

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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: Polk-Sherard-Hinman House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

n/a

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2615 Confederate Avenue

City or town: Vicksburg State: MS County: Warren

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B X C D

Signature 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**

Polk-Sherard-Hinman House _____
Name of Property

Warren, Mississippi
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s) X
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Tudor Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: stucco, wood, brick

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

The Polk-Sherard-Hinman House is a two-story stuccoed frame Tudor Revival residential building, facing west, with an asphalt shingle hip roof with two front-facing cross gables connected on the second floor by a narrow shed roof. The building retains its original windows, doors, and massing (with the exception of an addition on the rear left side). The interior retains its integrity throughout with hardwood floors, paneled wainscoting, molded baseboards, and an original wood mantel.

Narrative Description

The Polk-Sherard-Hinman House is a two-story stuccoed frame Tudor Revival residential building, facing west, with an asphalt shingle hip roof with two front-facing cross gables connected on the second floor by a narrow shed roof. There is a hipped dormer on each of the side elevations filled with a pair of diamond-paned wood casement windows with diamond-paned transoms. The shingles on the main roof and dormers bend over the edge of the roof to give a thatch effect. There is an interior stuccoed brick chimney. There are four bays on the first floor: a six-panel wood door with diamond-paned sidelights flanked on the left by a set of three diamond-paned wood double-hung windows set in a plain opening and on the right by a set of three floor-length, fixed diamond-paned wood windows. To the right of this bay is a smaller pair of wood diamond-paned casement windows in the sunporch). The entry is protected by an

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arched wood portico supported with plain square wood columns. There are three sets of three diamond-paned wood double-hung windows set in plain openings on the second floor with the center set smaller than those flanking it. There is a hip-covered addition on the left (north) side at the rear that has a wood casement window on the first floor and two sets of diamond-paned wood casement windows on the second floor.

The right (south) elevation has four bays on the first floor- four diamond-paned wood casement windows. The basement level has brick infill between the stuccoed piers. An 8/8 double-hung aluminum window with a four-light fanlight above is set in an arched opening in each of the four brick sections. The left (north) elevation has a multi-light fixed wood window on the second floor and a wood casement window on the first floor in the addition at the rear. To the right is a set of three diamond-paned wood casement windows and a single diamond-paned wood fixed light window.

On the rear (east) elevation to the left of the glassed-in addition there is a diamond- casement window and a set of three floor-length diamond-paned fixed wood windows on the first floor and a set of three diamond-paned wood double-hung windows set in plain openings. The middle section of the rear is a glassed-in room with a shed roof. To the right of this room is a single-leaf six-light, two panel wood door on the first floor and a pair of diamond-paned wood casement windows on the second floor.

On the interior, the central hall is flanked on the right by a large living room that opens into a long sunroom on the right, and two rooms on the left. On the left are a walnut-paneled library and a dining room with paneled wainscoting. The kitchen is located in the addition on the left side which opens into the glassed-in room on the rear. The staircase in the hall is enhanced with a balustrade capped with a molded handrail supported with plain tapered round spindles. There is paneled wainscoting up the stairs and in the hall. The left bedroom has paneled walls. The interior retains its integrity throughout with hardwood floors, paneled wainscoting, molded baseboards, and an original wood mantel.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- 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.)

ARCHITECTURE

Polk-Sherard-Hinman House _____
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Period of Significance

1926

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Michael J. Donovan

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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.)

The Polk-Sherard-Hinman House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C- Architecture. The building is locally significant as an outstanding example of the Tudor Revival style. The residence retains its integrity of design and materials, both on the exterior and interior.

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

History of Vicksburg, Mississippi

Vicksburg, Mississippi, the county seat of Warren County, is located in the central part of the state on the Mississippi River, which forms the boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana. Reverend Newit Vick, a Methodist minister, arrived in the county in 1812 with his family, having purchased a tract of land from the Federal government. He began laying out the town of Vicksburg, but died of yellow fever in 1819, leaving the job of completing the task to his son-in-law, John Lane. On January 29, 1825, Vicksburg was incorporated under the name of the President and Selectmen of the Town of Vicksburg, with an estimated population of 180.

Vicksburg thrived in the following years because of its location on the Mississippi River and by 1835, its population had grown to 2,500. The increase in population encouraged officials to begin laying railroad track from Vicksburg to Jackson. Horse drawn railroad cars were using part of the track by 1836 and the line, the Clinton and Vicksburg, was completed by 1842. By 1849, the "Official Map of Vicksburg" noted public buildings in the city as: the court house, jail, African M.E. church, Episcopal church, Presbyterian church, Methodist church, Baptist church, Catholic church, public school, city hospital, three firehouses, theater, two hotels, and a market house/city hall. Vicksburg's economy by the start of the Civil War was the most complex and diverse of any city in the state and was second in total manufactured products. Clark's Vicksburg Directory, 1860, noted that the population of Vicksburg was estimated to be 4,500.

Heralded as the "Gibraltar of the Confederacy," Vicksburg's location commanding a high bluff on the Mississippi River made her the key to control of the Mississippi which was used to transport food, supplies, and soldiers. Union forces laid siege to Vicksburg on May 18, 1863 and continued to bombard the city until the Confederate forces surrendered on July 4, 1863.

Reconstruction was a trying period for the city, as it was for the entire South. Despite the fact that civic progress was slow, Vicksburg was the largest city in the state by 1870, an honor it would hold until the 1910 census when it fell to third place behind Jackson and Meridian. The period from 1880 to 1910 saw tremendous growth in part because it was the heyday of the steamboat. The period also saw the completion of railroad construction connecting Vicksburg with points north, south, east, and west. With the completion of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad in 1884, plantation trade along the river began to shift from New Orleans to

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Vicksburg. Not only were supplies bought in Vicksburg, but cotton from river points began to move in large volume to Vicksburg.¹ The establishment of a comprehensive local streetcar system in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century allowed residential development in suburbs to the north and south of town. In 1890, In and About Vicksburg stated that “since the construction of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railway, the growth and development of the city has been phenomenally great. A steady advance in real estate has set in and being based on no fictitious ‘boom’ but on the laws of supply and demand, shows no sign of cessation.”² The railroad industry grew, and by 1903 twenty-two passenger trains, plus freight trains pulled into or out of Vicksburg each day. Adding to the boom period at the turn-of-the-century was the restoration of a harbor at Vicksburg in 1903 with the completion of the Yazoo Diversion Canal. This project, undertaken by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, became necessary when the Mississippi River cut itself off from Vicksburg in 1876.

The Vicksburg National Military Park was established in 1899, and the nation's leading architects and sculptors were commissioned to honor the soldiers and sailors who fought throughout the Vicksburg campaign. The park's earliest state memorial was dedicated in 1903, and more than 95% of the monuments that followed were erected prior to 1917. From the start, the Park was an attraction for veterans from both sides who came, often with their extended families, to revisit the battlefield and to attend the dedication of their state's monument.

In the decades following 1910, Vicksburg began to lose its place of importance in the state. The era of the steamboat was over, and Jackson had secured its place as the commercial center of the state. Vicksburg's population decreased from 20,814 in 1910 to 18,072 in 1920. However, Vicksburg continued to improve its infrastructure and construct public buildings. A bond issue approved by a vote of the Vicksburg citizens made \$620,000 available for the construction of Central Fire Station, two schools, forty blocks of paving, a concrete river landing, and the paving of roadways within the city cemetery. The largest apartment building constructed at the time, the Aeolian, was built in 1923 for \$375,000 which was clearly a sign that investors believed that Vicksburg would continue to grow.

The section of Confederate Avenue where the Polk-Sherard-Hinman House was built in 1926 was outside of the city limits but within the area commemorated by the Park. The road was built between 1901 and 1910 by the Department of the Army for the National Military Park. Later, it was connected to Mulvihill Street, a residential city street, making it more accessible than it had been before then. The park right-of-way extended thirty to fifty feet on either side of the center line of Confederate Avenue thereby providing the park with the land to erect markers and monuments along the parkway.

¹ *Vicksburg Evening Post*. “Centennial Siege Edition, 1863-1963,” 1963.

² Gibraltar Publishing Company. In and About Vicksburg. Vicksburg: Gibraltar Publishing Company, 1890.

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Criterion C- Architecture

The Polk-Sherard-Hinman House was built in 1926 by Paul and Alice Downing Polk. It was designed by M. J. Donovan, a Vicksburg architect who practiced here during the first half of the 20th century. Designed in an English Arts and Crafts tradition with the Tudor Revival style, the two-story stuccoed frame residence is locally significant as an outstanding example of Donovan's professional ability as an architect and as the only Vicksburg example of this variant of the style. Donovan designed houses, schools, churches, schools and commercial buildings in Vicksburg and Louisiana.

Arts and Crafts was a broad social and artistic movement that took shape in England and Europe in the middle of the 19th century and took hold in the United States at the turn of the 20th century. It was an aesthetic movement that was in part a reaction to the mechanization of the Industrial Revolution. It encompassed interior design, fine and decorative arts, printing and publishing, jewelry, tableware, textiles, wallpaper, furniture, ceramics and architecture. In the late 1840s, John Ruskin, an art history professor at Oxford University, began a campaign to return England to a simpler way of life in tune with nature. His vision called for the elimination of machine-made decoration and clean design free from foreign influence. The English, having borrowed heavily from the French in order to furnish their Victorian lifestyle, soon began to look inward for inspiration and there followed a revival of English Gothic and Medieval styles. William Morris was moved by Ruskin's philosophy, and in 1853 he dropped his plans to become a minister and instead made it his life's work to reform society through art. In 1859, he hired his friend and fellow architect Philip Webb to build his own residence, called Red House, which he painstakingly furnished with simple, custom crafted furniture, wallpaper, tiles and accessories specifically designed to fit the home. It was here that the ideas of Ruskin were made physical and the architectural and design style known as Tudor Revival began.

In architecture, Morris and his followers advocated the examples of Gothic church architecture and English vernacular house styles. Europeans, too, looked to their own regional building styles. This preference for homegrown architecture partly explains why the Tudor Revival style is so varied. In America, however, the movement was different. Whereas each European country had its own long history of national handicraft to draw inspiration from, American designers still tended to pull from ideas and design coming from France, Germany, Austria, and of course, England and to combine them into an eclectic mixture of styles and national traditions. The mixture of European styles, coupled with local materials, would eventually lead to innovative designs that were thought to be American.

According to Virginia and Lee McAlester in *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Tudor Revival was a dominant style of domestic buildings and was used for a large proportion of early 20th century suburban houses throughout the country and was especially fashionable during the 1920s and 1930s. The Tudor Revival style was loosely based on a variety of late Medieval English prototypes that range from thatch-roofed folk cottages to grand manor houses. The earliest American Tudor houses were architect-designed landmarks that closely copied the English models. Then less pretentious Tudor houses were designed with superimposed steep gables,

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half-timbering, and symmetrical facades.³ Typical characteristics of the style are steeply pitched roofs that are usually side gabled; a façade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables; and tall, narrow windows in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing. The Polk-Sherard-Hinman House exhibits these main characteristics but was not designed with two of the most recognizable features of the style- half-timbering and massive chimneys. The house instead has two lesser employed characteristics of the style- stucco walls and a false thatched roof of composition roofing material that is rolled around eaves to suggest a thick layering of thatch.

The Polk-Sherard-Hinman House was designed by Michael J. Donovan, an architect who practiced in Vicksburg from about 1900 to about 1935. Donovan began his career as a draftsman for the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad in Vicksburg and also maintained a private practice. In 1904, he left the railroad and opened his office in the Piazza-Botto Building in downtown Vicksburg. While the full extent of his work is not completely known at this time, there is evidence that he designed at least 300 residences, commercial buildings, churches, schools, major alterations to buildings, a swimming pool, green house, rifle range, and other structures in Vicksburg, in other Mississippi communities, and in Louisiana. Donovan's early residential designs were Queen Anne inspired and when styles changed nationally, his designs did as well. While he designed a couple of small English-inspired residences, the Polk-Sherard-Hinman House is the only one of its size and detailing and the only one of Donovan's designs to be individually nominated for the National Register. However, quite a few of the buildings designed by Donovan are listed as contributing buildings within Vicksburg's many National Register districts.

The house was built by Paul Montgomery and Alice Downing Polk, who had five children when they moved in, with a sixth born while they lived here. Paul was a civil engineer who began his career as a canal inspector for the government. The large country lot allowed the Polks to raise chickens and cows on the back lot and to maintain a large vegetable garden. A chicken house and barn were also built on the property (not extant).

The Polks also owned a farm in Warren County. In 1936, when money became tight during the Depression, Paul Polk chose to save the farm and let the bank foreclose on the house. In 1939, the house was sold to J. Gillan and Ruth Sherard for \$7,750, less than half of the \$18,000 that it cost to build. In 1967, the house was sold to Ed and Elizabeth Hinman who added the kitchen wing that same year, the glassed-in "garden room" at the rear in 1975, and enclosed under the sunporch on the right end in 1978.

The Polk-Sherard-Hinman House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, architecture. A rare example of the Tudor Revival style in the Arts and Crafts tradition, the Polk-Sherard-Hinman House retains its original massing (with the exception of the glassed-in section at the rear), materials, proportion, fenestration and integrity of location.

³ Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, p. 358.

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Other Tudor Revival style residences in Vicksburg include the Knox House, the Craig-Flowers House, and the Harding Johnston House, all individually listed in the National Register. The Knox House, located close to the Polk-Sherard-Hinman House on Confederate Avenue, was designed by J. Frazer Smith, an architect from Memphis, Tennessee. Built in 1926, the house is one of the most academically correct expressions of the Tudor Revival style in Mississippi with its Tudor-arched porch, massive pattern-brick chimney with elaborate chimney pots, overhanging second stories, half-timbering, and diamond-paned windows. The earlier Craig-Flowers House (1906), designed by W. W. Knowles, an architect from New York who also designed the First National Bank building in downtown Vicksburg, is more of a free-form and eclectic example of the Tudor style with Tudor characteristics being steep roof lines, diamond-paned windows, and half-timbering. The Harding-Johnston House (1904, Theodore C. Link) also exhibits half-timbering and is classified as a Tudor Revival residence, but also has Colonial Revival details, both on the interior and exterior.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

M.J. Donovan Collection, architectural drawings and specifications, the Vicksburg Foundation for Historic Preservation.

The Vicksburg (Mississippi) *Evening Post*, articles from 1900-1923.

The Vicksburg (Mississippi) *Herald*, articles from 1900-1923.

Vicksburg City Directories for Vicksburg, Mississippi: 1924, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1953, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1974.

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:

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

Name of repository: Vicksburg Foundation for Historic Preservation _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 149-VKS-0927

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.69 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 32.326586° Longitude: -90.878666°

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

The property is lots 17-19, Plat Book 1, pg 16. Parcel number 1087 30 0450 004400.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries follow property lines of the parcel of land upon which the nominated resource is located.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nancy H. Bell

organization: Vicksburg Foundation for Historic Preservation

street & number: 1107 Washington Street

city or town: Vicksburg state: MS zip code: 39183

e-mail vburgfoundation@aol.com

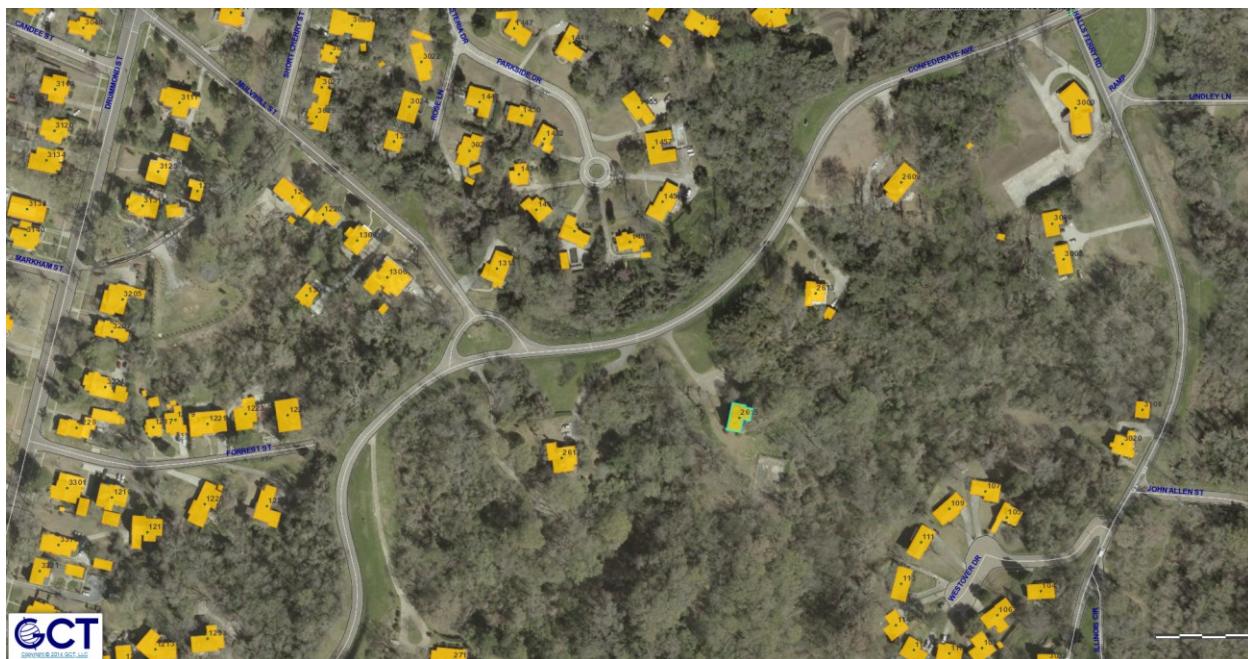
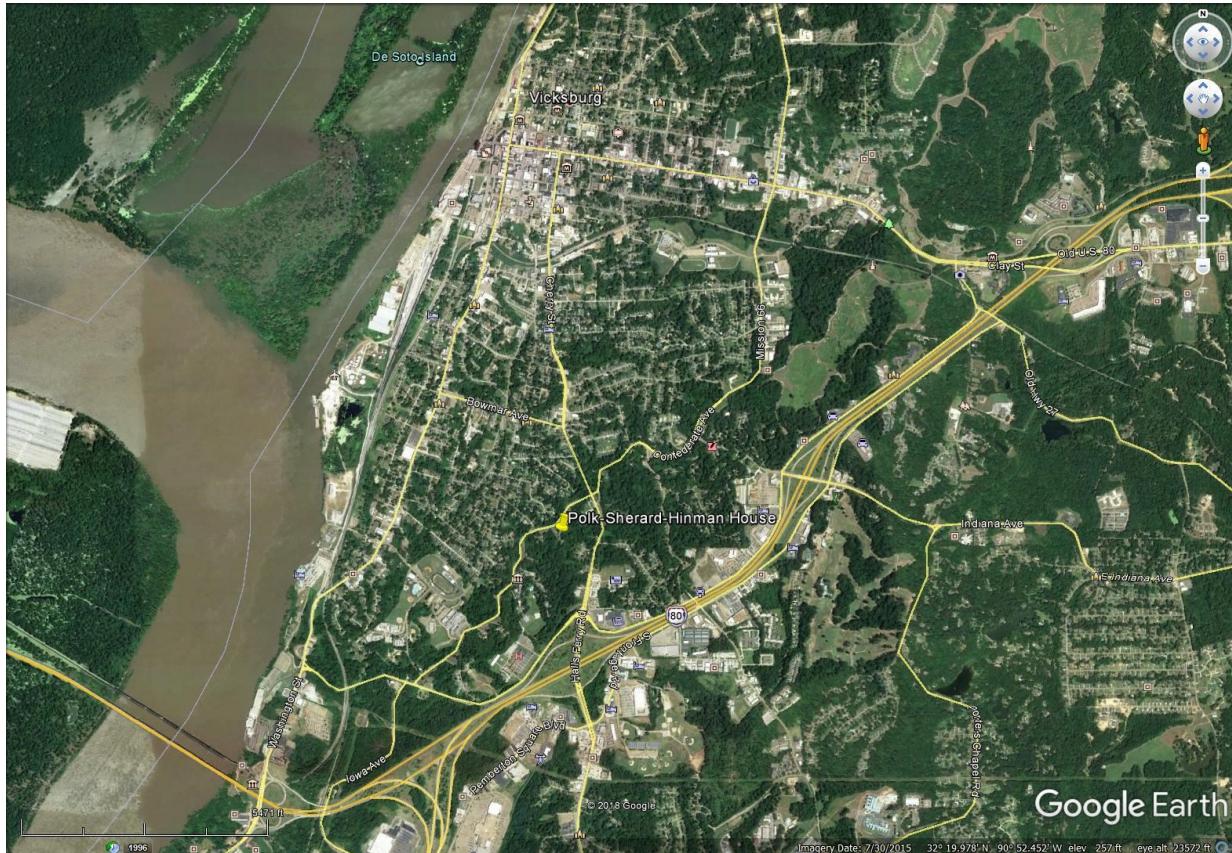
telephone: 601-636-5010

date: September 10, 2017

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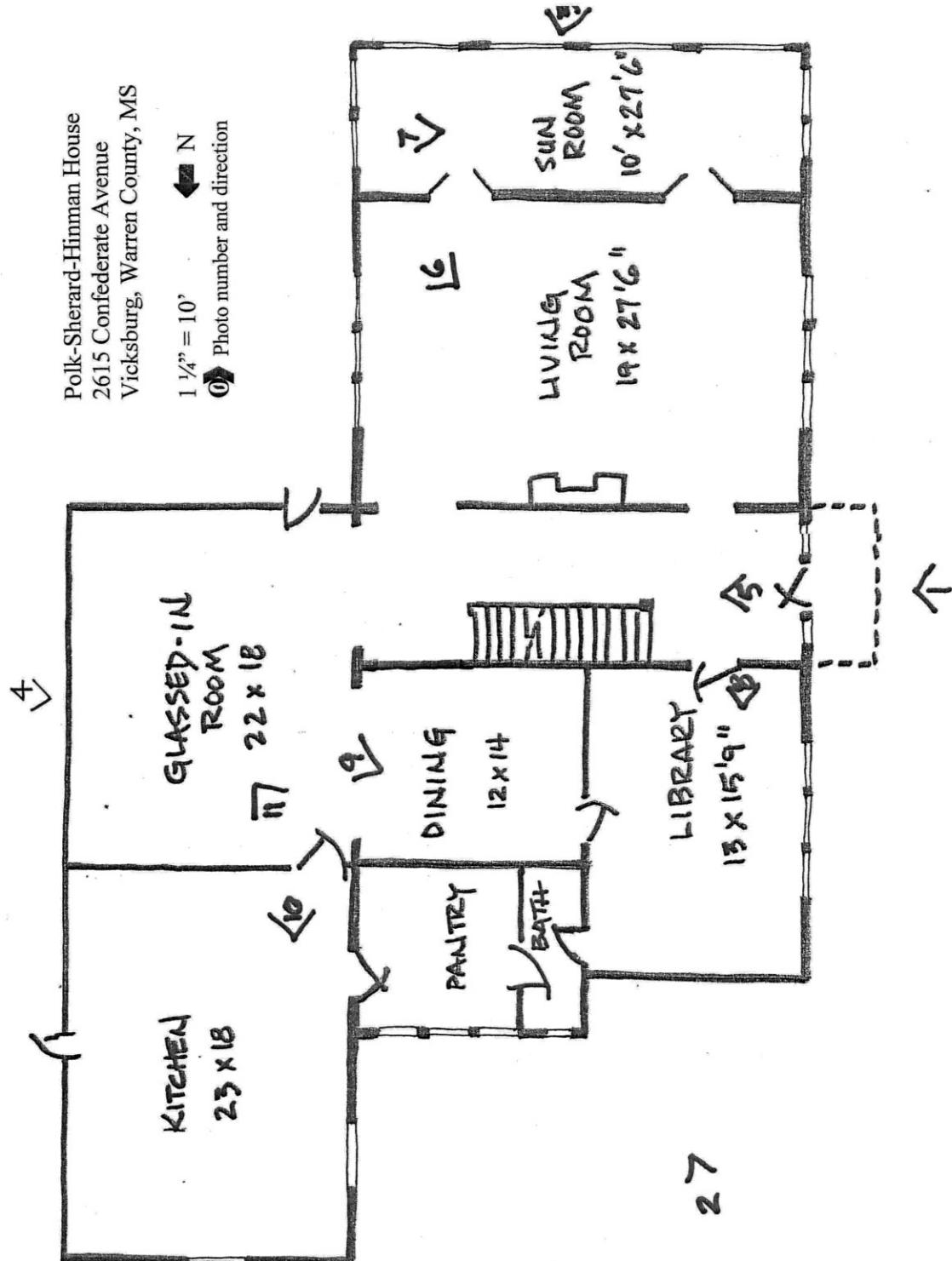
Additional Documentation: Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.



Polk-Sherard-Hinman House
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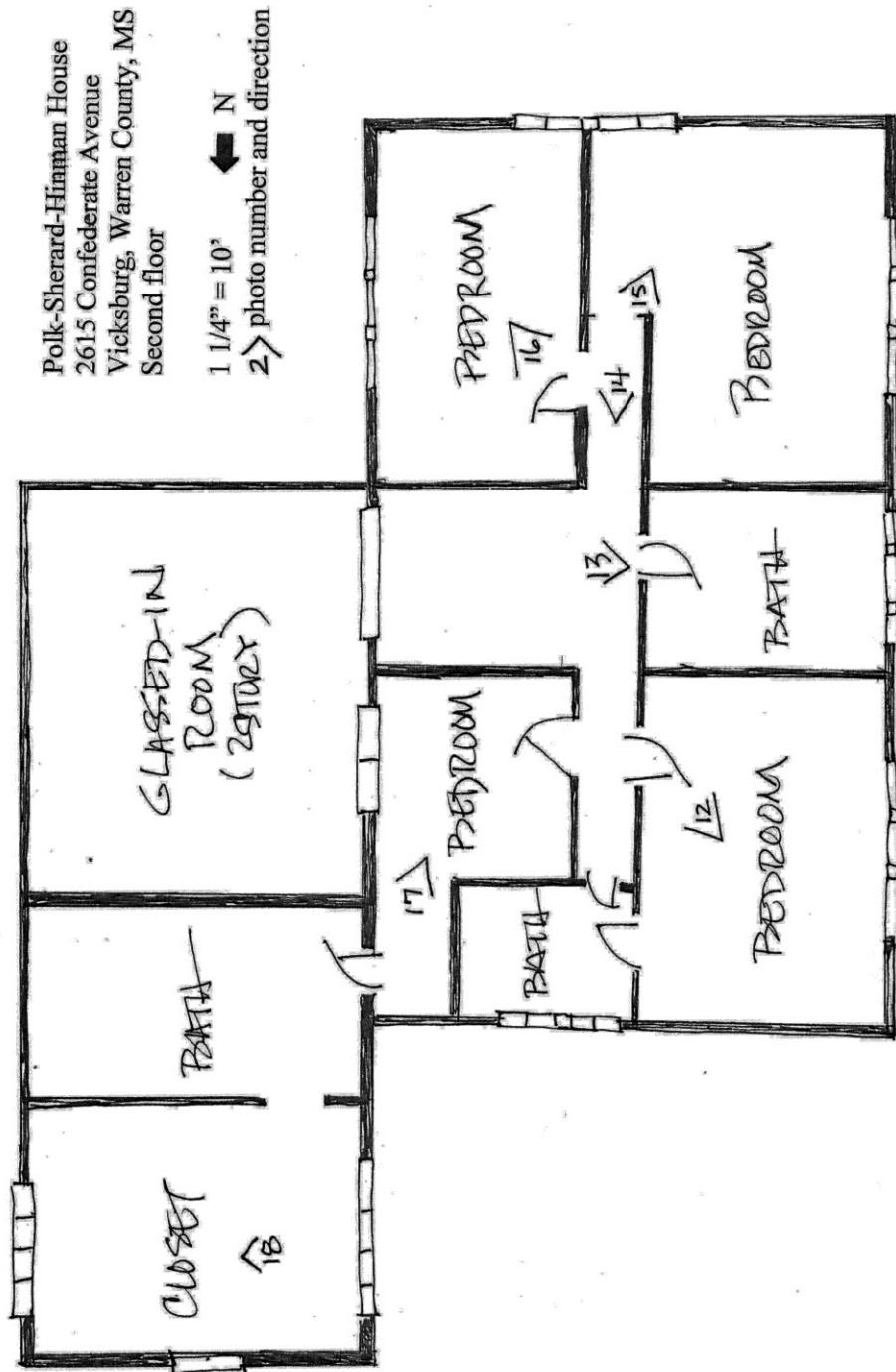
Warren, Mississippi
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Sketch Maps and Floorplans



Polk-Sherard-Hinman House

Warren, Mississippi
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Polk-Sherard-Hinman House
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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: Polk-Sherard-Hinman House

City or Vicinity: Vicksburg

County: Warren State: MS

Photographer: Nancy H. Bell

Date Photographed: January 2018

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

- 1 of 18 front (west) elevation, view to east
- 2 of 18 side (north) elevation, view to southeast
- 3 of 18 side (south) elevation, view to north
- 4 of 18 rear (east) elevation, view to west
- 5 of 18 front hall (first floor), view to east
- 6 of 18 living room (first floor), view to northwest
- 7 of 18 sunroom (first floor), view to west
- 8 of 18 library (first floor), view to north
- 9 of 18 dining room (first floor), view to northwest
- 10 of 18 kitchen (first floor), view to north
- 11 of 18 glassed-in room (first floor), view to south
- 12 of 18 northwest bedroom (second floor), view to northwest
- 13 of 18 bathroom (second floor), view to west
- 14 of 18 hall (second floor), view to north
- 15 of 18 southwest bedroom (second floor), view to southwest
- 16 of 18 southeast bedroom (second floor), view to southeast
- 17 of 18 northeast bedroom (second floor), view to southwest
- 18 of 18 closet- northeast corner (second floor), view to east

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.



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MS. Warren County
Polk-Sherard-Hinman

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MS. Warren County

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Ms Warren County

Polk-Sherard-Hinman

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MS Warren County
Polk-Sherard-Hinman
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MS Warren County
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MS Warren County
Polk. Sherrard. Hinman
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MS Warren County

Polk-Sherard-Hinman

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