson Davis School	430
Poindexter School	381
Robert E. Lee School	279
J. Z. George School	160.[8]

Smith Robertson School burned in 1909, but a new building was completed in September 1909. Although the new building was noted to be an improvement over the old building, it was not big enough to handle the population. At the request of a delegation from the community, the School Board of Trustees purchased a lot on John R. Lynch Street and the James Hill School opened in 1912. Enrollment at Jim Hill was 544 with the 965 students still enrolled at Smith Robertson.

[5] Dalehite, 21.
[6] Dalehite, 61.
[7] Smith Robertson School, National Register of Historic Places nomination, July 1978.
[8] Dalehite, 109.

An important advance in education for Jackson's black community took place in 1925 when William H. Lanier High School opened on Ash Street. Lanier was named for Jackson educator William H. Lanier. Born into slavery in 1851 near Huntsville, AL, Lanier attended Burrell Academy in Selma, Al, Tougaloo College, Oberlin College and Fisk University. He completed his Bachelor of Arts degree at Roger Williams University. He began his teaching career at a one-room school in Alabama. Lanier later became president of Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, now Alcorn State University. He became the principal of Smith Robertson in June 1912, a position he held until June 1929. Lanier died in November of that year.

Lanier High School was the first school to offer Jackson's black students a full four year high school program. The first graduating class, thirty-two girls and two boys, received diplomas in 1927. [9]

The Jackson Public School System experienced massive growth after World War II. During this period eleven (11) schools for Black children and twenty-four (24) schools for White children were brought into the System through either new construction or annexation. With a student population ratio of 58% White and 42% Black, the number of new schools for Blacks was not equal to Whites. Although not all the schools built during this time were part of the equalization program, such disparities supported legal challenges to the doctrine of "separate but equal" that was the underpinning for school segregation, not only in Mississippi, but throughout the South. With challenges to segregated education working through the courts, proponents of continued segregation launched a campaign to improve Black schools, known as "equalization." Mississippi made equalization efforts in two distinct phases. The first effort, in 1946, was mostly ineffective. However, beginning in 1953 and continuing through the early 1960s, the Mississippi legislature and school officials launched a more serious campaign described as a "radical overhaul of both black and white education that would attempt to wipe the slate clean and start over with entirely new buildings." [10] Like officials in other southern states, white Mississippians "recognized that a little more emphasis on the 'equal' part of the separate but equal equation might be prudent if segregation were to be preserved."[11]

In Jackson, the School Board authorized the issuance of seven (7) bonds over a fifteen (15) year period from 1948 to 1964 to construct thirty-two (3) new school buildings by 1963. Lanier Jr. – Sr. High School was one of those schools. In 1954, it was built on approximately ten (10) acres of land at 833 West Maple Street, Jackson Hinds MS, a predominantly Black, residential community with small businesses on the fringes.

Designed by the Jackson architecture firm Spain & Biggers, the new building featured forty-one classrooms. There were four general science labs, as well as a chemistry and physics lab. Space

[9] Dalehite, 156.
[10] Jennifer V. O. Baughn. "Education, Segregation and Modernization: Mississippi's School Equalization Building Program, 1946-1961." *ARRIS*, Vol. 16, p 37-55.
[11] Charles C. Bolton. "Mississippi's School Equalization Program, 1945-1954: 'A last Gasp to Try to Maintain a Segregated Education System.'" *Journal of Southern History*. Vol. 66, No. 4 (November 2000), pp. 781-814, p. 782.

for vocational education, including homemaking, typing and industrial arts was included. The school had a band room and two music rooms. A combination auditorium-gymnasium provided seating 1,000 people as an auditorium and 475 as a gymnasium. The school had a library, cafeteria and an audio-visual education room.[12] In 1957, Spain & Biggers designed an addition to the cafeteria and locker and shower rooms.

As the population of the city grew, the school district needed additional funding to construct new schools and enlarge existing buildings. A $5.8 million dollar bond issue in 1964 allowed the district to meet some of those needs. The district engaged John L. Turner & Associates, a Jackson firm, to design additions to Lanier High School. The improvements included a new gymnasium and ten regular classrooms. Two additional science labs were constructed. The industrial arts shop and library were both enlarged. The old gymnasium/auditorium was reconfigured into a dedicated auditorium.[13] This completed the development of the campus during the period of significance. The school district constructed a new gymnasium building in 2001 and remodeled the 1965 gymnasium into classrooms.

Beginning with the establishment of the first Lanier High School Building on Ash Street, the school developed a reputation of excellence. Lanier was recognized as a "showplace" and students and alumni were proud of the school.[14] Dr. James C. Coleman, a 1958 graduate, said of his time at Lanier:

> I never had that sense of being underprepared or being culturally deprived in any way, academically, because Tougaloo had its mark on my high school and its curriculum. The principal. I. S. Sanders, was a Tougaloo graduate…and the majority of his faculty with the core curriculum were Tougaloo graduates in the liberal arts, so we had, pretty much, Tougaloo's stamp of college prep courses.[15]

In 1962, Lanier was one of eighty schools nationwide to be chosen by the National Science Foundation Secondary Science Student Training Program. This was an accelerated math and science program for high ability high school students. It helped to put the school on the map and to this day, it is still nationally acclaimed.

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[12] "Plant Facilities-Colored School. "Department of Education Records. MDAH. RG 50, Series 1653, "School Building Surveys from the Act of 1953."
[13] MDAH. RG 50, Series 1500. School Building Services Record Cards, 1960-1975. Hinds County, Box 9320.
[14] Dalehite, 151.
[15] The University of Southern Mississippi Center for Oral History & Cultural Heritage. *The Civil Rights Documentation Project: The Canton, Jackson and Gulf Coast Movements.* http://digilib.usm.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/coh/id/11046/rec/2

Criterion A-Social History

As a segregated school, Lanier Jr.-Sr. High School is an artifact of the "Jim Crow" South. This history places the school in the middle of the social revolution broadly known as the Civil Rights Movement. However, a distinct event in May 1963 clearly links the school to the Movement.

The downtown Jackson commercial district was located along Capitol Street. While Blacks were invited to shop at these stores, they were not allowed to try on clothes. If a white patron entered the store, the clerks would immediately wait on them. The stores would hire Blacks for only the most menial positions and refused to use courtesy titles for Black shoppers. In the late fall of 1962, the Youth Council of the Jackson NAACP announced a boycott of downtown merchants. Although the young members of the group wanted to initiate picketing during the Christmas shopping season, the national NAACP refused to provide funds for bail, which would certainly be required.[16]

However, the boycott went forward and continued into the spring of 1963. Discussions between Black leaders and the city's mayor, Allen Thompson, failed to resolve any of the issues. After an unsuccessful meeting on May 28 when Thompson again rejected all demands, "the Jackson movement took to the streets."[17]

At 11:15 AM on May 27, 1963, three Tougaloo College students, Pearlena Lewis, Memphis Norman and Anne Moody entered the Woolworth's on Capitol Street and took seats at the lunch counter. A crowd of whites gathered and verbally harassed the protestors. It did not take long for violence to break out. Memphis Norman was severely beaten by a former Jackson police officer. As the crowd grew more threatening, the protestors were joined by two white Tougaloo professors, Lois Chaffee and John Salter, and Tougaloo student Joan Trumphauer. They were later joined by Tom Beard, Walter Williams and George Raymond, a CORE organizer and Freedom Rider. The white crowd pelted the protestors with merchandise, sprayed them with condiments and beat Salter. A newspaper photographer recorded the scene, capturing one of the iconic moments of the Civil Rights. After three hours of a near riot, Woolworth official closed the store at 2:00 pm.

The Woolworth sit-in galvanized the community. Historian John Dittmer says the sit-in "transformed the boycott into a mass movement."[18] That night more than 1000 people gathered at the Pearl Street AME Church in the first of many large public meetings that followed the Woolworth's protest. Demonstrators and picketers appeared in front of Capitol Street businesses, only to be quickly arrested and jailed.

In a history of the events surrounding the Woolworth's sit-in, author M. J. O'Brien noted that "the most astonishing demonstration that day, however, happened not on Capitol Street, but at

[16] John Dittmer. *Local People, The Struggle for Civil Rights in Mississippi*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1984. P. 157-158
[17] Dittmer, 161.
[18] Dittmer, p. 162.

black high schools across town."[19] During the lunch period, as many as five hundred Lanier students gathered outside the building. They sang freedom songs and marched around the school. The Jackson police closed in on the school and cordoned off the area. Police with dogs charged the students and according to various accounts beat students with batons.[20] The students retreated to into the building. The police and school officials would not allow the students to leave until their parents came to get them. Two people were arrested, a female student and an adult black woman who tried to get between the girl and the police. Observers reported that the woman was beaten on the legs and stomach.[21]

A similar protest occurred at Brinkley High School in northwest Jackson that same day. Although the police also responded to the Brinkley demonstration, there was no violence,

Medgar Evers, the NAACP field secretary, called the Department of Justice in Washington to report the beatings. However, nothing came of the call.[22]

The student protests escalated the following day, May 31. Hundreds of young people, including some of the Lanier protesters, gathered at Farish Street Baptist Church to march on Capitol Street. The students, many carrying American flags, were immediately confronted by Jackson police and state troopers. As many as 450 youths were arrested and placed in garbage trucks and transported to the state fairgrounds, where city and state officials established a temporary prison.

Mass meetings and direct action protest continued in Jackson. However, the Jackson movement suffered a tragic setback on June 11, 1963. Medgar Evers was shot and killed in the drive-way of his Jackson home. Evers' funeral, held in the Masonic Temple, drew thousands of mourners. Five thousand people marched two miles from the Masonic Temple to the funeral home on Farish Street where Evers' casket was prepared for transport to Washington, D. C. and burial in Arlington National Cemetery. John Dittmer described what happened next:

> When the solemn procession reached its destination, several hundred young people began singing freedom songs and surged southward toward the white business district on Capitol Street. Caught unprepared, police responded with clubs and dogs to disperse the demonstrators. And then, for the first time, the angry blacks fought back, showering the police with bricks, bottles, and other available missiles. A full-scale riot was avoided only after [Dave] Dennis, [Gloster]Current, several black ministers, and Justice Department lawyer John Doar pleaded with the crowd to disperse.[23]

National NAACP officials intervened and announced a change in the focus of the Jackson movement, away from direct action and mass protest, to legal challenges and voter registration.

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[19] M. J. O'Brien. *We Shall Not Be Moved, The Jackson Woolworth's Sit-In and the Movement It Inspired*. Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 2013. P. 155
[20] Dittmer, p. 163; O'Brien, p. 158.
[21] O'Brien, p. 158
[22] John R. Salter, Jr. *Jackson, Mississippi: An American Chronicle of Struggle and Schism*. Lincoln and London: University of Nebraska Press, 1979. P145.
[23] Dittmer, p. 167

Although only a small chapter in the larger story, the Lanier student protest on May 28, 1963, was significant as a marker of the desire of Jackson's Black youth for an end to segregation and racial discrimination.

Criterion C-Architecture

Lanier Jr.-Sr. High School is architecturally significant as a local example of the dramatic changes in school architecture in the post-World War II period and for its Modernist design. Before World War II, most Mississippi schools of any size conformed to a few standardized floorplans, called "Alphabet Plans" for their resemblance to the letters E, H, T, L, and U. Designed to take advantage of east/west sunlight, these plans usually contained only classrooms, an auditorium, and perhaps an office. But in the super-consolidation of the post-war era and with the availability of electricity in even rural areas of the state, architects designed sprawling buildings that were not oriented to the compass because classrooms could be lit with electric lights. These new large buildings contained all sorts of new spaces in addition to auditoriums—libraries, laboratories, cafeterias, gymnasiums, health clinics—all under one roof and organized by function, taking a cue from industrial design. Lanier's history closely follows this narrative, having been founded in an E-plan building in the 1920s and moving to this expansive building that boasted a wider variety of educational and recreational spaces than the students had previously enjoyed.

The building also exhibits many of the tenets of Modernism. The two-story structure emphasizes the horizontal axis enhanced by the flat roof. The façade is asymmetrical. The window grid forthrightly expresses the interior functions with long window walls reflecting the long classroom wings.

The choice of Modernist style was not merely the whim of the architect. New school buildings constructed in the post-war period "exhibited the combined influences of educational progressivism and architectural modernism…bold exhibition of modernism-the flat roof, the asymmetery of the façade, the interplay of cubes of various sizes and the emphasis on light and shadow."[24]

After 1955, almost all the new schools built in Mississippi employed Modernist design. Mississippi built more than 450 schools between 1956 and 1961, including more than 270 built for African American students. Like Lanier, these schools "were larger, better designed, and better equipped than any single school previously constructed for blacks in Mississippi."[25]

Although Lanier Jr.. –Sr. High School was constructed slightly earlier than this phase of construction, as an architectural artifact is compares with two other high schools built in 1954 for white students, Murrah High School and Provine High School. All three schools share the features of modernist design.

[24] Baughn, p.44
[25] Baughn. 51.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Baughn, Jennifer V. O. "Education, Segregation and Modernism: Mississippi's School Equalization Building Program, 1946-1961." *ARRIS* 16, 37.

Bolton, Charles. "Mississippi's School Equalization Program, 1945-1954: 'A Last Gasp to Try to Maintain Segregated Education System.'" *Journal of Southern History* 66, no. 4 (2000), 781.

Dalehite, William Moore. *A History of Public Schools in Jackson, Mississippi, 1835-1972.* Jackson, MS: The Jackson Public Schools, 1974.

Dittmer, John. *Local People: The Struggle for Civil Rights in Mississippi.* Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1984.

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http://mississippihistory.blogsot.com/2007/04/education.html. "Education". 11/28/2013

http://www.usm.edu/crdp/html/cd/desegration.htlm. "School Desegregation in Mississippi" 11/28/2013.

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The Jaeger Company. *From Frontier Capital to Modern City: A History of Jackson's Built Environment, 1895-1970.*

National Alumni Association. http://www.jackson.k12.ms.us/school-sites/lanier/about.html.8/12/2013.

O'Brien, M.J. *We Shall Not Be Moved: The Jackson Woolworth's Sit-In and the Movement it Inspired.* Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 2013.

Salter, John. *Jackson, Mississippi: An American Chronicle of Struggle and Schism.* Lincoln and London: University of Nebraska Press, 1979.

Plant Facilities-Colored School. Department of Education Records. MDAH, RG 50, Series 1500.

School Building Services Record Cards, 1960-1975. Hinds County. MDAH, RG 50, Series 1500, Box 9320.

"School Desegregation in Mississippi.". http://mississippihistory.blog.com/2007/04/school-desegration-in-mississippi.htlm.11/28/2013.

The University of Southern Mississippi Center for Oral History & Cultural Heritage. *The Civil Rights Documentation Project: The Canton, Jackson and the Gulf Coast Movements.* http://digilib.usm.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/coh/id/11046/rec/2

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 # _____
____ 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: Jackson Public School, Department of Education

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __049-JAC-4523_____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ____10_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

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

1. Latitude: Longitude:

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

See Continuation Sheet

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.)

Beg Int N/L Scott St and W/L Whitfield Mill Rd S/W 455.6 ft NW 175.3 ft N/LY 1006.4 ft E 486.67 ft SE 350.12 ft SE/LY 369.78 ft to POB being 9.34 C PT S1/2 S1/2 Sec 33 T 6 N R1E

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The legal description on the Landroll encompasses the full ten acres, parcel #112-5; Subdivision #5TR, Map Ref # 645.00 1 176.01 and Book & Page #1802-0182

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Bettye J Palmer, 1963 Graduate of Lanier High School
organization: Lanier High School National Alumni Association (64-907379)
street & number: 307 Campbell Street
city or town: Winona state: MS zip 38967
e-mail bpal@att.net
telephone: (662) 283-6321
date: 11-13-2013

Additional Text by Jennifer Baughn, MDAH Chief Architectural Historian and William Gatlin, MDAH Architectural Historian

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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: Lanier High School

City or Vicinity: Jackson

County: Hinds State: MS

Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH Chief Architectural Historian

Date Photographed: March 11, 2014

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

1 of 27 Exterior. North elevation. Camera facing southwest
2 of 27 Exterior. North elevation. Camera facing south
3 of 27 Exterior. North elevation. Camera facing southeast
4 of 27 Exterior. West elevation. Camera facing southeast
5 of 27 Exterior. Gymnasium (old). Camera facing southwest
6 of 27 Exterior. South elevation. Camera facing north
7 of 27 ROTC Building. Camera facing north
8 of 27 Gymnasium (new). Camera facing southwest
9 of 27 Interior. Lobby. Camera facing south
10 of 27 Interior. Lobby. Camera facing north
11 of 27 Interior. First floor east-west hallway. Camera facing west
12 of 27 Interior. Auditorium. Camera facing south.
13 of 27 Interior. Auditorium. Camera facing north
14 of 27 Interior. First floor north-south hallway. Camera facing south
15 of 27 Interior. Typical door in north-south hallway. Camera facing west
16 of 27 Interior. Cafeteria. Camera facing south
17 of 27 Interior. Gymnasium addition stairs. Camera facing south

18 of 27 Interior. Gymnasium addition hallway. Camera facing east
19 of 27 Interior. Gymnasium addition, second floor. Camera facing north
20 of 27 Interior. Second floor east-west hallway. Camera facing west
21 of 27 Interior. Second floor east-west hallway. Camera facing east
22 of 27 Interior. Library. Camera facing south
23 of 27 Interior. Second floor representative classroom. Camera facing east
24 of 27 Interior. Second floor north-south hall. Camera facing north
25 of 27 Interior. Second floor west wing hall. Camera facing southeast
26 of 27 Interior. Second floor west wing representative classroom. Camera facing north
27 of 27 Interior. First floor west wing representative laboratory. Camera facing north

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.

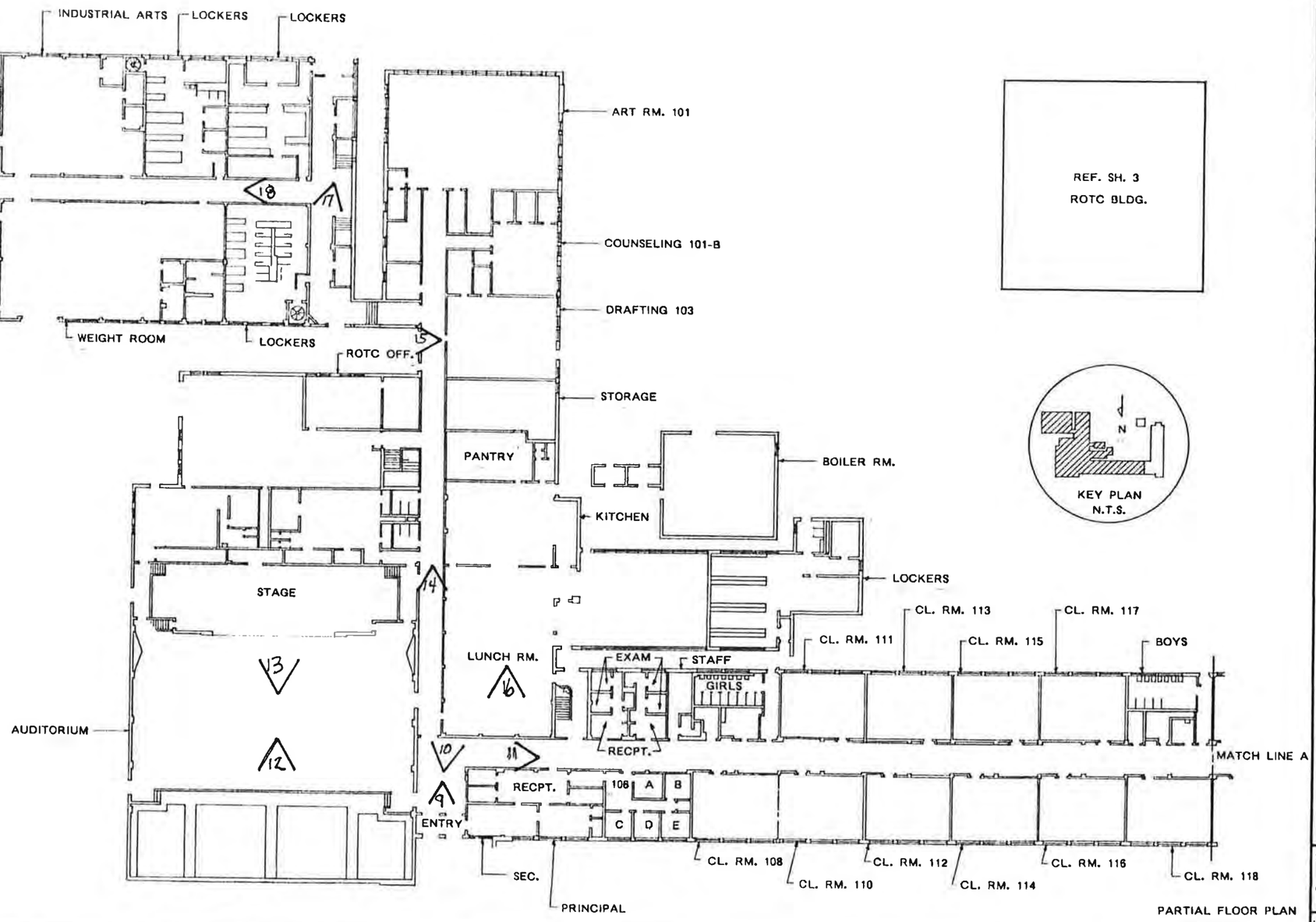
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(Follow similar guidelines for entering these coordinates as for entering UTM references described on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.* For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

Datum: WG 84

1. Latitude:	32.341944	Longitude:	-90.223889
2. Latitude:	32.344167	Longitude:	-90.225000
3. Latitude:	32.324444	Longitude:	-90.213056
4. Latitude:	32.319722	Longitude:	-90.198611
5. Latitude:	32.305833	Longitude:	-90.218056
6. Latitude:	32.310000	Longitude:	-90.221111

Point 1
Point 2
Point 3
Point 4
Point 5
Point 6
833 Maple St, Jackson, MS 39203, USA
Google earth



FIRST FLOOR

PARTIAL FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

REVISED:

DATE:

FINAL

APPROVED:

DATE:

DRAWN BY: WM

DATE:

VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION

JACKSON PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

SITE ADDRESS: 833 WEST MAPLE ST.

SITE: LANIER HIGH SCHOOL

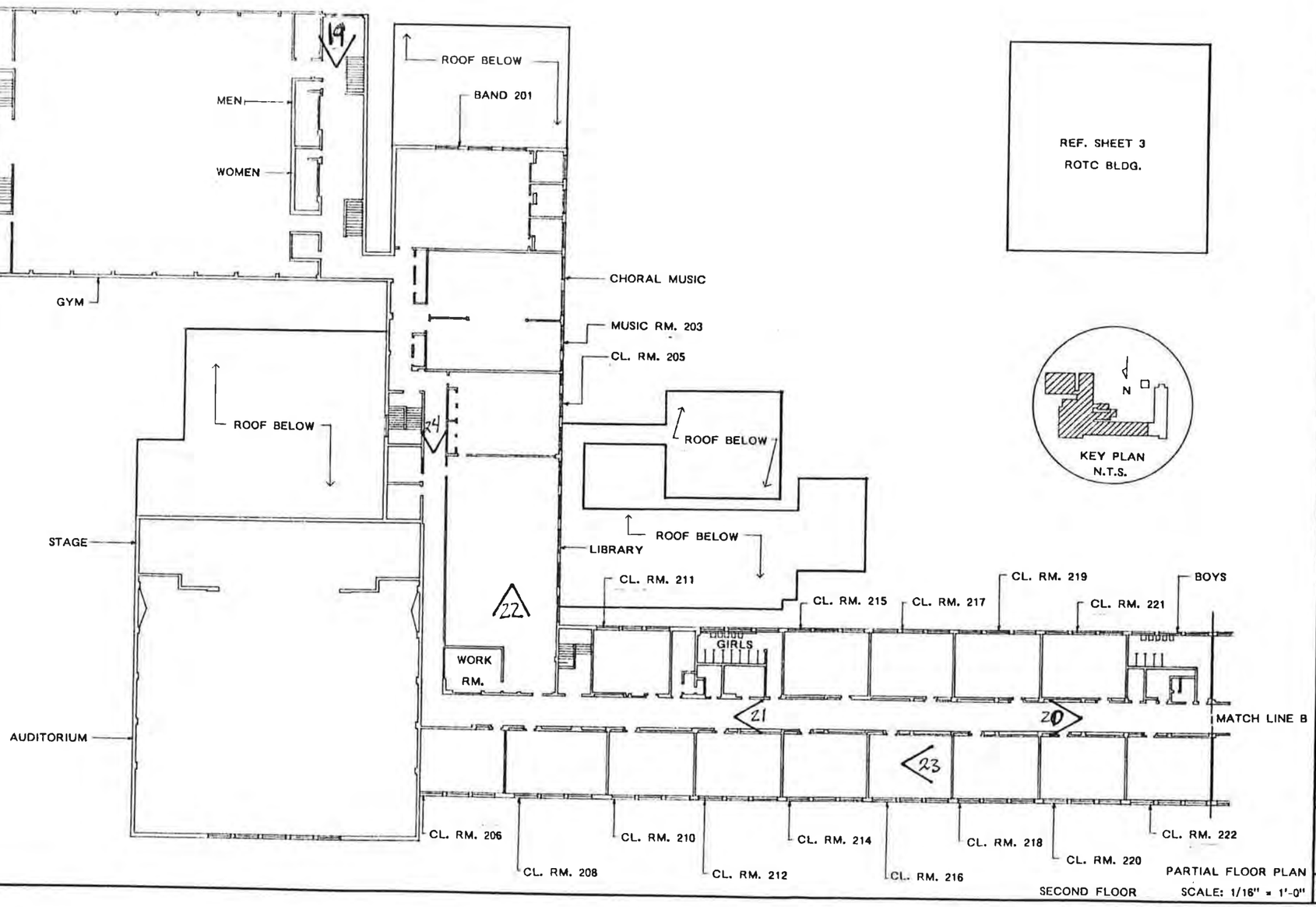
FLOOR PLAN

SHEET: 1

OF: 3

DRAWING NUMBER 02018

28-A



PARTIAL FLOOR PLAN
SECOND FLOOR
SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

JACKSON PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

SITE: LANIER HIGH SCHOOL
FLOOR PLAN

SITE ADDRESS: 833 WEST MAPLE ST.

DRAWN BY: WM
DATE:
VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION

FINAL
APPROVED:
DATE:

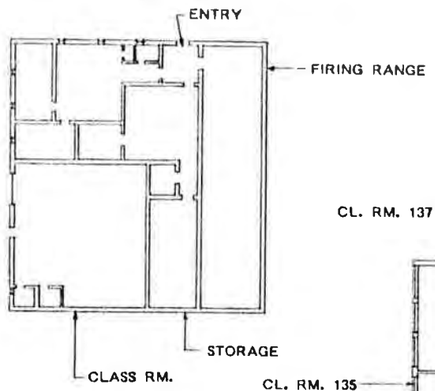
REVISED:
DATE:

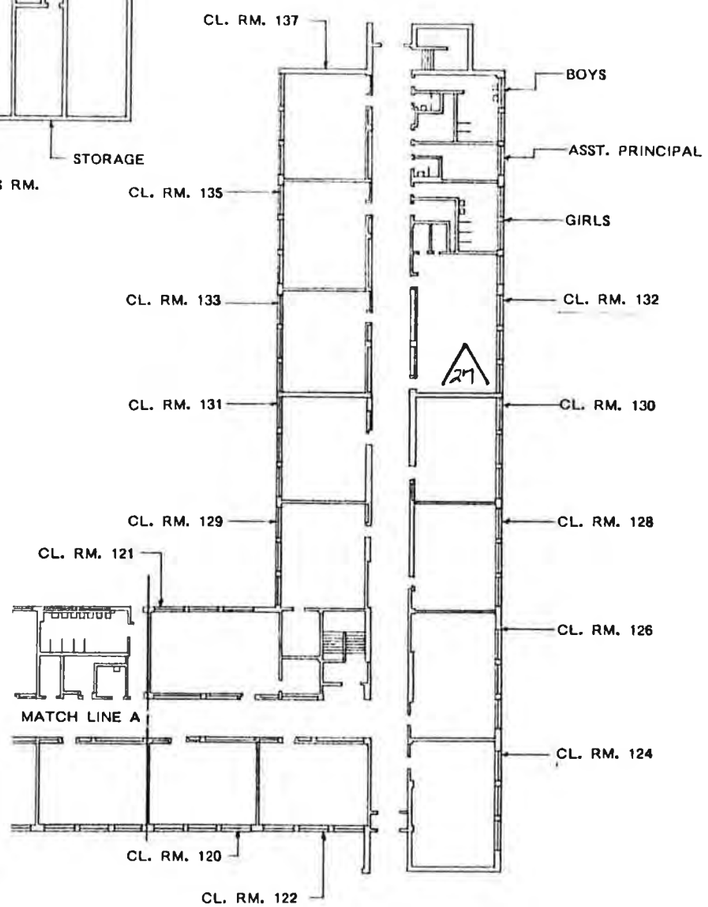
SHEET: 2
OF: 3

DRAWING NUMBER 02019

28-B

FLOOR PLAN
ROTC BUILDING





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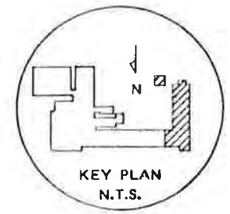
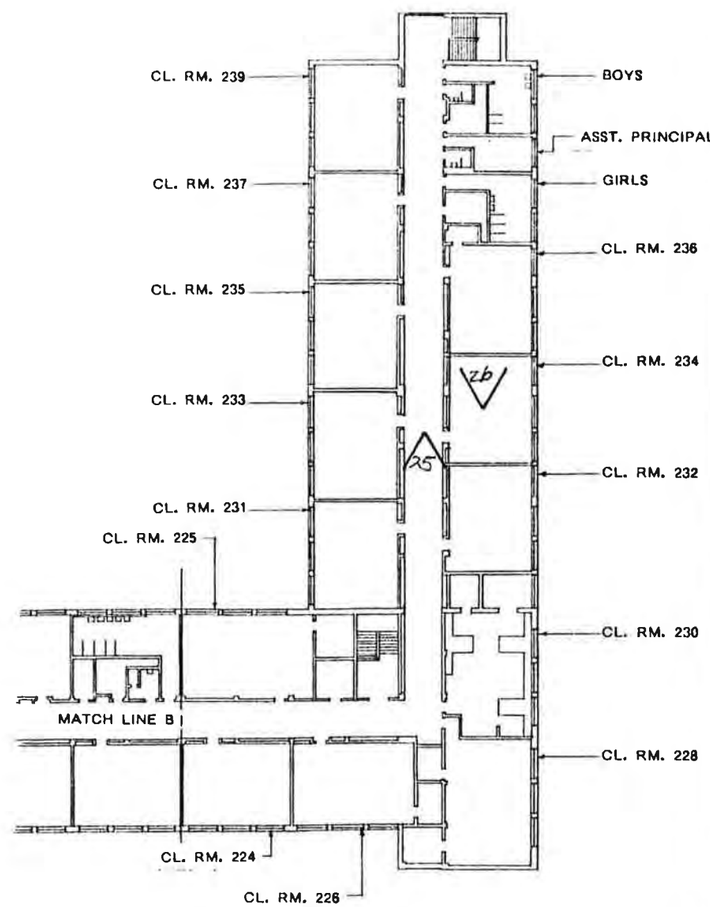




SECOND FLOOR

PARTIAL FLOOR PLANS
SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

JACKSON PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

SITE: LANIER HIGH SCHOOL
FLOOR PLAN

SITE ADDRESS: 833 WEST MAPLE ST.

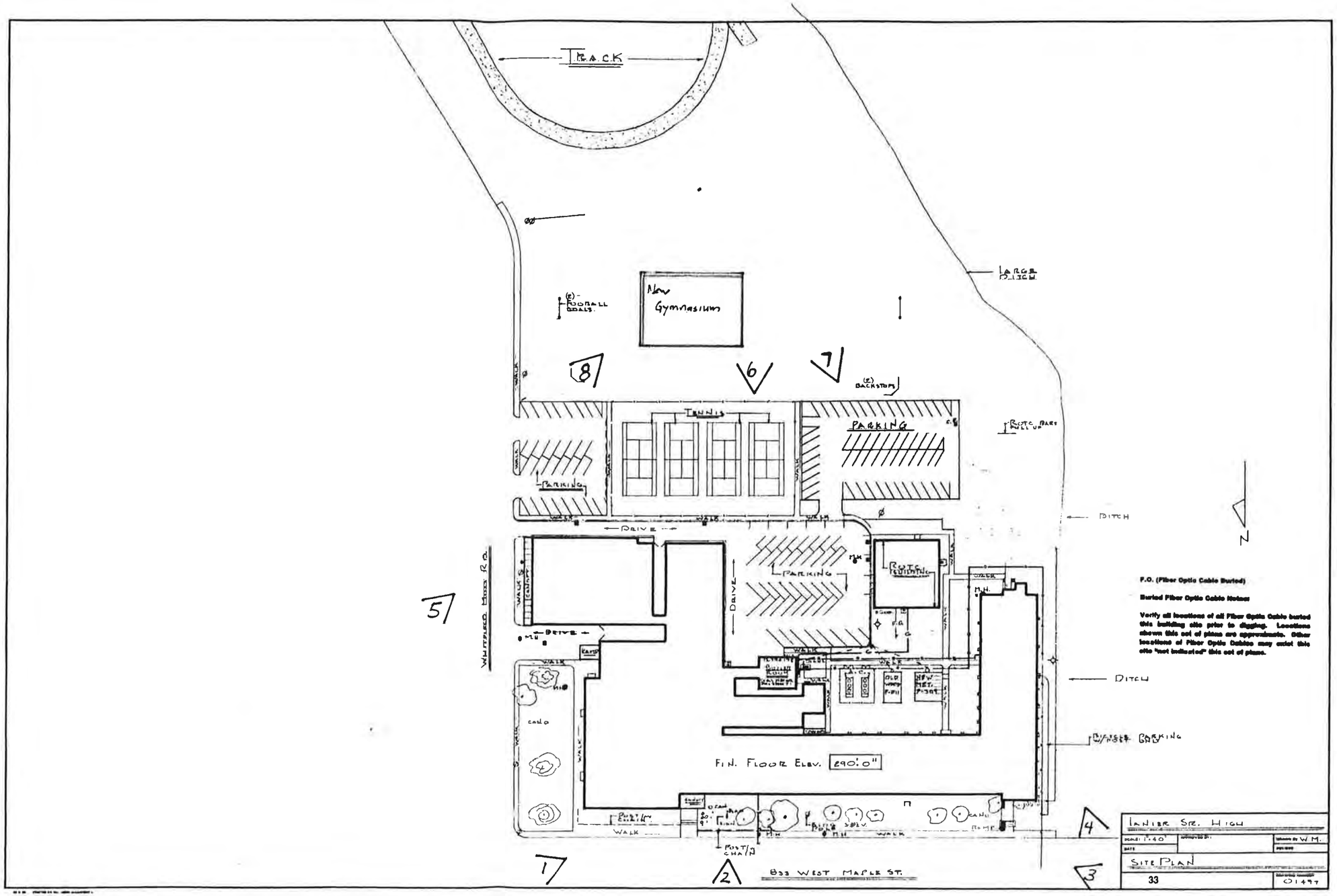
DRAWN BY: WM
DATE:
VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION

FINAL
APPROVED:
DATE:

REVISED:
DATE:

SHEET: 3
OF: 3

DRAWING NUMBER 02020


TRACK
(E) FOOTBALL GOALS
New Gymnasium
LARGE PINE
8
6
7
(E) BACKSTOPS
TENNIS
PARKING
BUS & CAR PULL UP
PARKING
DRIVE
DITCH
N
WHITFIELD HILL RD.
5
PARKING
DRIVE
DRIVE
WALK
CONC.
M.H.
F.O. (Fiber Optic Cable Buried)
Buried Fiber Optic Cable Notes:
Verify all locations of all Fiber Optic Cable buried this building site prior to digging. Locations shown this set of plans are approximate. Other locations of Fiber Optic Cables may exist this site "not indicated" this set of plans.
DITCH
DITCH
BUS/CAR PARKING
FIN. FLOOR ELEV. 290'-0"
CANO
WALK
PORT/A CHAIN
833 WEST MAPLE ST.
1
2
3
4
LANIER SR. HIGH
SCALE: 1"=40'
DRAWN BY: W.M.
SITE PLAN
33
01497

BULLOCH COUNTY
LANIER
HIGH SCHOOL
LANIER
HIGH SCHOOL

LANIER
HIGH SCHOOL

SPEED
HUMPS

LEROY T. SMITH
Health and Physical Education Complex

GRADUATION
MATTERS
Building Stronger Schools Together
United Way
300
HALL
Lanier High School Mission Statement
Lanier High School Vision Statement
LANIER HIGH SCHOOL
is in the business of building great minds,
and our students are under construction.
LHS
march of dimes
march of dimes
ZONE

EXIT
United Way

Lanier High School Vision Statement
Lanier High School will reflect
quality education
research-based teaching
innovative and
the learning modality of students.
at minds,
struction.
dimes
march of dimes

LHS

ANIER HIGH SCHOOL
98 OF 98

Analyze
302

FACULTY
& STAFF

HISTORY IN
YOUR
NEIGHBORHOOD

COMPUTATION IN BUS.
Deposit Slip
Checks

LUVMATH
wrong road
turn back
Building Stronger Schools