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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name East End Land Company Subdivision
other names/site number Nash Street Historic District (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 525 University, Drive, 101-117 North Nash Street
city, town Starkville
state Mississippi code MS county Oktibbeha code 105 zip code 39759

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private (checked)
Category of Property: building(s), district (checked), site, structure, object
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 13, Noncontributing 4 buildings, 1 sites, 5 Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: Kenneth A. P. Powell
Date: May 25, 1993
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official
Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
entered in the National Register. (checked)
determined eligible for the National Register.
determined not eligible for the National Register.
removed from the National Register.
other, (explain:)
Entered in the National Register
Signature of the Keeper: Helene Bryan
Date of Action: 6/24/93

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

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Multiple Dwelling

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(enter categories from instructions)

Tudor Revival

Colonial Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick/concrete

walls brick

weatherboard

roof asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Nash Street Historic District was an upper middle-class neighborhood in early to mid-twentieth century Starkville. The residential neighborhood is comprised of 1930s Great Depression Era homes and is located halfway between, and within a 15 minute walking distance, from the central business district and the gates of Mississippi State University. The district is located within the College View Neighborhood, an association of 55 homes that generally serve as nearby residences for university staff and professors.

The district is one block long and is composed of 17 buildings, of which 13 are contributing, and 4 are noncontributing. Buildings to the north and east of the district are within the College View Neighborhood and are newer, generally from the 1940s and 1950s. The College View Neighborhood and the Nash Street Historic District contain many old trees in the 50-80 year old range with over 40 of the old trees within the Nash Street District. The terrain of the block long district begins at a ridgeline along University Drive, drops 20 feet in elevation to a swale midway along the block, and rises 25 feet in elevation to the end of the district at the intersection with College View Street.

All houses contributing to the historic district except one were built as single family residences. Only three of the contributing buildings are divided into multi-family residences. The buildings are generally one and two-storied single family residences mostly of brick construction, with several of wood-frame construction. Lots are medium to large in size for suburban lots and range from 11,250-30,000 square feet.

The most significant houses relate to Tudor Revival, Craftsman and Colonial Revival architectural styles. Few of the homes have been altered and over half are still in the same family of the original owners. The most impressive of the Tudor Revival houses is the E.H. Bailey home at 113 North Nash Street, which is an L shaped, asymmetrical balanced brick home. The W.O. Spencer home at 114 North Nash Street is an example of the Colonial Revival. The symmetrically balanced brick home has two identical wings on either side of the house and a central pedimented entry door flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a narrow, multi-light transom. The William Portlock house at 107 North Nash is exemplary in its reflection of Craftsman Style building details.

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There are four buildings within the district which have been rated as non-contributing. These buildings were built in the late 1940s and the 1950s. The house built in 1947 is well constructed, attractive in its design, and is generally in visual harmony with the varied historical character of the district. The 1950s houses are visually subordinate and do not seriously detract from the district character. The porch on one of the 1950s houses has an arched opening, reflecting many of the arches existing on the contributing homes in the district.

Houses within the district are described and evaluated as either contributing (C) or noncontributing (N). Contributing buildings are those that date from the period of significance of the district (1932-1940). Contributing buildings create the "tout ensemble" or identifiable character of the historic district. Noncontributing buildings are those which post-date the period of significance of the historic district or that don't reflect the identifiable character of the period of significance.

Contributing and Noncontributing Properties

- 1a. C 525 University Drive
Built in 1935, for Mr. & Mrs. Bob Brannin, who owned and operated a local insurance agency, this residence serves as the southeastern corner of the district. Its steep-pitched, multi-gabled roof, half-timbering, and brick construction with cast concrete details serve notice that the neighborhood is a collection of 1930s domestic styles. 525 is a one-story, essentially T-shaped home with many Tudor Revival details. Its facade features such Tudoresque references as casement windows, decorative patterns in burned and red brick (round-arched entry and porch details and round-arched design work on the chimney breast), cast concrete keystones, corner blocks, railings, and sills and decorative half-timbering on gable ends. Most windows not on the facade are 6/6 double-hung. Doors are single-leaf, multi-lights in wood frames. French doors open from the house onto the gabled front porch. Designed by Thomas Johnston.
- 1b. C 525 University Drive-Garage
The one story, frame, three bay garage behind the house, though stylistically unrelated, is believed to have been constructed with the house. The flat-roofed structure faces east on North Nash. A shallow, pent hipped roof is attached about a foot below the roof top on the facade and the northern elevation. There are no doors over the garage openings. At the left (S) end of the garage, a greenhouse with a concrete block skirting wall and a shed-roofed frame top has been added (c. 1947). The greenhouse is closed in with plywood, has a central, hollow core door and no other details. A wide swath of concrete drive for the garage runs between it and North Nash. Designed by Thomas Johnston.

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2. C. 101 North Nash
Is a one-story, early 20th century residence of frame construction built about 1915 which originally faced University Avenue (#525). When the present 525 was built in 1935, it was moved back and was probably remodeled. The house is asymmetrically massed, with a hipped projection at the left of the facade and a wrap-around porch extending across 2/3 of the front and down the north elevation. The roof has composition shingles and a combination of exposed rafters and simple fascias. The entry door has a single large light over a panelled bottom, and is set under a single-light transom in a plain surround. Windows, in similar surrounds, are 1/1 double-hung. Porch details include square posts seated on brick half-pillars and a plain balustrade. Designed by Emery Otho McIlwain.
3. N 102 North Nash
Is a one-story, Tudor-related house built in 1950 by Mr. L.E. Harris (who owned L.E. Harris Construction Co.-Levee Builders), as a late complement to the neighborhood. It is the first residential property between University Drive and the older neighborhood.
4. N 103 North Nash
This one story, rectangular, brick building--possibly originally in vernacular Craftsman style--has been altered by the addition of a deep, wood-shingled, mansard roof which provides a second story. The facade is four bay (w,d,w,d). Windows are modern bay assemblies. Doors are wood with panels and cyma curve, molded lights. The roofs of the bays and the main roof are wood shingled. Entry steps at the right (N) of the facade are concrete. Wooden 4/4 double hung windows on a side elevation may be originals.
5. C 104 North Nash
Is a one and a half story frame house with Colonial Revival details, built in 1938. Slightly raised on a brick wall foundation, the symmetrically-designed facade has three bays on both the first (w,d,w) and second (w,w,w) levels. The entry is a six-panel door recessed in a reeded, flat-arched surround with Federal style carving details. The gabled dormers have molded cornices, 6/6 double hung windows in plain surrounds. Dormer windows intersect the wide, plain "frieze" detail above the first floor. Downstairs windows are paired 6/6 double-hungs with decorative shutters. The exterior of the house is covered with asbestos shingles - a new, low-maintenance product in vogue when the house was built. A lower-level, one-story garage is attached to the house at the southern end. Original interior woodwork includes corner cupboards in the dining room and a neo-Federal mantle in the living room. Built for Benton Fatheree, Secretary of the YMCA at Mississippi State. Designed by Thomas Johnston.

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6. N 105 North Nash
This brick building is a one and a half story former house, now made into apartments, facing east. The facade is four bay (w,d,d,w). Windows are 6/6 double hung, in wooden frames. Doors are four light over horizontal paneled bottoms. House appears to have been a late vernacular Craftsman before it was altered on the south roof plane to add rooms. Remaining Craftsman details are flat-arched hoods with slanted ends on doors and windows (including the bricked-up window in the front-facing gable). There is also a centered, gable-front, attached porch supported on rectangular brick pillars. It has a concrete floor and steps. Metal awnings have been placed over the facade windows. The yard has been filled in with concrete for parking. Windows on the south and north sides are various--6/6 aluminum upstairs and wooden 4/4 and 6/6 downstairs.
7. N 106 North Nash
This vacant lot with large, old trees does not seriously detract from the district because an adjacent two story house is south of the lot and a large, two story house occupying two lots is north of the lot.
8. C 107 North Nash
This is a one-story brick house built in 1933. It has a steeply-pitched asbestos-shingled roof and a gable-roofed projecting entry. Originally the facade was four bay (sun porch, w,d,w) but the early sun porch was taken into the house and a new sun porch and carport were added on the southern elevation. Windows in the house are predominantly 6/1 double-hung. Interior woodwork includes natural and painted hardwood door and window surrounds with mitred corners and raised edges. A Craftsman-style mantle with decorative brick details, a tile hearth, and a round-arched opening is the focal point of the living room. The house was built for Mr. and Mrs. William Portlock. Designed by Emery Otho McIlwain.
9. C 108 North Nash
Built in 1932 this two-story, brick and frame house has a mixture of stylistic influences. Its first owner, was L.M. Joyner who was a pharmaceutical salesman and member of the College Board of Trustees from 1940-1944. A mid-westerner, he reportedly built the house as a copy of one he had owned in St. Louis, Missouri. Its asymmetrical facade is focused on the two and a half story chimney, with twin stacks and cast concrete shoulder and necking details. Its windows, formerly diamond-paned, are now multi-light casements on the facade and 6/6 double hung elsewhere. The carport and cast-iron porch supports were added in the late 1950's. Interior features include a wood molding edged, basket-handle arched fireplace opening in a stoccoed wall with a deep, wooden shelf at the base of a demi-lune recessed "over-mantle." Archways in the

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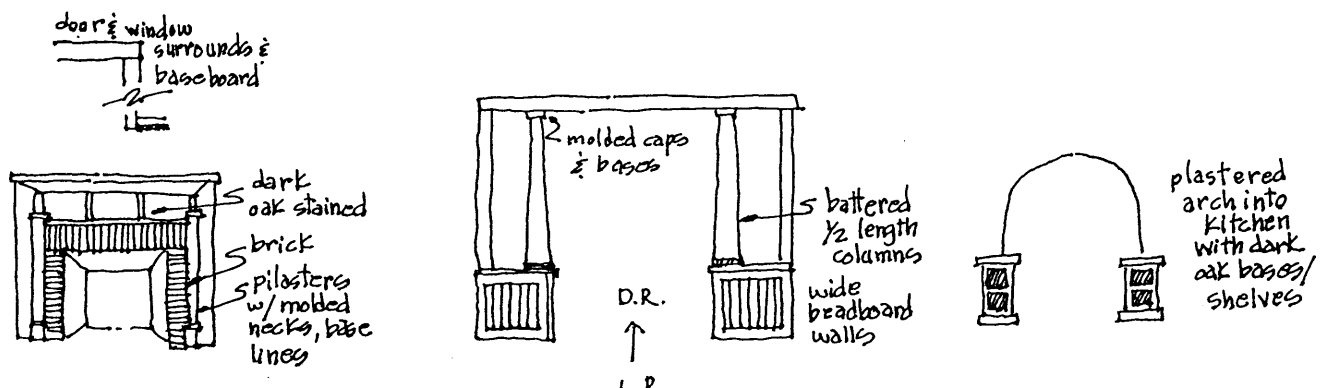
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living room and hallway and major interior door openings have curvilinear corner detailing.

10. C 109 North Nash
Built in 1937, this one-story brick house has a side-gable, asbestos-shingled roof and projecting entry gable. The facade is four bays across, (w,d,w,w). It has paired or tripled 6/6 double-hung windows in wooden frames with brick surrounds. The front door has a round-arched top and is set within a round-arched brick frame in the projecting gable. A flat-roofed metal canopy on metal supports now covers the front of the structure. A metal, flat-roofed carport has been added at the rear. Built for S.H. Cooper, (who founded New Process Cleaners with his son Edmund Cooper, who owned the house at 111 North Nash). The house was also the Episcopal Rectory for many years. Designed by Thomas Johnston.
11. C 110 & 112 North Nash
Built in 1934 by Dr. J.V. Bowen, Dean of the College of Business and Industry at Mississippi State, this two-story, side-gabled roof brick apartment building, is now a single family residence. The facade is five-bay on the first level (w,w,d,w,w) and three-bay on the second (w,w,w). Windows, often paired, are 6/6 double-hung in wooden frames within brick surrounds. Decorative shutters are attached. The entry is a gable-roofed "stoop" with heavy decorative brackets and simple moldings. The door is multi-light, single-leafed, and flanked by multi-light sidelights. The entry to the former upper apartment is via stairs on the southern elevation. Woodwork in the house is simple, but original. Door and window surrounds, of pine stained like dark oak, have lap joints. Baseboards are single boards with shoe molding. The living room, directly behind the entry door, is distinguished by the multi-light door and sidelight surround, a paneled and pilastered mantelpiece, and a flat-arched, columned screen between the living and dining areas. The dividing screen has battered half length wooden columns with molded caps and bases set on low, framed beadboard walls. Other original woodwork includes paneled kitchen cupboards, hardwood floors, and a set of paneled wooden bases flanking the basket-handled arch between the dining room and kitchen. (See sketches)



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12. C 111 North Nash
This one-story, frame house was built in 1937 and has a steeply-pitched roof, apparently designed in keeping with the Tudor elements in the neighborhood. The house is now covered with aluminum siding. Windows are 6/6 double hung, with an unusual casement/jalousie window at the southern end, in the sun room area. The facade is four-bay (w,w,d,w), with the entry through a round-arched door under the end of a flared eave. The house was built for the family of Edmund Cooper who operated a dry cleaning shop in Starkville from 1935-1970.
13. C 113 North Nash
Built in 1937 this is a one-story brick house with many Tudor Revival details. Its asymmetrical facade has three steeply pitched gables, a hip-roofed dormer, and a street-facing chimney. False half-timbering and attenuated rectangular louvered vents punctuate the main gable ends. The entry is through a third steeply pitched gable. A round-arched door is set within a brick and concrete detailed round-arched opening. Cast concrete, exaggerated keystone and corner block details, similar to those on 525 University, are the focal points of the entry. Windows are casements with multiple lights on the facade and 6/6 double-hung on other elevations. Inside, the house has a wooden mantle of Federal derivation, door and window surrounds with mitred corners, and typical built in corner cupboards and telephone stand. The house was built by E.H. Bailey. Mr. Bailey was a Professor of Agronomy at Mississippi State. Mrs. Bailey owned and operated the Starkville Tea Room (a restaurant, 1946-1960) on University Drive. Designed by Thomas Johnston.
14. C 114 North Nash
Is a one-story, brick, Colonial Revival house built in 1940. It has a three-bay facade (w,d,w) with a central pedimented entry door flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a narrow multi-light transom. Windows are 12/12 double-hung. There is an exterior chimney on the southern elevation. Frame "wings" on the northern and southern elevations are original to the house. The house was built for W.O. Spencer, Mathematics Instructor and Track Coach at Mississippi State. Designed by Thomas Johnston.
15. C 115 North Nash
Is the oldest house in the neighborhood in its original location. It was built in 1932, using only redwood in construction. It is a simple, one-story bungalow type house with narrow weatherboard exterior. It has an asymmetrical facade with the entry under a gable-roofed porch supported by square wooden columns with molded capitals and bases. Windows are predominantly 6/1 double-hung. The roof is composition shingle, the

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foundation is brick. The first owner was Mr. Bo Solomon, a Professor of Chemistry at Mississippi State. Designed by Emery Otho McIlwain.

16. C 116 North Nash

Is a one-story, asymmetrically-massed frame house with a one-story addition on the north elevation. The house was built in 1937 and the brick addition was made in 1977. A composition shingled, multi-gabled roof and a brick foundation are used. The entry, in a gable-roofed projection, has recently been given neo-Federal detailing, including a broken pedimented door surround. Windows are 4/4 or 6/6 double hung. Despite major alternations it still retains enough of its original character to contribute to the district. The house was built for Mr. Sid Lundy, a Math Professor at Mississippi State who also owned a retail store in Columbus, Mississippi. Mrs. Lundy was the Secretary for the President at Mississippi State. Designed by Thomas Johnston.

17. NC 117 North Nash

Is a multi-storied, frame house with a composition roof and faux block skirting covering the foundation. The house is one-story at street level, but two-stories on the rear elevation. It was built as apartments. Details of the house include 6/6 double-hung windows, drop siding, doors with lights over paneled bottoms, and a combination of shed and gabled porches. It was built in 1947.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

*(One building was moved: Inventory #2, 101 North Nash Street)

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Community Planning and Development

1932-1940

N/A

Architecture

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Johnson, Thomas, AIA - 6 residences

McIlwain, Emery Otho - 3 residences

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Nash Street Historic District is locally significant to Starkville and Oktibbeha County because, as the earliest and most intact of the city's twentieth-century suburban subdivisions, it represents and embodies the transformation of Starkville from a small, agriculturally-oriented trading center to a modern, university-oriented city in response to the substantial growth of Mississippi A&M College in the 1930s. (The college was redesignated Mississippi State College in 1935, and became Mississippi State University in 1958). The district is also locally significant as the largest and most intact concentration of substantial 1930s residential architecture in the county. The period of significance extends from 1932, the year the first new house was built, until 1940, the year the last pre-war house was erected. (Although the house at 101 N. Nash [#2] predates the district, it was moved to its present location in 1935 and probably assumed its present appearance about that time.)

The historic district is Starkville's first subdivision, the first of 61 subdivisions registered at the Courthouse from 1934-1974 (The Historical Development of Land Use in Starkville, Mississippi, A Small University City, August, 1975, by Luceille Liston Mitlin, Figure 7, pp 22, 223). The Nash Street Historic District began the shift to suburban living and development in Starkville. Starkville's first housing was previously clustered around the businesses and industry in the central business district. The Greensboro neighborhood is adjacent to the west side of the CBD and the Overstreet neighborhood is adjacent to the south side of the CBD. The Nash Street Subdivision is located halfway between the university and the CBD. Designed by surveyor John H. Wellborne in 1913 and known as the "College Addition," the land development was originally the Yeager Property and included 11 lots east of Nash Street along College Drive. Interest in residential lots in the undeveloped area between the original center city and the University was limited to land facing College Drive. It wasn't until the early 1930s, when the Nash Street lots were property of the East End Land and Improvement Company (Mr. R.K. Weir-President, and Mr. H.A. Beatie-Secretary), that lots were purchased and houses built. This coincided with growth of the College brought about by Public Works Administration stimulus. Being the city's first subdivision, the neighborhood became the local model for developing suburban subdivisions which included large lots, paved

See continuation sheet

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streets with curbs and gutters, and sidewalks with a planting space between the sidewalk and the curb. Those who developed this first Starkville subdivision created the local model for community residential site planning by developing their lots whereby significant trees were retained as part of the beauty of the site, and utility, providing shade in the hot Mississippi summers. The fashionable Nash Street subdivision became known as the "Garden District" of Starkville (Frank Blakeney, "College View: A Neighborhood in Search of Itself." History 3383, Historiography and Historical Method, 1985).

The Nash Street Historic District is also locally significant for its architecture with Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles contributing to its identifiable character. The buildings styles in the district reflect the architectural tastes of the university administrators, professors, and successful business owners who built in the historic district. The district is significant because it is the only architecturally significant concentration of 1930s domestic housing remaining in Starkville. Located along the street are some of Starkville's best examples of 1930s domestic architecture, reflecting Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman style architectural details. Local architect Thomas S. Johnston who also worked with renovating university buildings as a result of PWA funds, designed six of the houses along North Nash Street within the Historic District.

The district is distinguished architecturally through Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman architectural styles from the period between 1932-1940. Among the more notable houses are:

1. The E.H. Bailey House, 113 North Nash.
Built in 1937, this one story brick house has many Tudor Revival details. False half-timbering is on gabled ends and the front door is round-arched set within a brick and concrete detailed round-arched opening. Inside the house there is a wooden mantle of Federal derivation, and built in corner cupboards and telephone stand. Architect Thomas Johnston designed this house.
2. The Benton Fatheree House, 104 North Nash.
This is a one and a half story frame house with later Federal details. Built in 1938, the house has an entry with a six-panel door recessed in a reeded, flat-arched surround with Federal style carving details. Original interior woodwork includes corner cupboards in the dining room and a neo-Federal mantle in the living room. Thomas Johnston was the architect for this house.

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3. The Soloman House, 115 North Nash.
Built and designed by Emery Otho McIlwain, this is a one-story bungalow type house with narrow weatherboard exterior. This is the first house constructed in the neighborhood, built in 1932.
4. The William Portlock home, 107 North Nash.
This house is one-story with a steeply-pitched, shingled roof and a gabled-roofed projecting entry. Interior woodwork includes natural and painted hardwood door and window surrounds with mitered corners and raised edges. A Craftsman-style mantle with decorative brick details, a tile hearth and a round-arched opening is the focal point of the living room. This house was built in 1933. Emery Otho McIlwain was the building designer and contractor.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 9-1 FOR NORTH NASH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

County Courthouse, MSU Library

files of Architect Tom Jones - Starkville

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 6.08 acres

UTM References

A

1	6
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3	3	2	3	6	0
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3	7	0	3	8	9	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

SEE CONTINUATION 10-1 FOR NASH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 10-1 NASH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Pete Melby, ASLA-Landscape Architect, Joan Embree-Preservation Consultant, and others
organization College View Neighborhood Association date 18 February 1993
street & number 207 Herbert Street telephone 324-1287
city or town Starkville state MS zip code 39759

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Blackeney, Frank. "College View: A Neighborhood in Search of Itself," (a paper written for History 3383) Miss. State Univ., Historiography and Historical Method, 1985, p.6.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the southwest corner of 525 University Drive, the boundary heads west for 75 feet, then proceeds north along the property lines of 525 University Drive and 101 North Nash Street. At the northwest corner of 101 North Nash the boundary turns west and proceeds approximately 70 feet following the property line of 103 North Nash. When the boundary reaches the southwest corner of 103 North Nash it heads north for 50 feet to the northwest property line and then proceeds east for approximately 60 feet to the southwest corner of 105 North Nash. The boundary then heads north along the property line of 105 North Nash for 50 feet to the property line of 107 North Nash where it then proceeds west for approximately 95 feet. At the southwest corner of 107 North Nash the boundary heads north for approximately 100 feet to the northwest corner of 107 North Nash. The boundary then proceeds east for 35 feet where it meets the southwest corner of 109 North Nash. The boundary then proceeds north for 225 feet and then proceeds east for 65.5 feet where it meets the southwest property line of 115 North Nash. The boundary then heads north for 75 feet along the west boundary of 115 North Nash. At the southern property line of 117 North Nash the boundary turns west and proceeds for 75.5 feet to the southeast property line where it then turns north for 63 feet to the northwest property line of 117 North Nash. The boundary then proceeds east for approximately 162.2 feet to the north east corner of 117 North Nash. The boundary then crosses North Nash Street and heads down the northern property line of 116 North Nash for 120 feet to the northeast corner of 116 North Nash. The boundary then proceeds south for 461 feet to the northern property line of 108 North Nash where it turns east for 19 feet and intersects with the northeast corner of 106 North Nash. The boundary then proceeds south for 268 feet to the southeast corner of 102 North Nash. It then heads northwest for 165 feet to the intersection with the southwest corner of 102 North Nash. The boundary then crosses North Nash Street and connects with our boundary beginning point, the southeast corner of 525 University Drive.

Boundary Justification

The area selected comprises the residential structures developed in 1932-1940 as the beginning of suburban growth in Starkville. Additionally, the district's northern boundary is squared off at the top of the hill to include 117 North Nash. Although built in 1947 the architectural style of 117 North Nash is consistent with the identifiable character of the district and it contains 50 year old cedar trees which are repeated across the street at 116 North Nash that help to provide a logical northern boundary to the historic district. This visual containment of space coupled with the property being located at the top of the hill further justify the inclusion of 117 North Nash as a logical northern end of the historic district.

Nash Street Historic District

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District Map

Contributing Building 

Noncontributing Building 

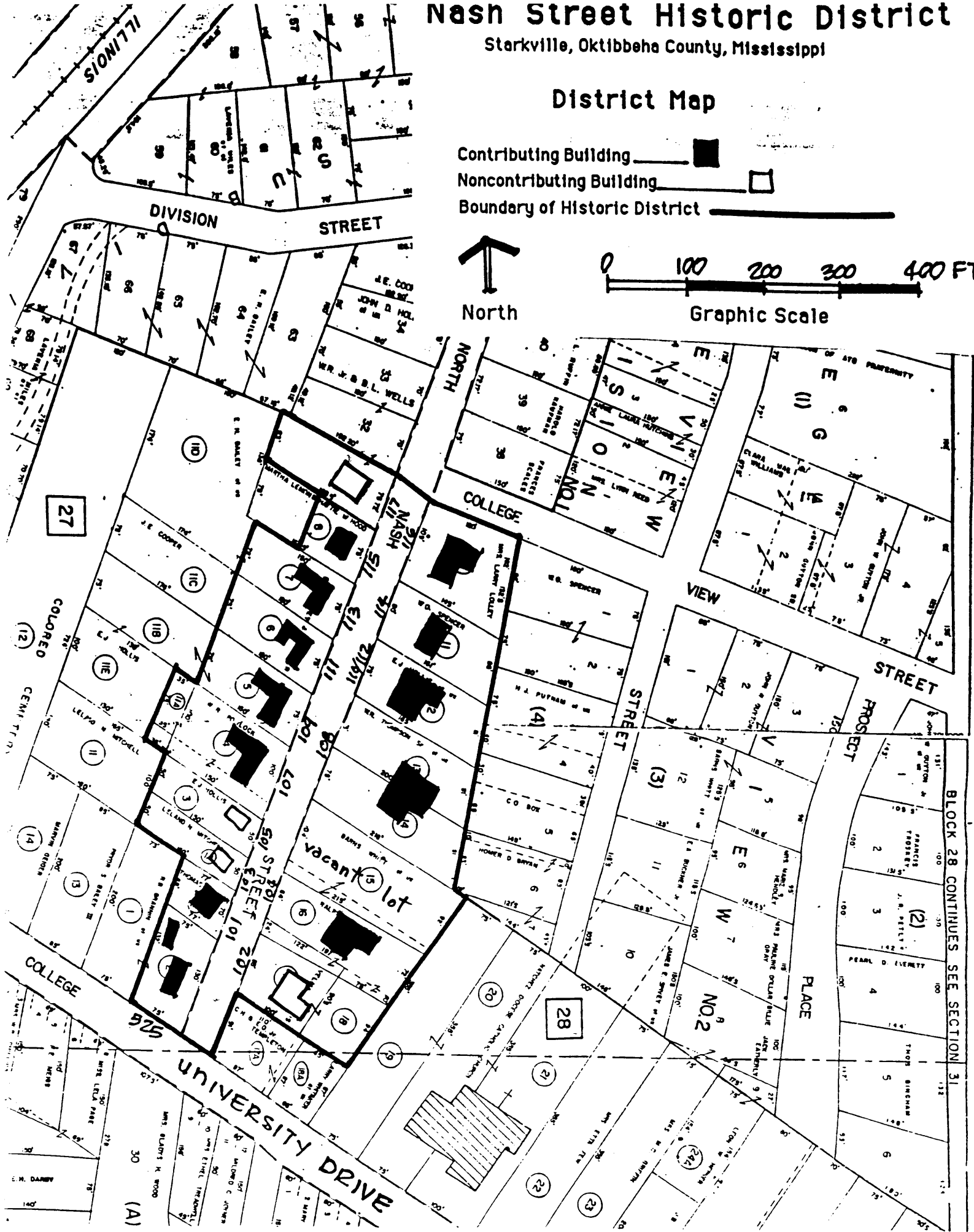
Boundary of Historic District 



North



Graphic Scale



Nash Street Historic District

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KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

District Map

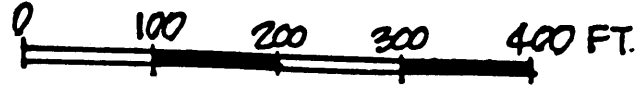
Contributing Building 

Noncontributing Building 

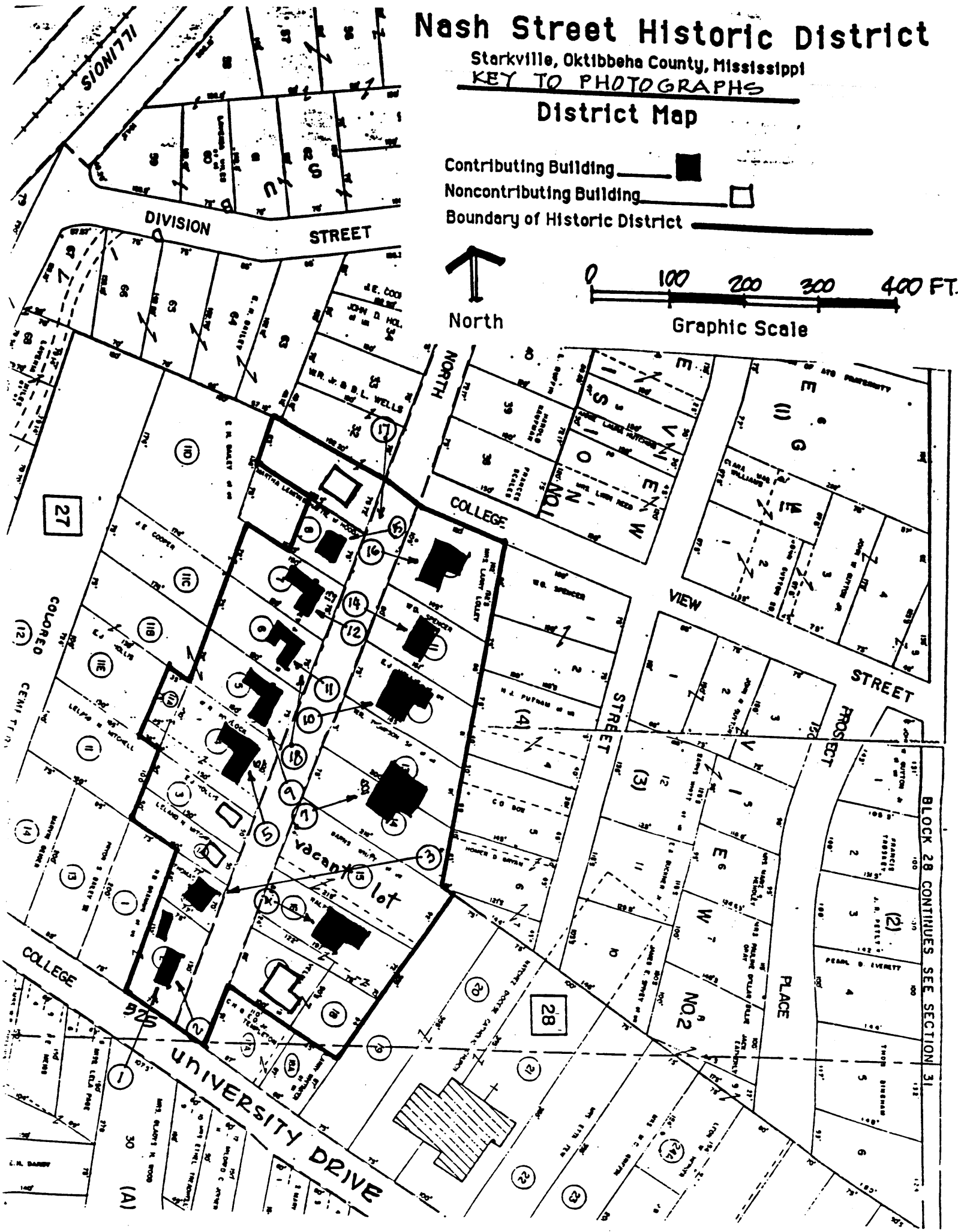
Boundary of Historic District 



North



Graphic Scale



BLOCK 28 CONTINUES SEE SECTION 31