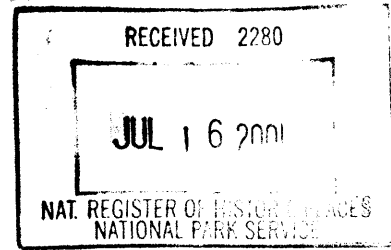


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

9/16



1. Name of Property

historic name :

other names/site number: **Hernando North Side Historic District**

2. Location

street & number: **Beginning on Holly Springs Street at East Street, going east.**

not for
publication

city or town: **Hernando**

vicinity:

state: **Mississippi**

code: **MS**

county: **DeSoto**

033

zip code: **38632**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kenneth H. P. Paul
Signature of certifying official

JUNE 27, 2001
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register

ENTERED AUG 30 2001

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the
National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the
National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Number of Resources within Property:

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing Noncontributing

18	7	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
18	7	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification(s)

- Midland Log House**
- Greek Revival**
- Colonial Revival**
- Tudor**
- Queen Anne**
- Craftsman**

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: brick, concrete

roof: composition

walls: log, drop siding, brick veneer, weather board, aluminum siding, vinyl siding

other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

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)

Areas of Significance

**Architecture
Community Planning &
Development**

**Period of Significance
1850-1950**

Significant Dates

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation(s)

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

- 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.
- 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 a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- 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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Hernando Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property:

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
	1 16	<u>0226210</u>	<u>3857700</u>	3 16	<u>0226440</u>	<u>3857350</u>
	2 16	<u>0226440</u>	<u>3857700</u>	4 16	<u>0226210</u>	<u>3857350</u>

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)**11. Form Prepared By**name/title: **Samuel H. Kaye, AIA**organization: **Luke & Kaye, P.A.**date **December 15, 2000**street & number: **11 4 Fifth Street South - P.O. Box 48**telephone: **662- 327- 6241**city or town: **Columbus**state: **MS**zip code: **39701 (mail 39703)****Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name: **Multiple**

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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. 470 et seq.).**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

North Side Historic District Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi

Narrative Description:

The proposed North Side Historic District in Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi is composed of 25 resources including the R.C. Clifton House, a Craftsman style house facing Holly Springs Street between East and Church streets; houses along East Street from the rear of the Clifton lot to resources on the north side of East Northern Street at its intersection with East; and resources on West Valley Road eastward to its intersection with Northview Street. This district contains a diverse group of homes including three with Greek Revival, antebellum origins, the town's only full-blown Queen Anne house, a Colonial Revival house and four mid-20th century Tudor Revival examples. A single-pen one-and-a-half-story log house (#4a) is an outbuilding to the Queen Anne house. Several newer, non-contributing houses are also in this district.

The residential lots in this district range in size from mid-size to fairly large. Most are shaded, some by large trees that look to be over fifty or more years of age. The sidewalks are basically street level with curbs and driveways. Most houses are set back about 50 feet, including the house (#13) on the large lot at 120 Valley Road West. The R.C. Clifton House (#8) was built at the back of the lot (a city block) with a set back of almost 200 feet. The most common changes to the houses in this district were attempts to "modernize" or add on to the original structure. Only three were altered significantly enough to be deemed non-contributing to the historical aspect of the district.

The Moseley/Stewart House on West Valley Road (#13) and the Payne House (#9) on East Northern Street date from the period when the Greek Revival style was most popular. The remodeled house (#10), also on West Northern, may have originally been Greek Revival, but was completely altered in the mid-to-late 20th century into a sort of Neo-Colonial style. (See description below.) The Moseley/Stewart House is a two-story frame, regularly-massed house with a central, two-story, temple-front porch supported on paneled box columns. The Payne house is a one-story frame, Greek Revival cottage with a centered, one-bay, temple-front entry porch supported on box columns with Greek key details, a central hall with one room to each side, and later rear and western additions.

These examples give limited, but detailed information about the Greek Revival style, which was originally adopted for its philosophical connections to the Grecian early form of Democracy. Its regular massing, its generally "bulked-up" forms, and its geometry-inspired-details carried the weight and sophistication that prosperous Americans thought were appropriate to their relatively new democratic enterprise. Greek Revival in the South, of course, became a dominant symbol of the plantation society that evolved during the great era of expansion in American territory.

The Queen Anne style, highly popular in the late 19th century, has only one major example in Hernando, the house at 2375 East Street (#4). Queen Anne was "the ultimate" in Victorian excess. Queen Anne houses were highly irregular in massing, roof configuration, and decorative detail. They often had steeply-pitched hipped roofs, gables, dormers, and turrets covering various sections of the house and porch. Their exteriors were sided with several types of materials with different textures. Their interior and exterior trim was highly decorative and highly detailed: turned spindle work or cutwork; figural terra cotta; figural tile; patterned floor boards or tile; stained or leaded glass windows (or both); and patterned brickwork all figured into many Queen Anne houses. The style was a celebration of Industrial Age technology, a showcase of machine-made, ornate materials. Ostentation was the style's chief attribute: it was the choice for people who could afford excess and wanted their fellow citizens to know it.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

**North Side Historic District
Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi**

Narrative Description (continued)

The East Street house is not an excessive example of this excessive style, but it does have the appropriate irregular massing and roof details, a traditional wrap porch, and exterior siding details including novelty board and decorative wooden shingles on the upper story. It may be that this is Hernando's only surviving example because the style is notoriously hard to maintain. There was local money available in the early-to-mid 20th century, and this may have contributed to the replacement of Queen Anne houses by the more current and more modern Tudor Revival style which has so many good examples in Hernando.

Colonial Revival style took over from Queen Anne and other Victorian styles in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The residential Colonial Revival style evolved out of the Columbian Exposition held in 1893, in Chicago. The Exposition's designer, Chicago Architect Daniel Burnham, created a fairgrounds dominated by classically-inspired halls, accessory buildings, and landscaped grounds. Nicknamed "The White City" for its almost uniformly white structures and classical details, the Exposition was well attended and well-publicized. The simplified, regular massing, the geometrically-inspired columns, temple forms and decorative details borrowed from Greek and Roman examples provided a relief from the irregularity and layered detail of the Victorian styles.

Houses influenced by the Columbian Exposition's classical buildings took several forms. Common features of the forms, however, were classically-inspired entry doors and surrounds, simplified porches and porch supports such as Tuscan, Doric, or Ionic columns, symmetrical facades, and windows and doors with restrained classical details. The two-story, central-hall, rectangularly-massed, wood-framed-and-sided house at 2407 East Street (#7), with its hip-roofed wrap porch supported on box columns and its centered hip-roofed dormer with "star-designed" mullions in its windows is a good example.

Craftsman-style homes and commercial buildings became popular soon after the turn of the 20th century, co-existing for a while with Colonial Revival and Victorian styles before becoming predominant in the 1920s and 1930s. The Craftsman style in America grew out of a campaign in England called the Arts and Crafts Movement. English designers campaigned to "re-educate" their countrymen away from the excessive Queen Anne and other Victorian styles starting the 1880s and 1890s. The buildings they designed varied in form, but had in common an emphasis on simplified and hand-made detail. Their "anti-machine" movement was translated, in America, into the Craftsman style, which featured low pitched roofs with exposed rafters, horizontal massing, and highly simplified details for brickwork and woodwork - with particular attention paid to the quality of materials and the "usefulness" of the house plan and features. The "top end" Craftsman houses were highly-crafted, simply-detailed, open-floor-plan examples like those of Greene & Greene, Architects in Pasadena, California.

A good example of the Craftsman style is the two-story, highly-detailed R.C. Clifton house (#8), built facing Holly Springs Street on its own city block about 1917. The house is imposing, located on a landscaped ground and having two-story central block and one-story rear wing. The Clifton house has the wide eaves, the horizontal lines, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

**North Side Historic District
Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi**

Narrative Description (continued)

the simplified details that mark the transition toward the house forms that are most familiar today. Its porte cochere probably sheltered more combustion-engine "coaches" than horse drawn ones, and its one-story, hip-roofed "auto storage" building appears with it for the first time on the 1925 Sanborn Map.

Tudor Revival is also a style adapted from English examples. Far from copying the styles of early-16th-century England, though, America's Tudor Revival buildings were essentially modern in plan, with selected "references" to Tudor detail. Local examples of Tudor Revival appear to date from the 1920s and 30s, when brick veneering became available and affordable. This style was an alternative to both Craftsman and Colonial Revival and was the style of choice for many mid-20th century ventures into many "streetcar communities" and early subdivisions. Its popularity with homeowners was due to the combination of a romantic and "historical" exterior with a modern, bungalow-type plan featuring open public areas and modern kitchens and bathrooms.

The main identifying features of this style are: steeply pitched roofs - often side-gabled, with multiple associated gables; multiple groups of windows, often tall and narrow, as in casement windows; round-arched openings for doors, vents, porches and porte cocheres, and round-arched details in brickwork; patterned brickwork; massive front-facing chimneys, often finished with "chimney pots"; and false half-timbering in gable ends.

Tudor Revival houses in this district are located on the south side of West Valley Road (#14), just west of the Moseley/Stewart House; and on both sides of East Street between West Valley and Northern (#s 2, 5, & 11).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

**North Side Historic District
Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi**

Church Street

(1) NC 2434 Church Street

One-story side gable, three bay, frame dwelling with wood siding. Paired double-hung windows on each side of half-glass 6-pane wood door. Single double-hung window a right end at board-and-batten enclosed porch.

East Street

(2) C 2355 East Street ca. 1930 Tudor Revival

One-story frame on concrete foundation, brick veneered, rectangular Tudor Revival house facing east has steeply-pitched, side-gabled front composition roof, hipped composition roof behind. Facade in 5-bay with porte cochere to left (south) of door in recessed entry porch and paired 9/1 DH windows flanking front-facing chimney.

Outbuildings: (a) NC One story frame, gable front shed to North;
(b) NC One story, gable front vinyl-clad shed to the West.

(3) C 2356 East Street ca. 1930 Tudor Revival

One-story frame on concrete foundation, brick-veneered, multiple-gabled Tudor Revival house is rectangular with ells. Facade is 6-bay, with 6/1 DH new windows and doors covered by decorative ironwork security grates. Main side-gabled roof had three front gables: left gable has front-facing chimney with patterned brickwork and arched hoods between windows; right gable projects to form porch with round and segmental arches; smaller projecting entry gable is centered over door. Former sun porch to north is now enclosed. Composition roof materials. (Owner Bill Bailey)

Outbuilding: (a) C One-story frame, gable front garage at rear to the east.

(4) C 2375 East Street ca. 1900 Queen Anne

Two-story frame, hipped-and-gable-roofed, irregularly massed, Queen Anne house with drop siding and brick foundation. Has hip-roofed wrap porch supported on square box columns. Facade has wood-and-glass entry in plain surround to left of bay with three 1/1 DH windows. Decorative shingles cover upper stories. Main gables are jerkin-heads, have scroll work bargeboards. Composition roofing.

Outbuilding: (a) NC One-story, front gable, log cabin with shed-front porch. Moved from Lewisburg, northeast of Hernando, in 1976. Formerly a dog-trot, side gable.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 5

**North Side Historic District
Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi**

East Street (continued)

(5) C 2378 East Street ca 1930 Tudor Revival

One-story frame on concrete foundation, brick-veneered, multiple-gable-roofed, Tudor Revival style house has 5-bay facade with 3/1 DH windows, faux plank door in round-arched opening. Entry is recessed under shallow gabled roof with round-arched opening. Composition roof. A concrete stoop extends as terrace to round-arched porte-cochere at south.

(6) NC 2404 East Street ca. 1980 Colonial Revival

One story brick veneer Colonial Revival with five bay facade and 6/6 windows. Recessed porch at left end of house. Chimney also on left of house. Steep roof with asphalt shingles..

(7) C 2407 East Street ca. 1910 Colonial Revival

Two-story frame, on brick foundation, hip-roofed, central hall Colonial Revival house with one-story hipped wrap porch on east. Main level has paired 1/1 windows flanking entry surround with wood and glass door, 3-light overlights, and 1-light sidelights. South has 3-bay facade on both floors. Porch is supported on square box columns, has wood floor. Aluminum siding and composition roof. (Owners, David and Andrea Kurtz / historically - Dr. Russum)
Outbuilding: (a) NC One-and-one-half story gambrel roof barn with plywood siding and shed roof porch.

Holly Springs Street

(8) C 180 Holly Springs Street ca. 1903 Craftsman

R. C. Clifton House. Two-story frame, weather boarded, rectangularly massed, Craftsman house with good surviving details. Brick foundation. Has multiple-hipped composition roof, and extensive wrap porches. Facade is 3-bay, with centered, hip-roofed porches at both levels. Windows are tripartite, with multiple-light/1 narrow windows flanking wider ones. Door had multi-light top lights, over lights, and sidelights. Porches have tripled, battered columns and wood floors. Two chimneys. (Owner, Kathy Seiler / historically, R.C. Clifton)

Outbuildings: (a) C One story Hipped roof, weather boarded 3-car garage;
(b) C One story dwelling, facing house, rear to east "L" shape.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 6

**North Side Historic District
Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi**

Northern Street

(9) C 190 Northern Street, West ca. 1850 Greek Revival

One-story frame, side-gabled, central hall, Greek Revival cottage has 5-bay facade. Facade windows are 1/1 DH. Entry surround has bracketed, projecting cornice molding on architrave, milled surrounds for double-leafed, 4-panel doors with screens, over lights, and sidelights. Front-gabled porch is pedimented, has heavy cornice molding, frieze with molding band, square, hollow box columns with Greek key raised detail, brick floor and steps. Vinyl siding, brick foundation, and composition roof. (Historical owners, Payne family)

Outbuilding: (a) C One-story wood frame, gable roof garage at rear.

(10) C 230 Northern Street, West ca. 1940 Late Colonial Revival

Two-story frame, rectangularly-massed house, on brick foundation. Total exterior remake has 4-bay upper facade with 6/6 windows flanking smaller 4/4 windows and false balcony railing. Ground floor has shed-roofed addition with sliding doors to left (west) tripled windows 4/4, 6/6, 4/4 to left of main facade multi-light door and sidelights to right. Two-story, shed-roofed, full width gallery has massive, square paneled wood columns with molded capitals, necking, and bases. Brick terrace replaces original porch floor. House has aluminum siding and composition roof. (Antebellum connections?)

Outbuilding: (a) C One-story frame, side-gabled garage at rear (North).

Northview Street

(11) C 2435 Northview Street ca. 1930 Tudor Revival

One-story frame, brick-veneered, Tudor-Revival-style house on brick foundation. Has steeply-pitched composition roof, central entry gable, round-arched entry door under round-arched entry shelter on cutwork brackets. Facade is 4-bay (W2, D, W2, D,) with 6/6 DH windows. House is rectangular, with gabled ends.

Valley Street, West

(12) NC 111 Valley Street, West

One story brick veneer with arched windows and hipped shingle roof. Four bay facade with 2 bay wings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 7

**North Side Historic District
Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi**

Valley Street, West (continued)

(13) C 120 Valley Street, West ca. 1850 Greek Revival

Two-story frame, weather boarded, highly detailed house with Greek Revival massing and porch, Italianate trim details, has 5-bay facade on both levels: second is five 6/6 DH windows; first is two windows on each side of entry with narrow 2-leafed, beveled and mold panel doors. Door surround had projecting, molded architrave on sandwich brackets, plain pilasters with molded caps and bases, paneled recess, narrow sidelights and aprons. Centered, front-gabled porch covers 3 bays, is supported on massive box columns. Has brick foundation and composition roof. (Owner, Sherill Stewart / Historically, Moseley)

Outbuilding: (a) C One-story frame garage is at the rear (North).

(14) C 131 Valley Street, West ca. 1930 Tudor/Colonial Revival

One-story frame and brick veneer Tudor/Colonial Revival house on brick foundation. Has multiple-gabled composition roof, rectangular massing with ells, many good mid-20th century details. Facade is 6-bay, with paired and tripled windows, front-facing chimney, round arched details on facade and on porte cochere to right (west). Door is 1-leafed wood, with diamond-mullioned rectangular window, is in surround with keystone and fanlight details. (Owners, Coggins?)

(15) NC 165 Valley Street, West ca. 1960 Colonial Revival

One story Colonial Revival with a front gable and side gables. Facade is four bay with 6/6 windows and chimney in front. Asphalt shingle roof and vinyl siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8

North Side Historic District Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi

Statement of Significance

The area to be known as North Side Historic District in Hernando, located in DeSoto County, is locally significant under Criterion C for its architecture and Criterion A in the area of community planning and development. The period of significance for this district is 1850-1950, representing a hundred years of residential development in the town of Hernando. During this time, the residential district was expanding and the area became a blending of architecture styles from the popular style of the 1850s, Greek Revival, to the latest style of the 1930s and 40's, Tudor Revival.

DeSoto County was formed in 1836 from land ceded by the Chickasaws. The town of Hernando, originally named Jefferson, was also founded in 1836. There is some speculation that the town may have originated as an Indian trading post, and therefore predates the forming of the county. Edward Orne donated 40 acres of land to be used as the county seat. In 1836, this land was laid out with 172 lots surrounding a public square.

Hernando developed steadily as new transportation routes were developed. In 1839, the United States established a mail route from Holly Springs to Hernando. From Hernando the route continued to Commerce on the Mississippi River. In 1852, the state chartered a company to build a plank road from Panola to Memphis, going through Hernando. It was originally called the Panola-DeSoto Plank Road, and later changed to the Memphis and Hernando Plank Road. In 1856 the first train ran through Hernando on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, which linked Memphis to Grenada. This brought about the demise of the Plank Road, but vastly improved the transportation of cotton and other agricultural crops to New Orleans.

The Civil War brought a halt to the progress of Hernando. Union troops occupied the town in 1863 and several other times, destroying many of the town's original buildings. The Reconstruction Era was as difficult in DeSoto County as elsewhere in the South, but as early as 1867, Hernando was rebuilding.

From about 1880 and continuing through the 1920s, Hernando and DeSoto County entered a prosperous period. J.B. Bell's Hernando Windows book describes turn-of-the-century Hernando as a small, agricultural town, growing slowly but steadily as a shipping center of agricultural production in traditional Southern crops such as corn, cotton, and rice and specialties like honey. The railroad carried crops toward Memphis or New Orleans and brought back goods to stock the general merchandise stores and specialty shops. Bell mentions virgin pine timber as a major product for rail shipment during the post-bellum years when Mississippi pine forests were being harvested.

Late-19th and early-20th century events that promoted prosperity in Hernando included: purchase and expansion of the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad by the Illinois Central in 1886; establishment of the Farmer's Alliance in 1888; chartering of Hernando Bank in 1890; establishment of the first high schools for black and white

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 9

**North Side Historic District
Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi**

Statement of Significance (continued)

students in the early 1890s; establishment of Randle University (first 9-month preparatory school) in 1901; introduction of car dealerships, 1913; expansion of city services to include first electric power plant in 1916) and city water system (1923); and organization of the Farm Bureau, 1927. (Bell, "History," pp. 56-58)

Insurance maps created by the Sanborn Map Company of New York (available on microfilm at the First Regional Library,) offer the astounding evidence that in the 50 years between 1886 and 1936, a high percentage of Hernando's buildings were built - and then replaced by something else. This "high turnover" rate is due in some cases to the inevitable fires and storms that eliminated turn-of-the-century buildings everywhere. A 1923 tornado damaged the Courthouse and buildings on the north side of Courthouse Square, for example. But over time, the maps show substantial houses on residential streets being replaced by other substantial houses, and significant blocks of commercial buildings appearing and disappearing as though they were more temporary than the paper the maps are printed on.

Of the large Victorian-era homes shown on the 1886 through 1909 Sanborn maps, only a few survive including the house at 2375 East Street (#4). Victorian-era homes were replaced by newer style houses.

Our Heritage and other local history publications document that Hernando's first automobile agency, a Ford dealership, was opened by W.H. Entrikin in 1913. The introduction of the car and other motorized vehicles such as delivery trucks coincided with changes in Hernando's development patterns, commercial orientation, and housing types. From 1910 up until the Great Depression (1930,) the population grew from 660 to 938 - about a 30 percent increase. Many of the town's good examples of Craftsman style houses, including the R.C. Clifton House (#8) appear to date from this era. The Craftsman style overcame Colonial Revival and Victorian era styles in popularity during these years and carried on through the World War II era.

Hernando continued to grow between 1930 (Pop. 938) and 1950 (Pop, 1,206), at a rate of about 22 percent. Unlike some other Mississippi towns, Hernando weathered the Great Depression between 1930 and 1940 and then came through the World War II era still growing. Several buildings from this era are included in this district (# 2, 5, 11, & 14), all of them in the popular Tudor Revival style.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 10

**North Side Historic District
Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi**

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- DeSoto County, MS. Probate Court Records. DeSoto County Courthouse, Hernando, MS.
- DeSoto County, MS. Bound Newspaper Collection, Probate Records. DeSoto County Courthouse, Hernando, MS.
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United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 11

**North Side Historic District
Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi**

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 12

North Side Historic District Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION:

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Hernando North Side Historic District is an irregularly shaped district with boundaries as delineated on the accompanying map.

Boundary Justification:

The district includes a group of contiguous residential buildings that represent the historical and architectural development during the period of significance, 1850 to 1950.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

- (1) Hernando North Side Historic District
- (2) Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi
- (3) Samuel H. Kaye
- (4) February 3, 2001
- (5) Mississippi Department of Archives & History

Photo 1 of 15	180 Holly Springs Street, looking North .
Photo 2 of 15	2434 Church Street, looking North East
Photo 3 of 15	2435 Northview Street, looking South West
Photo 4 of 15	120 West Valley Street, looking North West
Photo 5 of 15	111 West Valley Street, looking South
Photo 6 of 15	131 West Valley Street, looking South.
Photo 7 of 15	165 West Valley Street, looking South West.
Photo 8 of 15	190 Northern Street West, looking North.

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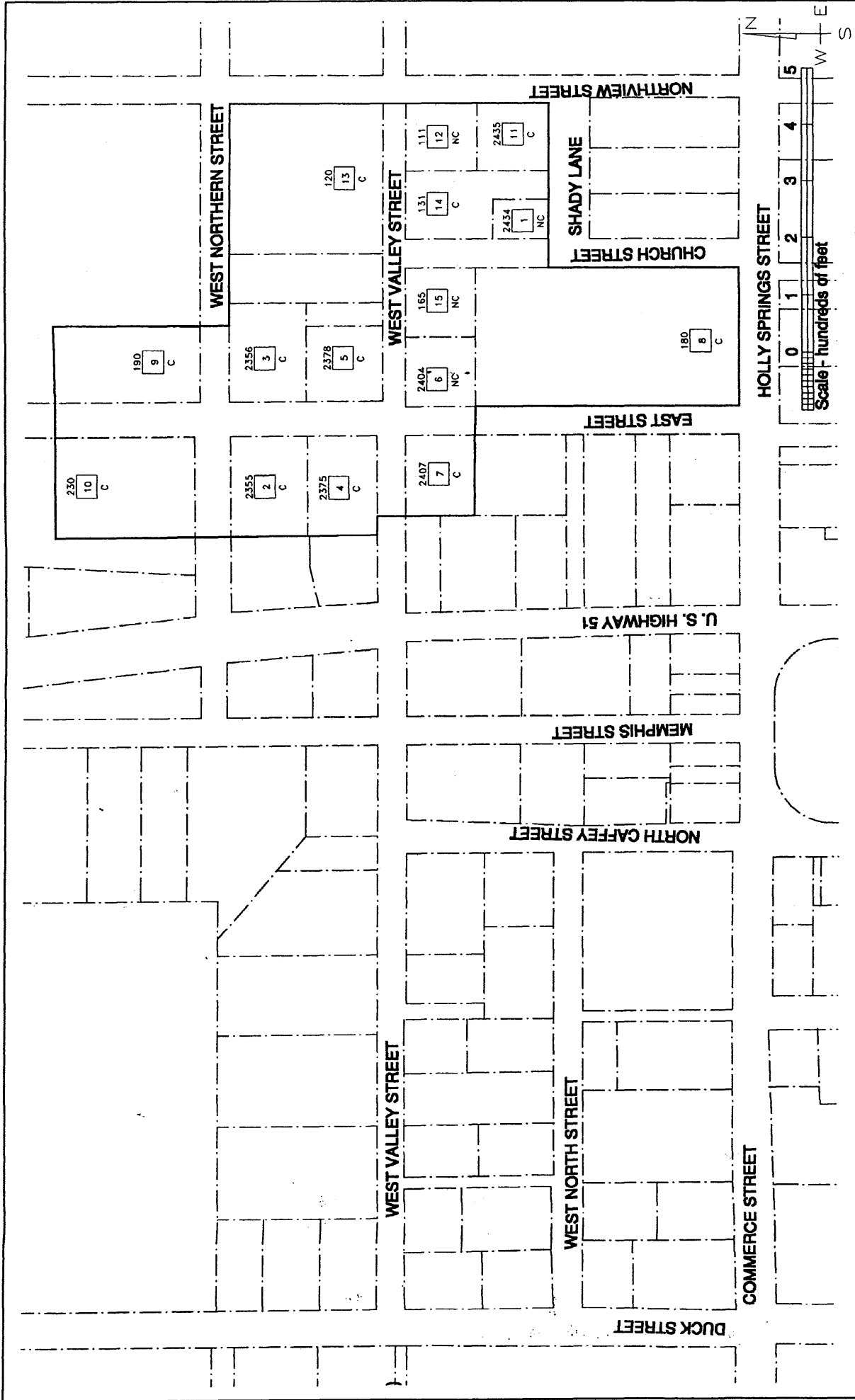
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 13

**North Side Historic District
Hernando, DeSoto County, Mississippi**

Photographs (continued):

Photo 9 of 15	230 Northern Street West, looking North West.
Photo 10 of 15	2355 East Street, looking South West
Photo 11 of 15	2356 East Street, looking North East
Photo 12 of 15	2375 East Street, looking South West
Photo 13 of 15	2404 East Street, looking East.
Photo 14 of 15	2378 East Street, looking North East
Photo 15 of 15	2407 East Street, looking South East



Sheet No. 1	Sheet Title DISTRICT MAP	STREET NO. SEQUENCE NO. STATUS-CNC	Date: FEBRUARY 5, 2001 Job Number: 6223	Project: NORTHSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT HERNANDO, MISSISSIPPI	Luke & Kaye A Professional Association Members of The American Institute of Architects
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