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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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.

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1. Name of Property historic name	Cohomola D. II. House		
other names/site number	Scherck, R. T., House		
	Scherck-Jones House		
2. Location			
street & number	417 S. Whitworth Avenue	N/A not for publication	
city, town	Brookhaven	N/A vicinity	
state Mississippi	code MS county Lincoln	code 85 zip code 39607	
3. Classification			
Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
X private	X building(s)	Contributing Noncontributing	
public-local	district	<u>1 </u>	
public-State	site	sites	
public-Federal	structure	structures	
	C object	objects	
		0Total	
Name of related multiple property listing:		Number of contributing resources previously	
Name of related multiple p		listed in the National Register0	

X nomination request for determination of eligibility	<u>MARCH 4, 1992</u> Date
In my opinion, the property L meets L does not mee	the National Hegister Criteria.
Signature of commenting or other official	Date
Signature of commenting of other official	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	
5. National Park Service Certification	
I, hereby, certify that this property is:	intered in the
A entered in the National Register.	Vational Register
See continuation sheet.	matran 4/14/92
determined eligible for the National	
Register. See continuation sheet.	,
determined not eligible for the	
National Register.	
-	
removed from the National Register.	
other, (explain:)	
	The Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use			
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)		ctions (enter categories from instructions	
Domestic: Single Dwelling	Domestic: Single Dwelling		
7. Description			
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)		
	foundation	brick	
Queen Anne	walls	wood (weatherboard)	
	roof	composition shingles	
	other	N/A	

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Scherck House is a one-and-one-half story, wood-frame structure with a one-story, full-width front porch which returns about one-half the length of each side wall.

The house's original central-hall, triple-pile plan has been extended to the rear (east) by means of an ell connected to the northeast corner of the original block. This original block's symmetry in plan is relieved by various projecting angled bays. The roof is enlivened by west- and north-facing gables covered with diamond-pattern shingles and lit by casement windows which replaced original one-over-one, double-hung sash with borders of small, square panes. Jig-sawn verge boards appear at the gables. A dormer with diamond-pattern shingles, tall casement windows replacing original one-over-one, double-hung sash with borders of small square panes, and jig-sawn and punched verge boards appears above the front entry. An octagonal tower with diamond-pattern shingles, bracketed eave, and a bell-cast, tent roof appears at the southwest corner. The tower's double-hung sash have a border of small, square panes.

The front porch is supported by lathe-turned posts and includes such features as spindle and spool-like balusters and frieze and horseshoe arch ornamentation; jig-sawn brackets; and a sunburst pattern at two, front-facing pediments.

First-floor sash are typically one-over-one. The tall chimneys have corbeled brickwork. The northwest chimney is not original.

Interior pine millwork includes a vertical board wainscot and chairrail, beaded window, door, and china cabinet casings, elaborate sawn and carved mantles, recessed-panel doors, and four-inch-wide floor boards. The stair includes a recessed-paneled newel, turned balusters, and a paneled soffit and a fascia with scroll work. Plaster ceiling rosettes appear in the main rooms and still support chandeliers now electrified after originally being gas burning. The original tub and lavatory remain in the original downstairs bath which lies at the base of the stair.

The rear additions have existed in various forms since at least 1910 when they were first recorded on Sanborn maps. Their materials and style of ornamentation vary from the main block and are generally simpler and more straightforward. The attic rooms were expanded from one large room to the present configuration in 1914. A new, rear dormer accompanied these changes. In 1922 the present doors leading from the entry vestibule were added, replacing an arched opening. In 1938 a second bath was made south of the original bath by enclosing a portion of a porch.

A decorative metal rail sits atop the hip roof of the main block.

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance		
Certifying official has considered the significance of this pro	operty in relation to other properties:	
Applicable National Register Criteria	C 🔲 D	
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	C D DE F G	
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) Architecture	Period of Significance 1896	Significant Dates 1896
	Cultural Affiliation N/A	
Significant Person N/A	Architect/Builder Builder: Larson, Chris	

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

The R. T. Scherck House (Scherck-Jones House) is locally significant under Criterion C because it is an exceptionally lavish and unusually well-preserved example of Victorian Queen Anne Style residential architecture. It is one of several fine Queen Anne Style houses in Brookhaven and is one of the more elaborate surviving examples of the "spindlework mode" of Queen Anne architecture in Mississippi.¹

Queen Anne architecture began to appear in Mississippi by about 1885. By about 1890 it had been adopted as the dominant style for residential design and remained the favored style until eclipsed by the Colonial Revival and Neoclassical styles after the turn of the century. Queen Anne architecture appeared primarily in the cities and towns, which were growing in number, size, and importance in the 1880s and 90s in part because of the growth of the railroads and increasing economic diversity. The style was most popular among the educated upper middle class residents of the cities and towns: not only the doctors, lawyers, and judges who had traditionally set the standards of taste, but also the merchants, bankers, educators, builders, and lumbermen who were becoming increasingly prominent during that period. The Queen Anne style can be seen as a symbol of the rising influence of the urban and small-town upper middle class and their values in late nineteenth-century Mississippi.²

The Scherck House was built in 1896 for Richard Theodore Scherck, who had moved to Brookhaven in 1864 and became a partner in the dry-goods business of Altus and Scherck, which later became Scherck and Son, purveyors of wholesale and retail dry goods.³ The house has been owned for many years by the P. Z. Jones family.

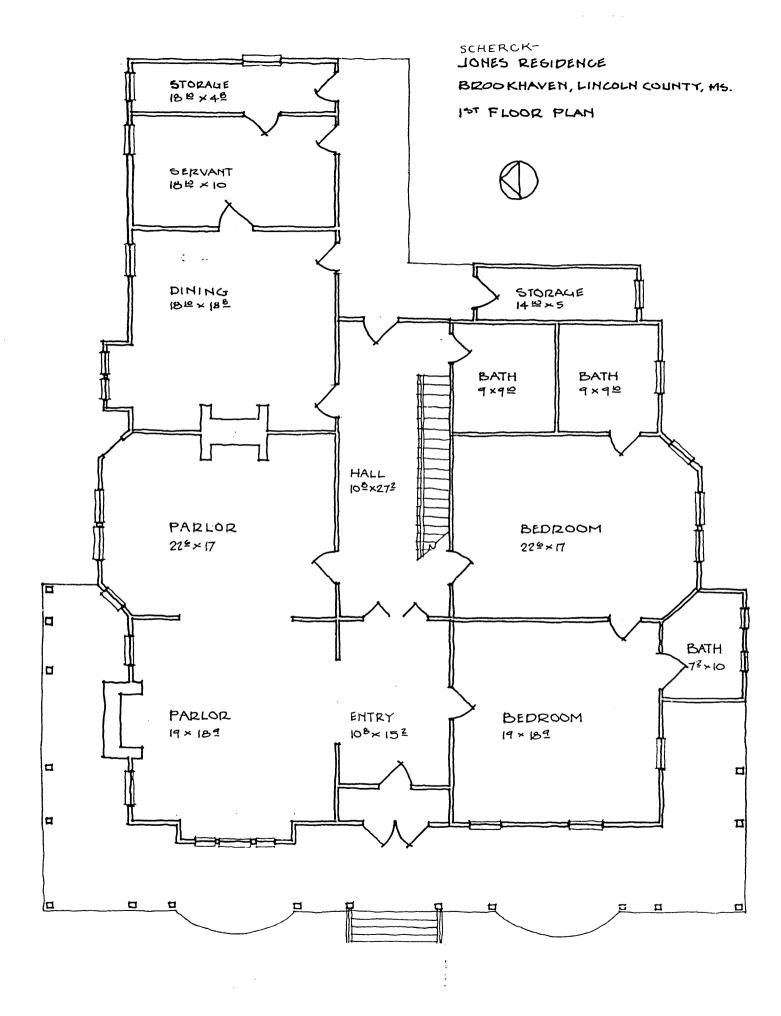
¹ Richard J. Cawthon, "Victorian Queen Anne Architecture in Mississippi," unpublished report, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 1991.

- ² ibid.
- ³ "Scherck Family Recalled," Brookhaven Daily Leader, January 26, 1983.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

name/title Michael Fazio (Revised by Richard J. Cawthon, MDAH, March 1992)				
11. Form Prepared By	See continuation sheet			
Limits of city lot historically associated with	the house.			
Boundary Justification				
	See continuation sheet			
Lot 4 less east 200 feet, block 46 according to Map of the City of Brookhaven	the Hoskins and McCormick Official			
Verbal Boundary Description	See continuation sheet			
UTM References A 115 7 412 61010 3 4 915 91318 B Zone Easting Northing Z C 11 110 110 110	Image: Some Easting Image: Some Imag			
10. Geographical Data Acreage of property One_acre				
Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A 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:			
Works Progress Administration for Mississippi, " History," (Lincoln County, Volume XLIII).	Source Material for Mississippi			
"Scherck Family Recalled." Brookhaven Daily Lea	der, 26 January 1983.			
Sanborn Insurance Maps, of Brookhaven, Miss., 18	96 and 1900.			
Cawthon, Richard J. "Victorian Queen Anne Archi report, Mississippi Department of Archives				



SCHERCK-JONES DESIDENCE BROOKHAVEN, LINCOLH COUNTY MS.

2 ND FLOOR PLAN



