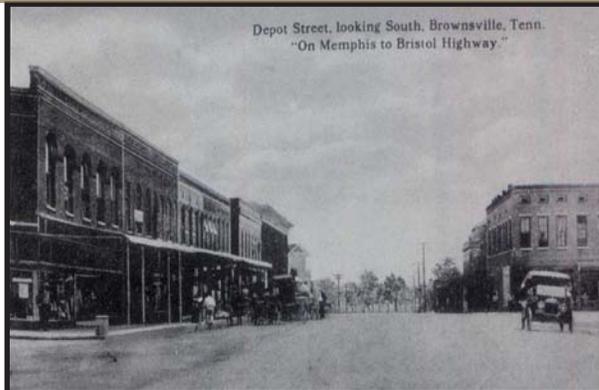
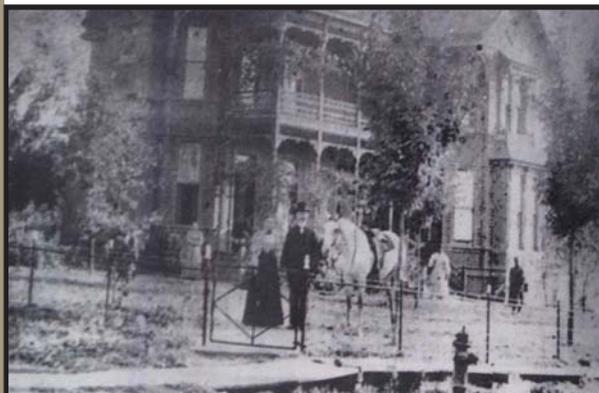


City of Brownsville

Historic Properties Survey



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the following individuals and organizations for their support during the efforts of this survey project: Sharon Hayes, Brownsville City Planning Director for all her support providing contacts, information, orchestrating meetings and acting as liaison to the City of Brownsville, local historians Lynn Shaw, Carrie Parker and Susan Sills for their education on local county and city history, Elma Ross Public Library for acting as our in town office and research center and Gail Carver, owner of Lilies Bed and Breakfast for being so accommodating and hospitable during our frequent stays in Brownsville. Finally, we would like to thank the residents of Brownsville for those who shared information about their properties and neighborhoods so that we could complete this survey project.

The activity that is the subject of this publication has been financed in part with federal funds administered by the Tennessee Historical Commission, and the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior or the Tennessee Historical Commission, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute an endorsement or recommendation.

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Section I: Introduction & Project Location

With funding from the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC), the City of Brownsville contracted with Thomason and Associates (Contractor) to conduct a city-wide historic properties survey. This survey work built upon previous survey work completed through the research for a National Register of Historic Places nomination for College Hill Historic District completed in 1979.

Brownsville is located in West Tennessee and is the county seat of Haywood County. Haywood County is directly bounded by Crockett County to the north, Tipton and Lauderdale Counties to the west, Fayette & Hardeman Counties to the south and Madison County to the east. Brownsville is approximately 60 miles east of Memphis, Tennessee.

The City of Brownsville is centrally located within Haywood County with an area of 9.1 square miles and has no tributaries. The closest water source is the Hatchie River, located approximately 6 miles to the south of Brownsville. It is the longest, free-flowing tributary of the lower Mississippi and contains the largest forested floodplain in Tennessee.¹ Brownsville is historically known as an agriculturally rich city with most of its crop cultivation consisting of cotton, still true today. The Hatchie River, along with the Forked Deer River, created a means of transportation for market goods until Brownsville was connected by railroads in 1846. Similarly, the Memphis-Bristol Highway in 1926 brought more through-traffic to the county and connected Brownsville directly to Jackson, Tennessee.

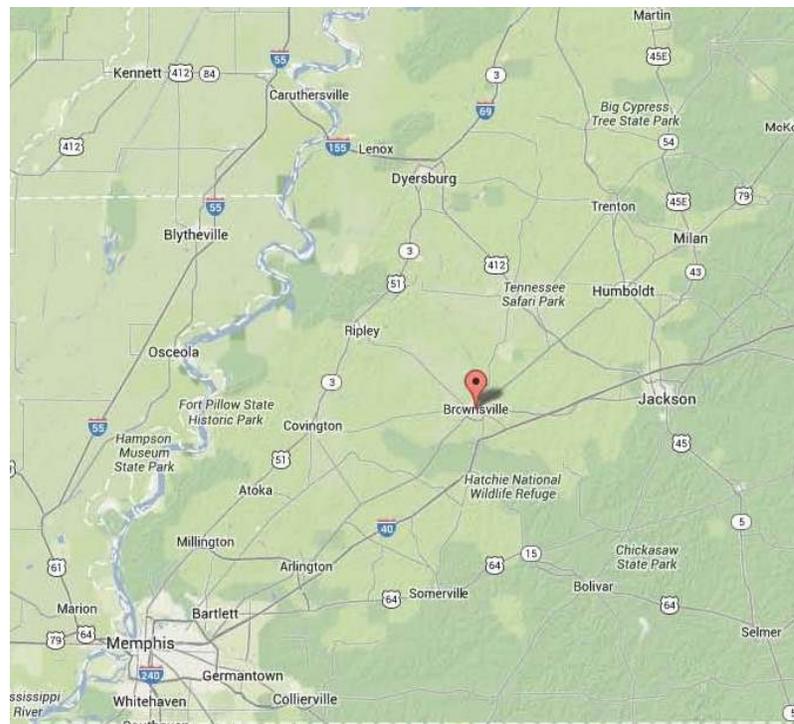


Figure 1: Map indicating Brownsville (red marker) in relation to Memphis, Jackson and I-40 as well as the topography of the region. Map from

<http://tennessee.hometownlocator.com/maps/>.

¹ The Nature Conservancy online, Tennessee – Hatchie River, August 19, 2013,

<http://www.nature.org/ourinitiatives/regions/northamerica/usa/tennessee/placesweprotect/hatchie-river.xml>

The survey project area included every accessible road within the city. This included the annex south on Highway 76 connecting to I-40. Geographically, Brownsville is in the flat plains of West Tennessee with an elevation of approximately 390 ft. and is also situated on the southeastern edge of the New Madrid Seismic Zone. Brownsville’s topography ranges from sparse woodlands to broad lowlands and cultivated tracts of cropland.

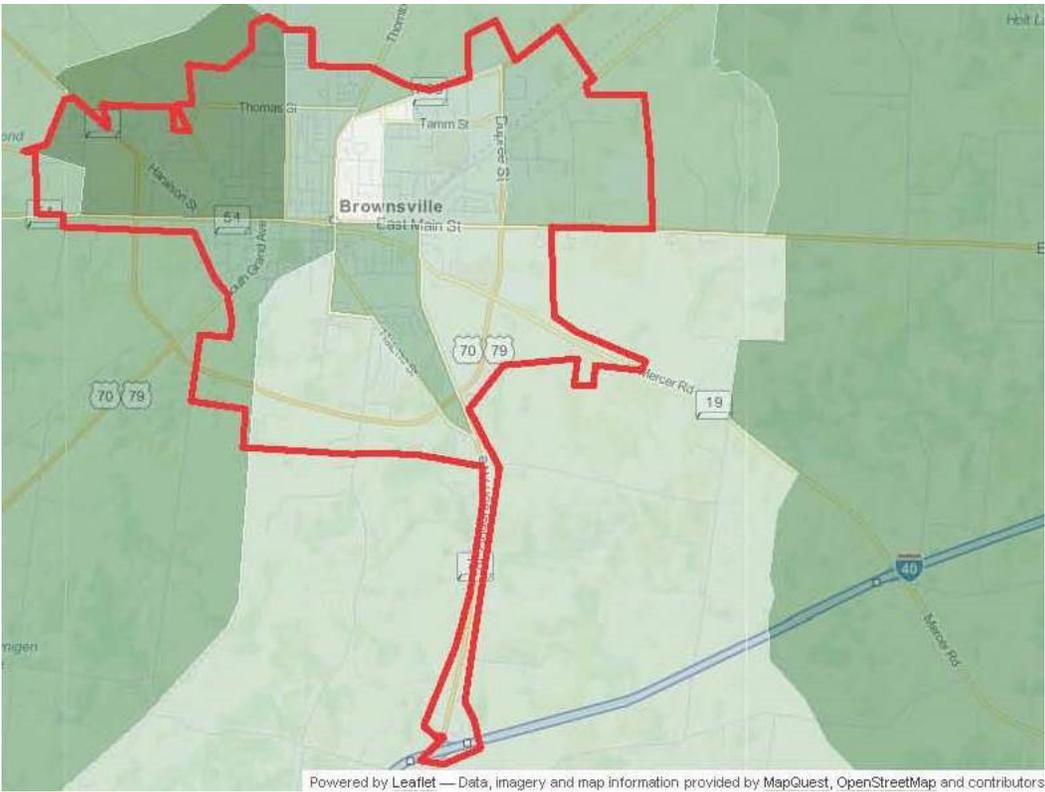


Figure 2: Map indicating Brownsville city limits (outlined in red).
Map from <http://www.city-data.com/city/Brownsville-Tennessee.html>.

Section II: Methodology

Prior to initiating fieldwork, the Contractor researched USGS quad maps and historic maps of Haywood County and reviewed National Register-listed resources and historic photos from the Tennessee Historical Commission. The Contractor also reviewed previously published histories of Haywood County and its county seat of Brownsville from the Tennessee State Library and Archives. The Contractor agreed to complete field surveys for a majority of properties built prior to 1960 within the city limits. The field survey included the completion of inventory forms from THC and digital photography.

Retaining its predominantly rural character, Brownsville experienced growth in employment opportunities and population, especially since the turn of the 20th century and World War II. During this time, population growth occurred, notably influenced by new industry and an agriculturally rich economy. This settlement pattern in Brownsville, as well as Haywood County influenced the survey methodology and the architecture available for survey. Guided by U.S. Geological Quad maps, city tax maps and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the survey covered every accessible road within Brownsville city limits.

Sanborn maps are a set of historical maps of U.S. cities and towns created to estimate fire insurance liabilities. These maps indicate the location of a building, materials of construction, roof plans, porches and outbuildings associated with each building drawn. The surveyors used Sanborn maps dating from 1887-1944.

The survey initially began on May 6, 2013 with a windshield and on-foot reconnaissance of all city streets. Field survey commenced May 13, 2013 and was completed Mid-August. Project Manager Rebecca Hightower, assisted by an intern from Middle Tennessee State University Denise Gallagher, completed survey forms, interviewed available residents and completed digital photography.

The survey began in the southeastern-most corner of Brownsville and progressed north and west. Trends in vernacular architectural form, property size, construction material and date of construction were evident within city limits, reinforcing the historical record of settlement patterns, population stability or movement of small communities and the historic use of the landscape.

Buildings were candidates for survey that appeared to date from pre-1960 and that retained substantial historic architectural fabric. This could and did include buildings in some state of disrepair. If a building possessed a combination of replacement features (i.e., replacement siding, doors, windows and roof) it was deemed altered beyond useful survey. In general, buildings that possessed any two replacement elements usually were completely altered. Many buildings displayed non-historic roofing materials while still retaining all other original elements, such as doors and windows. In addition to replacement elements, alterations and additions were noted. Some buildings were too deteriorated to warrant survey and the incidence of razed dwellings, evidenced by small stands of large trees and/or house-less outbuildings, has resulted in significant attrition of historic architecture from the landscape.

Dates for construction of buildings were determined with Sanborn maps and city tax maps. Determination was also guided by familiarity with architectural trends regarding styles, forms, and building materials and their periods of popularity.² Additionally, surveyors questioned available homeowners/occupants and tax records were consulted. However, most renters had no historical information of the domicile in question, and in cases where no one was available, surveyors left questionnaire forms during their site visits. Also, tax records do not accurately record nineteenth-century architecture, rounding up to 1900, so these buildings were dated using historical and architectural information.

Every building surveyed was assigned a survey number, beginning with “HD-1700” through “HD-1918” for approximately 434 individual primary properties in addition to previously surveyed properties. A few of the survey numbers have more than one building. The property was assigned its number with each extra building on the property receiving an a, b, c, d, etc. For example, 1007 Haralson St. has a notable farmhouse at the rear of the main house. The complex was assigned its survey number with the farmhouse receiving an “a”. Each of these resources is represented in an individual file folder containing the associated media (survey form with sketch, and any miscellaneous literature provided by the property owner). Additionally, each primary resource was photographed digitally and is included on a CD accompanying this report.

Outbuildings such as barns, sheds, garages, chicken coops, and smokehouses were also photographed if visible and accessible as above and noted within the survey form of its primary structure on the site plan. Buildings that appeared to date from the 1960s, which would soon reach 50 years of age as well as buildings that may be considered surveyable in the future were not fully surveyed, rather merely recorded by digital photography. These were assigned alphabetical names from “A” through “AAN.” These digital photographs are also on an accompanying CD.

The CSX overpass bridge above E. Main St. was surveyed due to its significance in transportation in the 1930s. Railroad overpasses were often built as a means of alleviating traffic congestion on major thoroughfares. A few individual cemeteries were surveyed, as deemed historically significant. Cemeteries associated with surveyed churches were photographed and historical information was recorded (e.g., approximate number of headstones, general period, oldest headstone date, family names).

² A common reference for such information is *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Lee and Virginia McAlester. This study also referenced “College Hill Historic District: A Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1979” by Haywood County Historical Society.

An important goal of this survey project was the evaluation of buildings and districts for their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). NRHP is a list of architecturally and historically significant properties evaluated under four criterion: A, B, C and D.

“A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.”

This evaluation was conducted on an individual basis at each dwelling site in accordance with National Register Bulletin 15 published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Within Brownsville, four properties appear to meet National Register eligibility; Carnegie Library - 121 W. Main St., known today as the Chamber of Commerce, Spencer Medical Clinic - 107 N. Lafayette Ave., Esso Gas Station - 41 N. Washington Ave. and the Wood Anderson Thompson House - 1208 E. Main St. District recommendations include the expansion of the existing College Hill Historic District and three new proposed historic districts: North Washington/East College Historic District, Downtown Commercial Historic District and the Civil Rights Historic District.

Section III: Historical Background

In 1785, Henry Rutherford along with an entourage from North Carolina, conducted an excursion surveying West Tennessee and the Cumberland, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. They came upon a small stream named Okeena by the Native Americans. Okeena was later named Forked Deer by the surveying party. Rutherford called this point “Key Corner”.³ The road leading from the west into Brownsville is also named Key Corner due to its origin from this corner.⁴

At the time of this survey, the local landscape was considered wilderness inhabited by a variety of wildlife and Native Americans, specifically the Chickasaws. Among other kinds, we often see tree varieties such as white-oak, hickory, cypress, ash, etc., all useful in supplying staves, wagon material, shingles, and many other invaluable species of lumber.⁵ The surface of the county is gently undulating or level and is drained by the Hatchie and Forked Deer Rivers and their tributaries. The soil of Haywood County is a clay mixed with sand and is productive and adapted to the raising of cotton and cereal grains.

As a result of the treaty of 1818, the Chickasaw Indians sold their interest in the land. This treaty spurred interest from land speculators, especially those from North Carolina that fled to the Tennessee area by boat, wagon and foot after the Panic of 1819, thus leading to the migration of many Carolinians to the agriculturally rich West Tennessee.⁶ The trip from North Carolina took a month or more.⁷ This migration of families cultivated the land to be the thousands of acres of farmland we see today.

In 1819, Colonel Archibald Murphy of North Carolina sent Herndon Haralson to oversee his land grants in Madison County. Haralson was elected chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Madison County in 1821 and later moved to Haywood County after its establishment to take part in handling the county’s affairs.⁸ Haywood County was once part of Madison County to the east until the county was separated in a legislative act in 1823.⁹ At this time, Haywood County is named after Judge John Haywood from North Carolina.¹⁰

³ Brownsville-Haywood County Historical Society, *History of Haywood County Tennessee* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1989), 234.

⁴ Ibid

⁵ USGenWeb Archives online, *Historical Sketch of Haywood County*, May 1, 2013, <http://files.usgwarchives.net/tn/haywood/history/1872/westtenn/historic2onms.txt>

⁶ Ibid

⁷ USGenWeb Archives online, *A History of Haywood County*, April 30, 2013, <http://files.usgwarchives.net/tn/haywood/history/history.txt>

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Tennessee Library and Archives website. *THS Collection: “John Haywood (1762-1826) Papers (1768-1796)”*, April 30, 2012. <http://www.tn.gov/tsla/history/manuscripts/findingaids/th448.pdf>

In 1823, Haywood County was 575 square miles divided into 15 Civil Districts with the 11th-14th lying to the north of the Forked Deer River. In 1835, part of the county to the west was divided to create Lauderdale County.¹¹ In 1870, all districts to the north of the Forked Deer River were separated from Haywood County to create Crockett County. Today, Haywood County lies on the western slope of the plateau of West Tennessee, and is bounded on the north by Crockett County, the east by Madison County, the south by Hardeman and Fayette Counties, and the west by Tipton and Lauderdale Counties.¹²

Richard Nixon was one of the first in Haywood County in 1821. Soon after settlement, Nixon was appointed a justice of the peace and built one of the first log houses in the county, a building measuring 28 feet by 33 feet, which was used as the Court of Pleas and Quarterly.¹³ This court was the first organized in the county. It had jurisdiction over both civil and criminal cases.

Following early settlement, a legislative act provided that the county seat would need to be as centrally located as possible and at least 50 acres.¹⁴ Geographically located toward the center of Haywood County, Brownsville was selected as the county seat through a legislative act on October 16, 1824 and named after General Jacob Jennings Brown of Pennsylvania for his contributions in the War of 1812.¹⁵ General Brown was said to have had a trading post on the southeast corner of the town square even before the treaty with the Chickasaw Indians.¹⁶

On December 14, 1825, Thomas M. Johnson deeded 50 acres for the town of Brownsville for one dollar plus one town lot. The legislative act creating Brownsville as the county seat also provided that a commission was to be appointed to plan out the town, sell lots and erect public buildings. In 1824, taxes were levied as follows:

“County tax on land to be equal to the State tax; on free polls six and ¼ cents; on black polls, 12 1/2 cents; on pleasure carriages equal to 1/2 the State Tax.”¹⁷

¹¹ Brownsville-Haywood County Historical Society, *History of Haywood County Tennessee* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1989), 234.

¹² Bob Moses, Lynn Shaw, Walter Baird and Harrell Clement, *Haywood County, Tennessee* (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Company, 1998), 7.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ USGenWeb Archives online, *A History of Haywood County*, April 30, 2013, <http://files.usgwarchives.net/tn/haywood/history/history.txt>

¹⁵ Bob Moses, Lynn Shaw, Walter Baird and Harrell Clement, *Haywood County, Tennessee* (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Company, 1998), 7.

¹⁶ Brownsville-Haywood County Historical Society, *History of Haywood County Tennessee* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1989), 237.

¹⁷ USGenWeb Archives online, *A History of Haywood County*, April 30, 2013, <http://files.usgwarchives.net/tn/haywood/history/history.txt>

The sale of lots brought a total of \$11,000, a sum sufficient to erect public buildings. The lots sold high, purchased mostly by doctors, lawyers and the most valuable around the square, by merchants. ¹⁸

The town square took up 2 and 7/8 of an acre and nearly all roads were 90 feet wide; however, according to the act the town square was intended to be 4 acres.¹⁹ The town was one square mile and all the boundary streets were named Margin, i.e. North Margin, South Margin, East Margin and West Margin. Brownsville was later to be incorporated as a town in 1826.²⁰ In 1842, the town expanded to 1 mile equidistant from the Court House.²¹

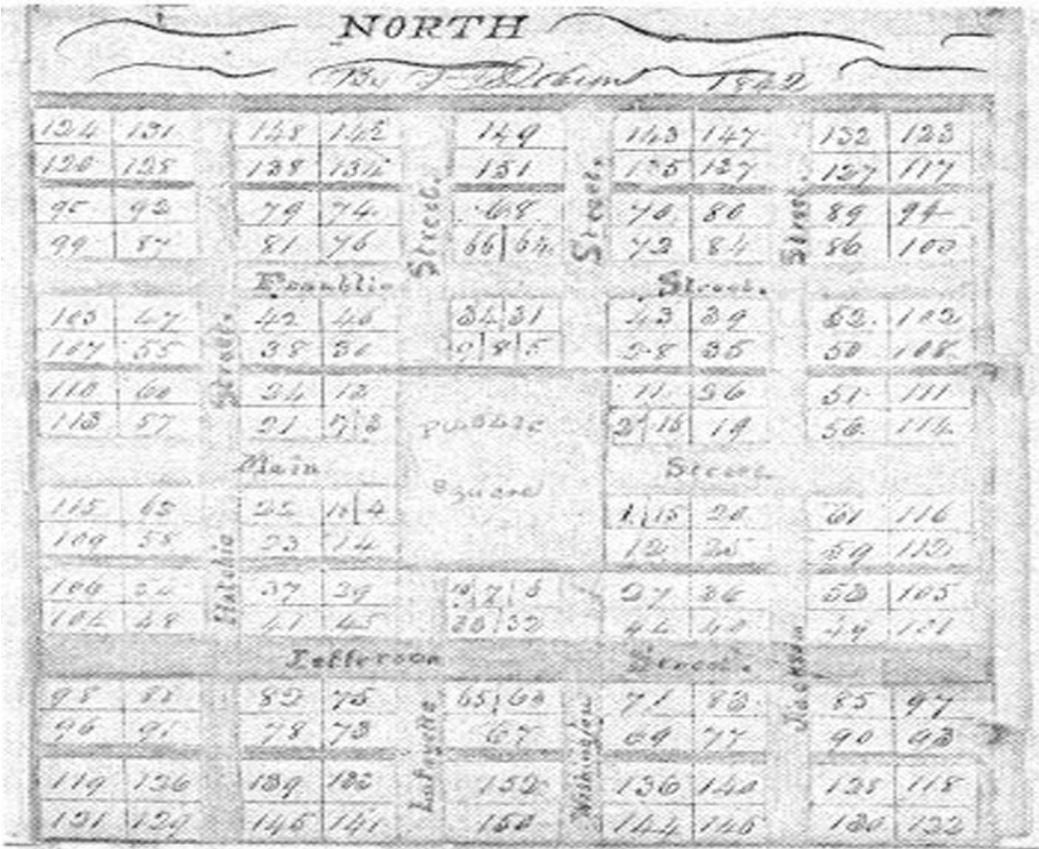


Figure 3: Map indicating Brownsville city expansion in 1842. Map from <http://www.tngenweb.org/haywoodphotosbmap.jpg>

¹⁸ The Brownsville-Haywood County Bicentennial Book Committee, Heart of the Tennessee Delta (Dixie Printing Company, 1996), 5.

¹⁹ USGenWeb Archives online, A History of Haywood County, April 30, 2013, <http://files.usgwarchives.net/tn/haywood/history/history.txt>

²⁰ Brownsville-Haywood County Historical Society, History of Haywood County Tennessee (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1989), 237.

²¹ Ibid

Due to the distance around the county to the city, many small communities were established such as: Dancyville, Hillville, Eureka, Eureka-ton, Union, Wellwood, Jones, Allens, Tabernacle, Johnson’s Grove, Bell Eagle, Rudolph, Forked Deer, Woodville, Nutbush Stanton, Wesley, Shepp and Keeling.²² Land owners built and maintained roads connecting Brownsville to the county lines. These roads were the only routes of transportation before the rail system was introduced in 1842 and the Stage Coach from Jackson to Memphis came through Denmark, Brownsville, Durhamville, Covington and Randolph in 1836.²³ The Hatchie and the Forked Deer Rivers were the only other forms of transportation. The Red Rover traveled up the Hatchie River and was one of the first steamboats to come to Haywood County.

In 1824, Haywood County census showed 265 families. By 1832, Brownsville had a population of 400.²⁴ The first lawyers to locate here were W. R. Hess and John W. Strother. The first physicians who settled here were William C Bruce, Johnson, Barbee, Dillard, Dorthel and Penn. The pioneer merchants were Hiram Bradford, Richard W. Nixon, Thomas Dobbins, James Smith, E.S. Tappan, Hubbard, J.R. Boyd, Francis S Cox, C. Guyer, L.R. Leonard, J.C. Jones, Valentine Sevier, Houston & Mulholland, W.E. Owen, R. W. Jones, M. & J.D. Ware and Wafford & Coleman.²⁵ Establishments in Brownsville during the early part of its settlement were, a cabinet maker, John Hardwick, 1831; silversmith and jeweler, W.J. Berson; carriage maker, C.W. Pracht; cotton gins, Mr. Farrington; stone cutter and marble, J.J. Crowley; sash and door factory, J.Eader; tailor, J. David McLeod; a brick factory, and a book store in 1857 on the west side of the square, E.W. Capell. The first newspaper printed in Brownsville was the Phoenix in 1837 owned by a Mr. Scott followed by Brownsville receiving telegraph service in 1848.

One prominent merchant was Hiram Bradford. Mr. Bradford bought one of the first lots on the town square where he erected a storeroom and a house. There was a large oak tree on this lot, which Bradford cut down and hand sawed into slabs for which he built his 12 foot by 14 foot store. Soon his place became the only store “where a yard of tape or paper of pins could be had between Jackson and Memphis.” Bradford was an enterprising man and next erected a saw mill (hand-driven).²⁶

²² Brownsville-Haywood County Historical Society, *History of Haywood County Tennessee* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1989), 234.

²³ USGenWeb Archives online, *A History of Haywood County*, April 30, 2013, <http://files.usgwarchives.net/tn/haywood/history/history.txt>

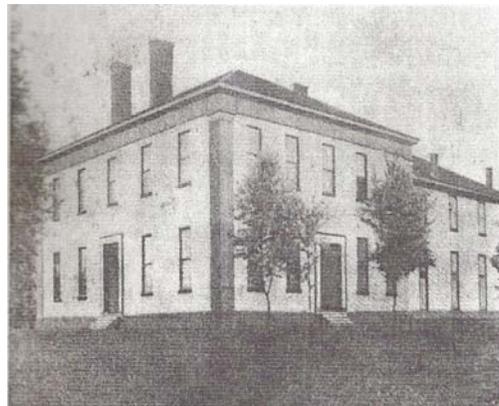
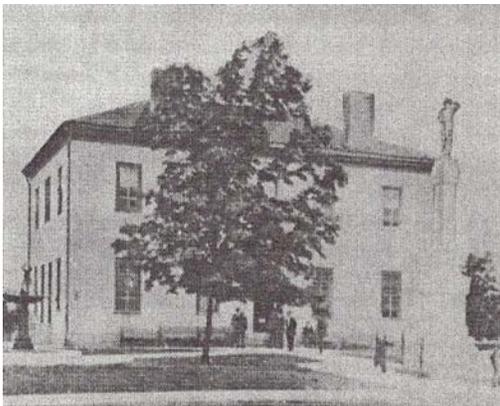
²⁴ U.S. Census Bureau State and County Quick Facts website, April 30, 2013 <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/47/47075.html>

²⁵ Brownsville-Haywood County Historical Society, *History of Haywood County Tennessee* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1989), 238.

²⁶ Ibid

Agriculture, especially cotton, quickly became the base of the economy for Haywood County. Cotton was introduced to the county in 1828. Shortly following, Hiram Bradford built the first cotton gin in the county. With access to two rivers and several county roads by wagon, Brownsville had adequate means to transport cotton products and other agricultural crops further boosting the local economy. By 1880, Haywood County ranked third in cotton production in the state.

In regards to the construction of buildings during this period, Richard Nixon built the first log cabin courthouse as previously discussed. Under the state constitution, circa 1834, magistrates were elected by the people; and the county court has held regular sessions ever since.²⁷ A second official building was built in 1826 in the town square for the cost of \$4,000 and later rebuilt in brick in 1845 with an additional west wing for the Supreme Court for the cost of \$12,000.²⁸ The first jail, “sixteen feet square in the clear,” was made of squared logs a foot thick, built in 1825 on Jackson Street opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church. The second jail was of brick built about 1832 but was burned in 1836, was rebuilt and burned again in 1850.²⁹



Far Left, Figure 4: Haywood County Courthouse Ca. 1910.

Left, Figure 5: Brownsville Baptist Female College pictured around 1885.

In addition to public buildings, schools were established fairly quickly after settlement along with which came educational facilities. All early established schools were subscription schools with a tuition averaging ten dollars per year.³⁰ Some of the early schools were Brownsville Academy, 1831; Brownsville Male Academy, 1835-36; Brownsville Female Institute (Presbyterian), 1842 and Brownsville Baptist Female College, 1851. In the late 1890's, Dunbar School was built for African American children. Other schools included Union Academy and Wesleyan Female College.³¹ Public schools were not available in the area until 1897.

²⁷ Emma Nunn, Haywood County, Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture online, April 30, 2013
<http://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=615>

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ Ibid

³⁰ USGenWeb Archives online, Schools of Haywood County TN, April 30, 2013,
<http://files.usgwarchives.net/tn/haywood/history/schools.txt>

³¹ Brownsville-Haywood County Historical Society, History of Haywood County Tennessee (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1989), 238.

“Under the free school system, the following statistics are given for Haywood County for the year ending June 30, 1885 - Number of schools - white, 40; colored, 57; Teachers employed: white - males 19, females 20; colored - males 39, females 16. Scholastic population - white-males 1,369, females 1,348; colored - males 3,083, females 2,983. Number of pupils enrolled during the year: white - males 671, females 695; colored - males 1,480; females, 1,505.”³²

The Brownsville Baptist Female College closed and later reopened as Haywood County High School in 1911. It operated as Haywood County High School until 1970 with desegregation in schools and a newly constructed High School complex located on the north side of Brownsville. The old high school is now used as the Haywood County Museum and is the anchor property of the College Hill Historic District added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

Religious buildings were also very important to this community as there were 8 denominations represented in Brownsville: Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Catholic, etc., The Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian established congregations in Brownsville between 1831 -1833 with the Episcopalian congregation following in 1834. The Catholic congregation was established circa 1870. During the late 19th century to the mid-20th century, Brownsville had a strong Jewish community. This community established their own temple, Temple Adas Israel in 1882.³³ The First Methodist Church was the first brick building in Brownsville erected in 1831. Of these religious institutions, Temple Adas Israel and Christ Episcopal Church are now individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Left, Figure 6: Temple Adas Israel located on North Washington Ave.

Right, Figure 7: First erected First Methodist Church pictured around 1876 before burning in 1898.



32 USGenWeb Archives online, Schools of Haywood County TN, April 30, 2013, <http://files.usgwarchives.net/tn/haywood/history/schools.txt>

33 Emma Nunn, Haywood County, Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture online, April 30, 2013 <http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=615>

In conjunction with town development, the Brownsville economy began to boom as well. Following Hiram Bradford, Thomas Bond and his family settled in Haywood County from North Carolina in 1836 and “built one of the greatest fortunes in Tennessee” by the cultivation of its soil. He owned and operated his own steamboat to carry supplies and his cotton products and became the largest taxpayer in the county before and after the Civil War.³⁴ He also had a hand in the establishment of the Agriculture and Mechanical Association formed in 1853.³⁵ Cotton farming was primarily operated by slave labor until the Civil War broke out. Mr. Bond himself had brought over 500 slaves with him to Haywood County. In 1846, the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad (now the Louisville and Nashville Railroad) was brought through Brownsville allowing an additional route for transporting goods, as well as carrying passengers.



Figure 8: Brownsville Train Depot razed in 1974.
<http://tngenweb.org/haywood/photos/depot.jpg>

Soon after the agricultural and economic boom in Brownsville, Civil War broke out in 1861. Brownsville became an “armed camp” following suit of every other county seat in Tennessee.³⁶ During war time, Brownsville business became practically extinct. Merchants closed up and farmers ceased to cultivate crops. The city had casualties just like all other counties in Tennessee; however, many of the buildings located in Haywood County and Brownsville were spared.³⁷ Following the end of the Civil War

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ Brownsville-Haywood County Historical Society, *History of Haywood County Tennessee* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1989), 236.

³⁶ The Brownsville-Haywood County Bicentennial Book Committee, *Heart of the Tennessee Delta* (Dixie Printing Company, 1996), 3.

³⁷ Ibid, 4

in 1865, money was scarce, but merchants began reopening their stores and many farmers began to cultivate the surrounding fertile soil. The Reconstruction period took very little time in Brownsville. The first bank, Brownsville Savings Bank, was organized during this time in 1869. By the 1870s, the economy in Brownsville began to thrive once again and the population of Haywood County reached 25,094. However, tragedy struck Brownsville once again with the Yellow Fever Epidemic in 1878. The disease inhibited economic growth, forcing many businesses close their doors and took the lives of more than 300 residents.³⁸

Towards the end of the 19th century, Robert Bond owned the Brownsville Cotton Oil & Ice Co., as well as the Electric Light and Power Plant. To celebrate the establishment of the Gas Works Company, the city streets of Brownsville were illuminated by gas by 1872 for the entire month of August.³⁹ Also in 1872, a cotton factory known as Brownsville Manufacturing Company, was organized and underwritten by James A. Rogers, President, James Bond, A.H. Bradford, James D. Read, H.L. Taylor, and James A. Wilder. They employed over 120 people, mostly women. The factory burned and was not rebuilt. Other prominent companies established themselves in Brownsville years following the Civil War. Of these companies was Mr. Edward Sturdivant, who came to Haywood County from Virginia and brought with him his wife's family's recipe for Old Brunswick Stew in 1849. He built a Stew Factory on Wilson just north of Margin. In 1918, his son Franklin commercialized on the product. In the 1940s the recipe was sold to Kelly's Foods in Jackson.⁴⁰

There was plenty of entertainment in Brownsville following the Civil War through the turn of the century. First, the settlers were very patriotic and regularly had drills for the Militia on the Muster grounds (where the water tank now stands). Grown men played marbles.⁴¹ Also, they chose a May Queen, had grand concerts, parades, balls and circuses. At one time, Brownsville was known as the cultural center of West Tennessee. Before the turn of the century, Brownsville had an Opera House. It was a large commodious building with a spacious auditorium, a balcony and moveable seats, a large stage and dressing rooms. Not only were local programs and talent shows held here, but many traveling companies would play in Memphis and then come to Brownsville to perform at the Opera House. All of the big dances were held here and people would arrive by train to attend special events. The Opera House burned as a result of a fire in a restaurant around the corner in 1931.⁴²

³⁸ The Brownsville-Haywood County Bicentennial Book Committee, *Heart of the Tennessee Delta* (Dixie Printing Company, 1996), 7.

³⁹ USGenWeb Archives online, *Historical Sketch of Haywood County*, May 1, 2013, <http://files.usgwarchives.net/tn/haywood/history/1872/westtenn/historic2onms.txt>

⁴⁰ Brownsville-Haywood County Historical Society, *History of Haywood County Tennessee* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1989), 237.

⁴¹ *Ibid*

⁴² *Ibid*, 238.

The turn of the century was a period of rapid growth in industry and innovation. The period brought a major improvements to cities across the United States and Brownsville was not excluded. Improvements included new building technologies, mechanization in various industries and dramatic development in transportation.

The Haywood County Bank opened in 1902 later becoming the First National Bank and now is First State Bank, Union Planters Corporation.⁴³ The States Democrat established in 1886 and Graphic established in 1899, merged in 1900 to become the States Graphic.⁴⁴ The States Graphic is the local newspaper still operating today. In 1909, Andrew Carnegie donated \$7,500 for a free public library. On August 1, 1910, the city bought the Old Sevier property on West Main (where the library still stands) from W.R. Bullifin for \$800. The library restroom was the first public restroom in Brownsville.⁴⁵ Brownsville gained its first United States Post Office in 1931, which still stands today as a furniture store. City development improvements included sewers and sidewalks introduced in the 1930s through the WPA program.⁴⁶ The entire city received gas in 1934 and electrification reached the county by 1936.⁴⁷



Figure 9: Brownsville Baptist Church and Carnegie Library located on West Main Street (1911).

A 1923 description of Haywood County took note of the local fertile soil suitable for crop diversification; In addition to cotton, crops included fruit, corn, soybean and livestock. The development of new breeds in livestock, as well as crops, was being encouraged by the State Agricultural Extension Agency. The shift in demographics opened the door for the instruction of progressive farming practices, including

⁴³ The Brownsville-Haywood County Bicentennial Book Committee, Heart of the Tennessee Delta (Dixie Printing Company, 1996), 6.

⁴⁴ Brownsville-Haywood County Historical Society, History of Haywood County Tennessee (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1989), 237.

⁴⁵ Ibid, 238.

⁴⁶ Ibid

⁴⁷ Emma Nunn, Haywood County, Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture online, April 30, 2013 <http://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=615>

erosion prevention, lime application, crop rotation, specialty crops and development in breeding livestock. Farm labor was the primary occupation until World War II, when mechanized farming equipment was introduced revolutionizing agricultural practices, especially the introduction of gas-powered tractors in the 1940s. The Wells Lamont Glove Company established a factory in Brownsville in the 1930s boosting the manufacturing industry and economy. The factory mostly employed women until it closed in 1984.⁴⁸

During the 1920s, road conditions across the south improved dramatically. In 1922, Tennessee maintained only 244 miles of road. By 1926, Governor Austin Peay's emphasis on funding road development resulted in the improvement of a 6000-mile system of state roads. One of these roads was the Memphis-Bristol Highway completed in 1926, directly connecting Brownsville to surrounding cities; about the same time the Greyhound Bus Station was built.⁴⁹



Above, Figure 10: South Court Square looking East (ac. 1950).



Right, Figure 11: Map of Haywood County drawn ca. 1930s.

As part of the Interstate system development under President Dwight D. Eisenhower, route I-40 became one of the longest traveled highways with the system connecting North Carolina and California. Tennessee has the most miles of this route within the state at 455 miles long which was completed in the mid-1960s.⁵⁰ Part of I-40 connects Nashville to Memphis and runs 5 miles directly south of

⁴⁸ Ibid

⁴⁹ Ibid

⁵⁰ Tammy Sellers, Tennessee Department of Transportation, Interstate Highway System, Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture online, August 21, 2013

<http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=687>

Brownsville bringing many travelers and transporters through the city to connect to surrounding cities. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad continued to act as a means of transportation carrying freight as well as passengers until 1968, when passenger trains ceased through Brownsville; the train depot was later razed in 1974; however, the railroad is still used today as means of transporting goods and materials through CSX.⁵¹

Historically, Haywood County had one of the largest ratios of slaves to owners. Many of these slaves stayed and worked on the farms as sharecroppers or tenant farmers after the Civil War.⁵² For this reason, African Americans are to this day the majority demographic in Brownsville at 60%. African Americans of Haywood County display influences today from their slavery roots through their legacy of musicians, educators and businesses.⁵³ Discrimination, however, was fueled and hardened as the turn of the century progressed. African American participation in WWII, along with the persistence of several African American scholars, brought about a social change in the United States leading to the Civil Rights movement.

Much like the rest of the United States, the Civil Rights struggle of the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s created turmoil for African Americans in Haywood County. Like many African Americans throughout the South, they fought for the right to vote. African Americans were generally not permitted to enter white owned businesses, use public restrooms, public water fountains and some transportation. The Klu Klux Klan had a strong presence in West Tennessee, burning crosses and burning the homes of those who were open about their desire to vote. Many African Americans were beaten and some even killed during this period. Families were often displaced from the farms they worked on due to the farm owners learning of their desire to vote. Fayette County south of Brownsville is historically known for its development of “Tent City” where displaced African American families sought refuge.



Figure 12: Fayette County ‘s Tent City was built on land owned by Shephard Towles. A white merchant, whose name is kept secret to this day, donated the tents.

http://orig.jacksonsun.com/civilrights/sec4_tent_city.shtml

⁵¹ Brownsville-Haywood County Historical Society, *History of Haywood County Tennessee* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1989), 235.

⁵² Emma Nunn, *Haywood County, Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* online, April 30, 2013 <http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=615>

⁵³ Norris, Sharon, *Black America Series: Haywood County, TN* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2000), 7.

Brownsville had certain restrictions in regards to African American rights. African Americans were only permitted to shop downtown Brownsville on Saturdays and were required to be off the streets by 10 p.m.⁵⁴ Police officers would stand at the courthouse and blow a fog horn to enforce the curfew. African American residents of Brownsville recall the times when the courthouse would set fans outside and blow pepper in their direction to deter them from entering to vote.⁵⁵ Many African Americans took control of their own economy in the 1950s by developing a commercial district on Jefferson Street just south of the downtown square. Development of businesses, churches, houses and schools progressed along Jefferson Street to Anderson Ave. through the 1960s.



Left, Figure 13: African American business district located on Jefferson Street.

Right, Figure 14: First day blacks were allowed to vote at the Haywood County Courthouse (1963).



In regards to African American education, The Freedman School for Blacks was established as part of the Freedman Bureau following the Civil War. Following the Freedman School, the previously discussed Dunbar School, a public school for African American children was established in 1890. The Dunbar School was located on Jefferson Street and later burned in 1919. A new facility was built in its place and operated as the Brownsville Training School until it closed and reopened as Carver High School in 1950 and operated as an all-African American high school until 1970 with the desegregation of schools and the opening of the new Haywood County High School.

Following the Civil Rights movement, Brownsville's population began to level off and industry in agriculture continued to expand. In 2010 Brownsville's population registered at 10,292.⁵⁶ Today, agriculture is still the largest industry in Brownsville's economy. Haywood County grows more cotton than any other county in Tennessee. In 2007, Haywood County produced close to 110,000 bales of cotton and cultivated closed to 58,000 acres.⁵⁷

⁵⁴ Ibid, 9.

⁵⁵ Carrie Parker, interview by Denise Gallagher, Elma Ross Public Library, August 13, 2013

⁵⁶ U.S. Census Bureau State and County Quick Facts website, April 30, 2013

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/47/47075.html>

⁵⁷ Haywood County, City of Brownsville Tennessee Website, August 21, 2013

<http://www.haywoodcountybrownsville.com/Brownsville/BusinessAndIndustry.aspx>

Art and heritage tourism is becoming another significant component of Haywood County and Brownsville's economy. Today, we can see several museums and tribute highways to famous musicians such as Tina Turner, Sleepy John Estes and Hammie Nixon. Another point of interest is "The Mindfield" located off West Main Street. The Mindfield is a multi-faceted metalwork sculpture created by local artist Billy Tripp. Tripp began this expanding artistic monument in 1989 as a life's work. He has since dedicated the structure to his deceased parents and continues to add to it each year. The significant piece of artwork not only dominates much of the tree line within Brownsville, but also brings tourists from around the world to visit his work. The Mindfield is an aspect of local folk art of which the City of Brownsville should continue to follow and later include in the future development of tourism planning.



Figure 15: The Mindfield created by local artist Billy Tripp. <https://sites.google.com/site/billytripp/>

Section IV: Evaluation of Surveyed Properties

Current National Register Listed Properties:

The City of Brownsville has three individual sites and one historic district listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These sites are located primarily north of the commercial downtown area with areas of historic significance that encompass architecture, transportation, historic events, commerce and industry, agriculture and significant persons. All of the individual sites remain intact. The historic district, however, has had non-contributing infill placed sporadically within the district throughout the last half of the 20th century. During this survey, the individual National Register listed sites were assessed and updated photos were included in the final documents submitted to the Tennessee Historical Commission. The historic district properties were updated with photographs of the properties previously surveyed and on file at the Tennessee Historical Commission. All unsurveyed sites were photographed and a THC form was filled out.

These individually listed properties consist of (1) Temple Adas Israel located on North Washington Ave., (2) Zion Church, now known as Christ Episcopal Church, also located on North Washington Ave. and the (3) Joshua K. Hutchison House located on N. Church Ave. The College Hill Historic District is located west of these properties along Main Street and College Street.



Temple Adas Israel:

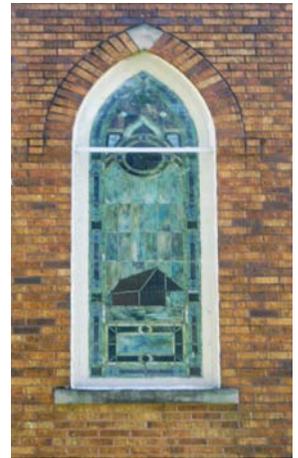
Figure 16: Map indicating the location of Brownsville individually listed National Register properties.

Temple Adas Israel (HD00002) is located on the southwest corner of N. Washington Ave. and E. College St. The Jewish community of Brownsville was founded in 1860, when Joe Sternberg emigrated from Germany to Brownsville and brought with him a century old Torah. The Adas Israel congregation then established themselves in 1867 and gathered for worship in member homes. The congregation built the Temple Adas Israel in 1882 which was originally a small wooden structure. In 1920, the temple underwent a major renovation including adding a brick veneer exterior, the rostrum was enlarged, an organ system was installed and the stained glass seen today was added as a memorial to the founding congregation.⁵⁸



Left, Figure 17: Temple Adas Israel (2013).

Right, Figure 18: Stained glass added to the temple ca. 1915.

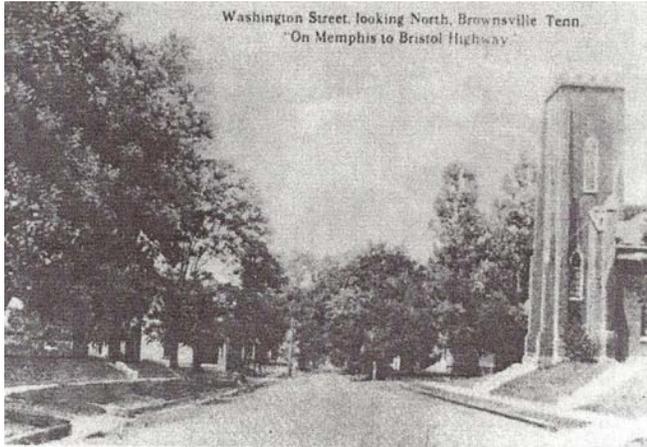


The temple is a single story, rectangular plan, framed Gothic Revival style influenced brick veneer synagogue. The church has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles and has a parapet with stone coping. The exterior is of brick with a continuous brick foundation covered with stucco and one exterior end brick chimney. The main (E) façade has a protruding vestibule with original, paired, wood panel doors with lancet stained glass transom, concrete Star of David above and diamond stained glass window above still. The main façade also has two symmetrically placed, circular, stained glass clerestory windows. Each corner of the exterior is flanked with stacked buttresses. The north and south elevations have four lancet, stained glass windows with keystones in brickwork and three enclosed, rectangular clerestory windows. The rear (W) elevation has a central protruding bay and two original wood panels, exit doors.

Zion Church – Christ Episcopal Church

⁵⁸ National Register of Historic Places, Temple Adas Israel, Brownsville, Haywood, Tennessee, National Register #79002445.

Zion Church (HD00003) is located on the southeast corner of N Washington Ave and E College St. Reverend Thomas Wright and Reverend John Chilton organized Zion Church in 1832.⁵⁹ Reverend Chilton was the first ordained Episcopal priest in Tennessee. The congregation held services at Haywood County Courthouse until the church was erected. Construction began in 1854, but was not complete until 1858 due to funding restrictions.⁶⁰



Above, Figure 19: Postcard with a view of N Washington Ave, Zion Church pictured in foreground (1922).



Right, Figure 20: Christ Episcopal Church (2013).

The church is a one story, rectangular plan, Gothic Revival style influenced brick veneer church. The church has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles and battlements around the bell tower, which is flanked by setback buttresses. While the church was constructed by 1858, the dominant front tower we see today was not erected until 1868. The exterior is of brick with a continuous brick, stucco covered foundation and three interior end brick chimneys. The main (W) façade has a central bay, vestibule with the original, paired wood panel doors and a stained glass, lancet style transom. A stone cross is located above the transom window. The bell tower has lancet arched louvers on all sides. The north and south elevations have 5 bays, stepped buttresses and original, double hung, 9/9 glass and wood lancet arched windows. The vestry room in the rear was built in 1874, but was torn down in 1969 to make room for the parsonage addition attached to rear (East) elevation as seen today. The parsonage has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, brick exterior and a continuous brick foundation. The main (N) façade has a one story, central bay, entry porch with a brick, Tudor arch flanked by stepped buttresses; similar to what is seen on the main church building. The main entrance has the original wood panel door. The windows are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass doors.

Joshua K. Hutchison House

⁵⁹ National Register of Historic Places, Zion Church, Brownsville, Haywood, Tennessee, National Register #78002601.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

The Joshua K. Hutchison House (HD00586) is located on the southeast corner of N. Church Ave. and E. College St. It was built in 1868 by Joshua K. Hutchison and his wife, Isabella Seymour Hutchison with an inheritance given to Isabella by her father.⁶¹ Mr. Hutchison was a captain in the Confederate Army and returned to Brownsville to aid in handling the Seymour cotton plantation.⁶² The house being constructed of brick, especially directly after the Civil War was a great symbol and testament to the wealth of the Hutchison family. A majority of buildings built of brick at the time in Brownsville were public or commercial buildings.

The house is a two story, central hall, Greek Revival style influenced framed dwelling built in 1868. The house has a gabled ell roof of metal sheeting, brick exterior, a continuous brick foundation and two interior end brick chimneys. The main (W) façade is five bays wide with a central bay, two story pediment portico supported by 4 wood, Doric columns. The cornice has dentils and S-curve brackets. The 2nd floor of the portico has a balcony with decorative wooden balustrade. The main entrance has original, paired wood panel doors with original three-light, glass and wood transom. The windows are original, double hung, 4/4 wood and glass with a rounded top sash. According to 1988, National Register Nomination, the gabled L on the rear (W) elevation is original to the plan.



Figure 21: Joshua K. Hutchison / Elcan House (2013).

College Hill Historic District

⁶¹ National Register of Historic Places, Joshua K. Hutchison House, Brownsville, Haywood, Tennessee, National Register #88001022.

⁶² Ibid.

The College Hill Historic District is named so for the Haywood County Museum complex located on the west edge of the district. The Haywood County Museum is significant to Brownsville for its past uses.⁶³ The building's original use was the Brownsville Baptist Female College established in 1851. The school was later renamed and used as Haywood County High School in 1911 and used as such until desegregation in schools in 1970. The district was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 due to its inventory of architectural structures as well as the leading citizens of Brownsville who resided there. At the time of nomination, the district boundaries were justified as a combination of strong architectural cohesiveness and neighborhood feeling.⁶⁴ The district is bounded by College Street to the north, Grand Ave. to the West, Margin Street to the south and Russell Ave. to the east. There are 83 buildings, 1 vacant lot and 1 cemetery included within the district boundary. According to the nomination form, only 8 to 10 percent of the buildings within the district were considered non-contributing.

The period of significance for this district ranges from 1850s to the 1950s; however, many of the more prominent structures in the district were built before the turn of the 20th century with varying architectural styles from Greek Revival to Tudor. These prominent buildings were home to several of Brownsville's significant citizens for their contribution to the city's historic settlement and economic development. Family names include Bond, Thornton, Bomer, Thomas, Folk, Anderson, etc. These families brought with them significance in politics and government, agriculture, educational, law and literature.⁶⁵

The College Hill Historic District was listed on the National Register in 1980. For purposes of this survey, the surveyors re-photographed all structures within the district. Many of these structures had been previously surveyed and placed on file with the Tennessee Historical Commission; however, many structures were not registered with THC. Therefore, photographs and THC forms were compiled for each undocumented structure that had contributing characteristics.

The following examples are a select few existing properties in the College Hill Historic District that have been re-photographed for survey purposes.

Bond-Livingston-Tripp House – 420 W. Main Street

⁶³ National Register of Historic Places, College Hill Historic District, Brownsville, Haywood, Tennessee, National Register #80003834.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

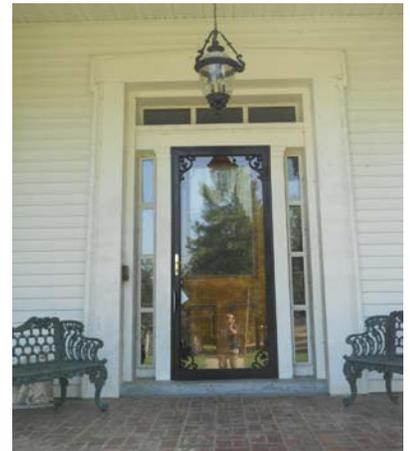
⁶⁵ Ibid.

The Bond-Livingston-Tripp house was built ca. 1830 with construction dates ranging from 1824-1835. Originally built and owned by Thomas Bond, this house is a two story, rectangular plan, Greek Revival style framed dwelling. The house has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles with dentil moulding along the cornice, vinyl siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and two exterior end brick chimneys. The main (N) façade has a two story, full width portico with a central, gabled pediment all supported by round, vinyl, doric style columns. The 2nd story balcony has a decorative iron balustrade and an original wood panel door, original three-light sidelights and four-light transom. The main entrance is the original single light and wood panel entry door with original three-light sidelights and four-light transom with Greek revival style casement around the entry. Windows are original 6/9 wood and glass windows. The west elevation has a one story, five-sided canted bay window and a secondary entrance with an octagonal entry portico supported by round, doric style columns. There is a one story, gabled roof addition at the rear of the house. A ca. 1990 rectangular plan outbuilding is located in the rear as well. There is a two car garage and pool house with a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, double hung, 6/6 vinyl windows, vinyl siding and a poured concrete foundation. The house was owned by Judge Livingston following the Bond family and then purchased by the Tripp family who completed the renovation and additions we see today. The alterations include the entire front portico as well as the vinyl siding replaced in 1986 and an added master bath and the kitchen moved in 1984.



Left, Figure 22: Bond-Livingston-Tripp House (2013).

Right, Figure 23: Original entry door and surround of the Bond-Livingston-Tripp House (2013).



Bond-Whitehall-Estes-Stark House – 727 W. Main Street

The Bond-Whitehall-Estes-Stark House was built in 1868. Originally built and owned by Katherine Bond, this house is a two story, square plan, Greek Revival style framed dwelling. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles and curved brackets in the eaves, weatherboard siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and two interior end brick chimneys. The main (S) façade has a two story, partial width portico with a flat roof supported by octagonal, wooden columns on brick piers. The 2nd story balcony has the original, single light and wood panel door with original three-light sidelights and transom. The main entrance is the original wood panel door with original three-light sidelights and transom. The windows on the first floor are the original floor to ceiling, double hung, 6/9 wood and glass windows flanking the main entrance. All other windows are the original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. This house remained in the Bond-Estes family until 1980. During that time a shed roof addition was put on the rear of the house. In 1980, the Stark family purchased the property and tore off the addition later to add a hipped roof addition in 2006 which now contains a sitting room, bath, kitchen and porch. The outbuilding is a two bay car garage built in 2005. This garage has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding exterior and a poured concrete foundation.



Left, Figure 24: Bond-Whitehall-Estes-Stark House (2013).

Above, Figure 25: East elevation of the Bond-Whitehall-Estes-Stark House (2013).

Bond-Berson-Hooper House – 843 W. Main Street

The Bond-Berson-Hooper House was built in 1850. James Bond purchased the land for the property in 1847. He then built the house in 1850 for his 5th child from his second marriage, Penelope as a wedding present for her marriage to Calvin W. Harbert. This house is a two story, square plan, Greek Revival influenced framed dwelling in the raised cottage style. The house has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles with one, central gabled dormer, weatherboard siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and two interior central brick chimneys with chimney pots. The main façade has a one story, partial width entry porch with a flat roof supported by square wooden columns. Porch details include spindle friezes and a wooden balustrade. The main entrance is the original single light and wood panel door with original three-light sidelights and transom. The main entry also has original screen door. The windows are the original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. The window in the central gable dormer is a Gothic style trefoil wood and glass window. Penelope and Calvin's only daughter, Narcessa inherited the house when she married Henry Van Berson in 1874. The house remained in the "Bond" family until 1973 when the Hooper family purchased the property. The Hooper family began restoring the house at that time and have owned the house ever since. Alterations to the house include a new roof structure for support, removal of one chimney, upstairs reopened with an added bath and playroom, remodeled kitchen and canted bay window located on the west elevation with 24 light and 6/6 vinyl windows, gabled ell addition with one interior central brick chimney, front porch repainted and repaired, T-shaped two car garage attached to the rear addition in place of the property's original privy and cook house and finally, an L-shaped glass-enclosed porch was added on the east side of the garage addition.



Left, Figure 26: Bond-Berson-Hooper House (2013).

Right, Figure 27: Original entry door and surround of the Bond-Berson-Hooper House (2013).



Thomas-Harper-Sellari House – 251 N. Grand Ave.

The Thomas-Harper-Sellari House was built in 1857. This house is a two story, rectangular plan, vernacular style framed dwelling with Greek Revival and Victorian style influence. This house has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles with triangular dentils in the cornice and triangle brackets in the eaves, weatherboard siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and two exterior end brick chimneys. The main façade (E) has a two story, full width portico with a flat roof and central, gabled pediment supported by wooden, turned posts. The first and second story of the porch has Victorian style drip pendants and brackets with a decorative wooden balustrade at the 2nd floor balcony. The first and second floor also has an entry door with the original single light and wood panel door with Greek Revival style surround. The main entry has the original single light and wood panel entry door also with the Greek Revival style surround. The Greek Revival style surrounds were added ca. 1880. The windows are the original, floor to ceiling, double hung, 2/2 wood and glass windows on the 1st floor and original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows on the 2nd floor. The Spencer-Thomas family purchased this house around the turn of the century at which time it was said that the interior had a double staircase, one for boys and one for girls, running up to the 2nd floor and divided by a wall. The south elevation has a ca. 1920 screened in porch with a flat roof supported by supported wooden posts. There is a ca. 1990 four-bay carport located in the rear with a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding exterior and a poured concrete foundation.



Left, Figure 28: Thomas-Harper-Sellari House (2013).

Above, Figure 29: Original entry door and surround of the Thomas-Harper-Sellari House (2013).

Oakwood Cemetery

There is little history written about Oakwood Cemetery due to a fire at the courthouse records room which held a vast majority of the written history of Brownsville so it is unclear as to how the cemetery got its name.⁶⁶ Most of the existing history is told through its monuments.

What is known is that Oakwood Cemetery is the main city cemetery and has several burial plots for many of Brownsville's settlers and prominent families. Joseph Wingate Folk is buried in Oakwood Cemetery. Folk grew up in Brownsville and went on to serve as Governor of Missouri from 1905-1909. Many of the headstones have burial dates beginning in the mid-1840s. The cemetery lot lines were expanded to what they are today in 1880.⁶⁷ Several small children are buried here as well as many of the victims of the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1878. It is recorded that several victims of the epidemic were buried in an unmarked mass grave due to the limited workforce to bury each victim individually.⁶⁸ The property was maintained by the Oakwood Cemetery Association from 1909 to 1925; an association which members could receive plots and maintain the grounds.⁶⁹ Eventually maintenance was taken over by the City of Brownsville.



Figure 30: Burial plot of Joseph W Folk (2013).



Figure 31: Area view of Oakwood Cemetery (2013).

There are several cemetery themes displayed on headstones throughout the cemetery. These symbols include: the lamb under the weeping willow, clasped hands, various lilies, the broken branch, the arch, the angel, the dove, drapery, hands reaching, the obelisk and the urn. Several headstones have

66 The Brownsville-Haywood County Bicentennial Book Committee, *Heart of the Tennessee Delta* (Dixie Printing Company, 1996), 121.

67 National Register of Historic Places, College Hill Historic District, Brownsville, Haywood, Tennessee, National Register #80003834.

68 The Brownsville-Haywood County Bicentennial Book Committee, *Heart of the Tennessee Delta* (Dixie Printing Company, 1996), 121.

69 *Ibid*, 122.

affiliation markings such as the Star of David for Jewish affiliation and the square and compass signifying affiliation with the Freemasons.



Figure 32: Broken branch (2013).



Figure 33: Draped Urn (2013).



Figure 34: The Arch (2013).



Figure 35: A child's plot (2013).



Figure 36: Clasped Hands (2013).



Figure 37: Obelisk(2013).



Figure 38: Weeping Willow (2013).



Figure 39: The Angel (2013).

Another very common headstone design seen throughout Oakwood Cemetery are those with affiliation to the Woodmen of the World (WOW). WOW is a fraternal benefit society that was founded in 1890 and often operated in secrecy.⁷⁰ A benefit to being a member of this club was the organizations funding and creation of distinct headstones for deceased members. This program became too costly and was discontinued in the 1920s.⁷¹ The tree stump is a dominate theme in Woodmen of the World headstones. Symbols used in conjunction with the tree stump consist of: axes, leaves, stones and scrolls all with the WOW logo placed at the top.

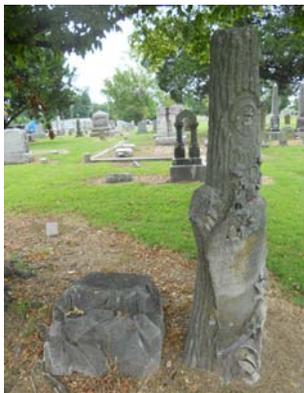


Figure 40 & 41: Examples of headstones created by the Woodmen of the World (2013).



⁷⁰ Susie Williams, Woodmen of the World, Rootsweb by Ancestry.com online, August 26, 2013 <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~okbits/swilliams.html>

⁷¹ Ibid.

Potentially Eligible Properties:

An important goal of the survey project was the evaluation of buildings for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This evaluation was conducted on an individual basis at each survey site, as well as with consideration for possible inclusion in a district. Out of the 434 properties surveyed for this project, 4 individual properties and 3 historic districts are being proposed for possible listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The following is a list of the potential properties:

Individual Properties:

The Carnegie Library (Chamber of Commerce) – 121 W. Main Street , HD00499
 Spencer Medical Clinic – 107 N. Lafayette Avenue, HD01891
 Esso Gas Station (Baxter Graphics) – 41 N. Washington Avenue, HD00777
 Wood Anderson Thompson House – 1208 E. Main Street, HD01733

Historic Districts:

Expansion of College Hill Historic District
 North Washington/East College Historic District
 Downtown Commercial Historic District
 Civil Rights Historic District

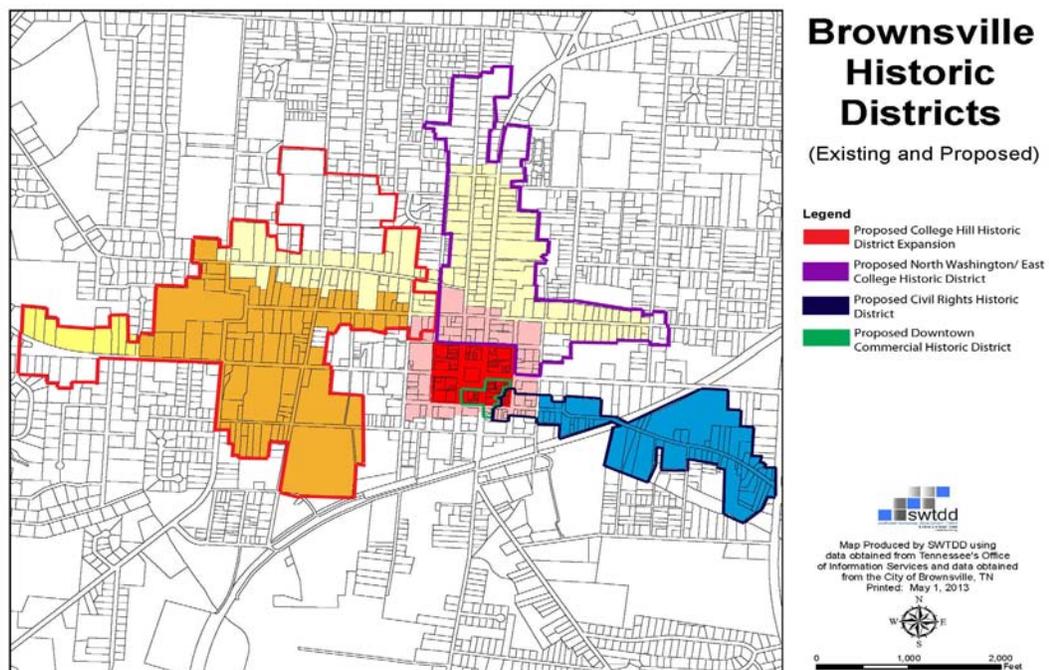


Figure 42: Proposed Historic Districts Map also see Appendix B.

The Carnegie Library (Chamber of Commerce) – 121 W. Main Street , HD00499

Andrew Carnegie, a turn of the century industrialist and philanthropist, donated close to 40 million dollars to build approximately 1,679 libraries across the United States between 1880-1920.⁷² While many private or elite organizations developed their own libraries up the late 19th century, this group of libraries was one of the first library systems that allowed for public education through reading with an extensive resource collection. Brownsville has one of these select libraries.

Located on the northeast corner of E. Main Street and S. Russell Ave., the Carnegie Library building is a library building built in 1909 with Art Deco style influence. Andrew Carnegie donated \$7,500 to fund construction of the building. It has a flat roof with a brick parapet, brick exterior and a continuous brick foundation. The main (S) façade has a recessed stepped façade with a decorative stone cornice around the entire building. The furthest protruding brick projections have Art Deco style stonework and a rectangular wood and glass casement window. The main entrance is the original full light wood and glass door with full light, wood and glass sidelights and two-light wood and glass transom. The windows are the original cottage style with two fixed lights. This building operated as the city library and was the first public restroom in Brownsville. In 1957, the library was added to the Tennessee regional library system at which time it was named Brownsville-Haywood County Library. In 1992, the library closed due to a new library being built. One year later the building was restored and now houses the city Chamber of Commerce. This building may be potentially eligible under Criterion A for its significance in education and social history as Carnegie libraries represented a movement in history toward “free” public education and access to educational resources and it may be eligible under Criterion C for its architecture.



Figure 42: Carnegie Library (Chamber of Commerce) 121 E. Main Street (2013).

⁷² National Park Service online, Carnegie Libraries: The Future Made Bright, September 9, 2013, <http://www.nps.gov/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/50carnegie/50carnegie.htm>

Spencer Medical Clinic – 107 N. Lafayette Avenue, HD01891

Located on the northwest corner of Franklin St. and N. Lafayette Ave., the Spencer Medical Clinic was constructed in 1938 by Dr. Hayes. It is a one story, irregular shaped, commercial building constructed in the International style. It has a flat roof with a brick parapet, brick exterior and a continuous brick foundation. The main (E) façade has a protruding central bay with recessed entry flanked by glass block walls. The main entry are paired, ca. 1980, full-light and aluminum frame doors. The windows are all original, casement, ten-light metal and glass windows. Each corner of the building has a wraparound glass block window. Glass block was often used after the 1930s due to the advancement in mass production. The building operated as a doctor's office and clinic offering service similar to a hospital. The back of the building was the home of the physician and his family. In the mid 1940s, the building was bought by Dr. Welch and his young wife. They moved to Brownsville from Savannah, Georgia and he kept an office in the front of the building while living with his family in the back, later to close down the clinic portion of the building. In the 1970s, the building was sold to Dr. Spencer, who uses it for his practice today. Part of the front offices were also rented out to Dr. Young, a dentist, for a time in the 1970s. Through all this time, the exterior of the building has had no alterations and continues to stand as a modest example of the International architectural style. This building may be potentially eligible under Criterion A for its significance under the theme of medicine/health due to its long standing operation as a medical clinic and its integrity of location and context. It is also eligible under Criterion C for its architectural style in being the last remaining example of International architecture in Brownsville.



Figure 43: Spencer Clinic 107 N. Lafayette Ave. (2013).

Esso Gas Station (Baxter Graphics) – 41 N. Washington Avenue, HD00777

Gas stations went through various design phases since the development of the motor car beginning with the shed style gas stations through multi-use and stylized stations. One particular style of gas station that stands out in roadside architecture is the Box Style.⁷³ This style combined elements of Modern and International architectural styles to create a streamlined design that customers could associate with to easily identify gas stations. A stylistic gas station worth noticing is the old Esso gas station located off N. Washington Ave.

The old Esso gas station constructed to fit on the corner lot it sits on today on the southwest corner of Franklin St. and N. Washington Ave. This gas station is a rarity in that it is located just one block north of Court Square. A majority of gas stations built in the first half of the 20th century were built on the outskirts of town due to its need for large storage for gasoline. The station in particular is a one story, irregular shaped, brick commercial building with a stucco exterior constructed in 1940. This building is constructed in the Modernistic style with Art Deco style influence. The storefront has a paired, two-light glass and wood doors with a painted glass transom flanked by three-light glass and wood casement windows; each with a painted transom. Each fenestration is separated by stuccoed, brick pilasters. There is a cantilevered canopy extending across the façade which has the original tin ceiling. Above the canopy are three sections with geometric stylized and Art Deco motif details made of brick and have vertical projections. The windows located on the south elevation are the original, double hung, 6/3 metal windows. The north elevation has two, original, garage bay doors with a center vertical projection. The west elevation has four original, painted 15-light, metal frame windows. This building has a built up, flat roof with a stepped parapet. The parapet has corrugated metal coping and ceramic tiling along the belt course. Today it is used as Baxter Graphics. This building may be potentially eligible under Criterion C for its architecture as well as for its role in the transportation history of Brownsville as being the oldest remaining gas station operating while Brownsville was still a major transportation corridor between Jackson and Memphis.



Figure 44: Old Exxon gas station (Baxter Graphics) 41 N. Washington Ave (2013).

⁷³ National Park Service online, Preservation Brief 46: Gas Stations, September 6, 2013, <http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/46-gas-stations.htm#history>

Wood Anderson Thompson House – 1208 E. Main Street, HD01733

Greek Revival style architecture was a popular style built through the 19th century. Brownsville has several examples of Greek Revival architecture, a majority of which are located in the existing College Hill Historic District, the proposed College Hill Historic District expansion and the proposed North Washington/East College Historic District. However, there is one notable example outside of these district areas which stands out for its architectural style as well as its retaining a vast majority of its original architectural elements.

Located on E. Main St. just east of Anderson Ave., the Wood-Anderson-Thompson House was built in 1840. This house is a two story, rectangular plan, Greek Revival style framed dwelling. It has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding exterior and a continuous brick foundation. The main façade (N) has a two story, partial width portico with a gabled pediment supported by octagonal, wooden columns. Two story wooden pilaster flank the portico. The 2nd floor balcony has an iron balustrade and an original wood panel entry door with original four-light sidelights and three-light transom. The main entry has the original full-light wood and glass door with original three-light sidelights and five-light transom. The windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. There is a ca. 1980 gabled-ell addition on the rear with vinyl siding exterior and double hung, 6/6 aluminum windows. Two wooden outbuildings located on the west side of the property have gabled, tin roofs, weatherboard siding and brick foundation. This building may be potentially eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance for its Greek Revival style and integrity of original materials.



Figure 45: Wood-Anderson-Thompson House 1208 E. Main Street (2013).

Historic Districts:

There is one historic district in Brownsville already listed on the National Register, College Hill Historic District. In addition to recommending expansion of College Hill Historic District, there are three National Register-eligible historic districts within the City of Brownsville.

College Hill Historic District Expansion:

The College Hill Historic District is comprised of approximately 90 parcels, one of those parcels being Oakwood Cemetery. In addition to evaluating parcels in the surrounding area to add to the historic district, existing district properties were also evaluated for their degree of contribution. Of those 90 parcels, 18 parcels are considered non-contributing. For a full list of contributing and non-contributing properties within the College Hill Historic District, please see Appendix C. Examples of contributing properties within the historic district expansion are as follows:

Bond Family Cemetery, HD01742

As previously discussed, the Bond family was one of great wealth and contribution to the settlement and economy of Brownsville. Their production in cotton helped Brownsville rank 3rd in the state pre-Civil War. The families continued efforts in cotton production also added to the swift recovery of Brownsville's economy Post-Civil War. Located on Haralson Street, just north of W. Main Street, sits the Bond Family Cemetery where many of the family members are laid to rest. This cemetery was established in 1860 and is still owned and maintained today by the Bond family. Details to note about this particular cemetery is its elaborate iron fence and gates surrounding the plots and the ornate headstones within. Many of the headstones use common symbolism such as the lamb under the weeping willow, the draped urn, the obelisk and the rocks.



Left, Figure 46: Bond Family Cemetery, iron fence with the lamb under the weeping willow motif (2013).



Right, Figure 47: Bond Family Cemetery, iron gate also with the lamb under the weeping willow motif (2013).



Far Left, figure 48: Stacked rocks headstone, Bond Family Cemetery (2013).



Left, figure 49: Obelisk and cross headstones, Bond Family Cemetery (2013).



Right, figure 50: Draped Urn headstones, Bond Family Cemetery (2013).

213 Key Corner St., HD01816



213 Key Corner Street was built in 1948. The house is a one story, square plan, Minimal Traditional framed dwelling with Colonial Revival style influence. Minimal Traditional style is frequently built in the United States after WWII. This style has minimal decorative details and style, but was designed in the traditional sense with practical floor plans. The house has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, aluminum siding exterior and a continuous brick foundation. The main (S) façade has a vestibule entry with a gabled roof of asphalt shingles and metal awning supported by metal posts. The main entrance is the original five-light and wood panel door. The windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows with attached metal overhangs. There is an attached, ca. 1970, one bay, metal carport located on the west side of the property.

208 W. College St., HD01820



208 W. College Street was built in 1937. The house is a two story, square plan, Craftsman style bungalow framed dwelling. The house has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, front and rear central shed dormers with three original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows and exposed purlins in the eaves. The exterior of the house is brick with a continuous brick foundation and one exterior end brick chimney. The main (N) façade has a gabled portico with a brick arch. The east end of the façade has an addition enclosed with weatherboard siding exterior and ten, ten-light wood and glass windows. The entire façade has an extended patio with an iron balustrade. The main entrance is the original wood panel door with original wood and glass fan-light transom. The windows are original, double hung, 6/1 wood and glass windows. The east elevation has a secondary entrance with the original wood panel door.



213 Wilson, HD01821

213 Wilson was built in 1929. The house is a one story, central hall plan, Queen Anne style framed dwelling. The house has a cross gabled roof of asphalt shingles, aluminum siding exterior and a continuous brick foundation. The main (E) façade has a partial width entry porch with a flat roof supported by round, vinyl, Doric style columns. The main entrance is the original wood panel door. The windows are original, double hung, 9/1 wood and glass windows.

218 N. Russell, HD01823



218 N. Russell was built in 1952. The house is a one story, L-shaped, mid-century modern, framed dwelling. It has a gabled and hipped roof of asphalt shingles, brick exterior, continuous brick foundation and one interior central brick chimney. The main (W) façade has a cutaway porch at the north end supported by iron trellis columns. The main entry is the original wood slat door. The windows are ca. 2012, double hung, 1/1, vinyl replacement windows. There is vinyl siding in the north and south facing gables was also added in 2012. The north elevation L- shape portion of the house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles and board and batten siding and half height brick veneer on the exterior. The windows are original, double hung, 2/2 wood and glass windows. There is a secondary entrance door on the north elevation as well with the original, three-light and wood panel door. A two bay flat roof carport is attached on the rear and supported by a concrete block storage room at the rear.

312 Key Corner St., HD01824



312 Key Corner St. was built in 1918. This house is a one story, square plan, Craftsman style bungalow framed dwelling. The house has a hipped and cross gabled roof of asphalt shingles, a central, shed roof dormer with three original, double hung, 3/1 wood and glass windows and exposed purlins in the eaves. The exterior is of weatherboard siding with a continuous brick foundation and one exterior end brick chimney with a cap end hood. The main (N) façade has a wraparound porch with hipped roof supported by square wooden columns on brick piers and the entire porch has been screened in. The main entrance is the original, paired, full light wood and glass doors with the original single light transom above. The windows are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. The east elevation has a one bay carport with a shed roof supported by tapered wooden columns on brick piers. There is a ca. 1960, two bay car garage outbuilding located on the east side of the property with a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, aluminum siding exterior, brick foundation and one interior end brick chimney.

322 Key Corner St., HD01825



322 Key Corner St. was built in 1937. The house is a one story, rectangular plan, Craftsman style bungalow framed dwelling. It has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding exterior, continuous brick foundation and two interior central brick chimneys. The main (N) façade has a partial width entry porch with a hipped roof supported by tapered, wooden columns on brick piers with wooden balustrade. The main entrance is the original, 15-light wood and glass door. The windows are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. The east elevation has a secondary entrance with the original, single light and wood panel door. There is a ca. 1970, two bay carport with a gabled roof of asphalt shingles supported by wooden posts and lattice trelliswork.

612 Key Corner St., HD01830



612 Key Corner St. was built in 1948. The house is a two story, rectangular plan, Neoclassical Revival style framed dwelling. It has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, brick exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one interior central brick chimney. The main (N) façade has a one story, one bay central, gabled roof portico with pediment supported by triple, round, ionic style columns. The pediment has a circular wooden louver with dentil moulding in the eaves. The main entrance is the original, four-light and wood panel door with original fan-light transom and a decorative brick arch surround. The windows are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. The east elevation has a panel of windows with one large picture window flanked by 2 rectangular windows, each with a rectangular transom window. The south elevation has a flat roof porch supported by iron trellis columns.

605 Key Corner St., HD01835



605 Key Corner St. was built in 1947. The house is a one story, square plan, Colonial Revival style framed dwelling. The house has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and two interior end brick chimneys. The main (S) façade has a one story, one bay central, entry porch with a gabled roof supported by round, vinyl, doric style columns and wooden balustrade. The eaves of the entry porch have exposed purlins. The main entrance is the original, wood panel door with dentil moulding between it and the original, fourlight sidelights and three-light transom. The windows are original, double hung, 9/9 wood and glass windows. The east elevation has a canted bay with original, double hung, 8/8 wood and glass windows and octagonal roof. There is a rear, gabled ell addition in the rear has a two bay garage with a hipped roof, vinyl siding and poured concrete foundation. The rear entrance is a ca. 1990, 15-light, wood and metal panel door with ten-light sidelights.

619 N. McLemore Ave., HD00780



619 N. McLemore Ave. was built in 1857. The house is a two story, central hall plan, Queen Anne style framed dwelling. The house has cross gabled and hipped roof of metal sheeting, brick exterior, a continuous brick foundation and four interior end brick chimneys. The main (E) façade has a one story, wrap around entry porch with a shed roof supported by iron trellis columns and an iron balustrade. The façade has a two story, canted bay with decorative curved brackets, drip pendants, floral style wooden louver and stickwork combination weatherboard siding. The façade also has a two story, central turret with a belcast tower and an iron weathervane, one curved, wood and glass picture window and the main entry. The main entrance is the original, single light and wood panel door with the original, curved, single light transom and has decorative spindle and dart trim. The façade and front side windows are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows with a curved brick arch. All other windows are original, double hung, 4/4 wood and glass windows with a curved brick arch. The south elevation has a secondary entrance with the original, two-light and wood panel door and original, two-light transom. The rear (W) elevation has a ca. 1930, two story, wood frame, screened in porch and a hipped roof addition with brick exterior and metal roof. There is an original, one bay house located in the rear of the property with a gabled, metal roof, weatherboard siding exterior and a brick pier foundation. There is also a ca. 1950, two bay, carport at the rear of the property. The carport has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding exterior and a brick foundation.

425 Key Corner St., HD01837



425 Key Corner St. was built in 1947. The house is a two story, rectangular plan, Neoclassical Revival style framed dwelling. It has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles with three gabled dormers each with one original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass window. The exterior is of brick, has a continuous brick foundation and one interior end brick chimney. The main (S) façade has a one story, one bay, central portico with a flat roof supported by round, wooden, doric style columns. The flat roof of the portico has a balconet. The main entrance is the original, full light, wood and glass door with the original full light sidelights and transom. The windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. The west elevation has a screened in porch with a gabled roof of asphalt shingles supported by square, wooden columns. The east elevation has a side addition that is a two car garage with a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, brick exterior and brick foundation, ca. 1960.

22 N. McLemore Ave., HD01840



22 N. McLemore Ave. was built in 1945. The house is a two story, square plan, Minimal Traditional style framed dwelling with Tudor Revival style influence. It has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one exterior front brick chimney. The main (W) façade has a one story, vestibule entry with a gabled roof and one arched, wooden louver. The main entrance is the original, half-circle, four-light and wood slat door flanked by one Tudor Revival style leaded glass, square window on the right. The façade windows are original, double hung, 8/8 wood and glass windows. All other windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. The south elevation has an iron staircase leading to the second floor entrance which has the original, single-light and wood panel door. The second floor entrance also has a hipped roof entry porch supported by round, iron posts. The rear (E) elevation has a ca. 1960, shed roof addition with original, double hung, 3/1 wood and glass windows. The rear addition also has a flat roof porch supported by square, wooden posts and a wooden balustrade.

512 Key Corner St., HD01115



512 Key Corner St. was built in 1929. The house is a one story, square plan, Queen Anne style framed dwelling. The house has a cross gabled and hipped roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding exterior and a continuous brick foundation. The main (N) façade has a wraparound porch with a hipped roof supported by tapered wooden columns with a wooden balustrade. The main entrance is the original, full light, wood and glass door with the original, full light sidelights and transom. The secondary entrance on the porch is the original, single light and wood panel door. The windows are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. The west elevation has an L-shaped addition with a gabled roof, vinyl siding exterior and a brick foundation. There is a ca. 1980, two bay car garage located in the rear of the property with a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding exterior and a poured concrete foundation.

934 W. Main St., HD01849



934 W. Main St. was built in 1937. The house is a two story, square plan, American Four Square style framed dwelling. It house has a crossed, hipped with flat roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding exterior, has a continuous brick foundation and two interior end brick chimneys. The main (N) façade has a one story, full width porch and porte cochère with a flat roof supported by round, wooden, doric style columns. The porte cochère is supported by round, wooden, doric style columns on brick piers. The flat roof porch has a balconet at the 2nd floor. The main entrance is the original, single light and wood panel door with original, decorative, leaded glass sidelights. Both the door and sidelights have individual, original, decorative, leaded glass transoms. The windows are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows on the second floor and one story, canted bay located on the west elevation. All other windows on the first floor are, ca. 1990, paired, 18-light vinyl replacement windows. The east elevation has a secondary entrance with the original, single-light and wood panel door and has a flat roof supported by brick pilasters. There is an original outbuilding located on the east side of the property. The outbuilding is a one story, gabled ell guest house with a metal roof, aluminum siding and a continuous brick foundation. It also has original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows and a cutaway entry porch supported by square, wooden posts. The house also has a ca. 1990, two bay, garage located on the west side of the property. The garage has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding exterior and a poured concrete foundation with an attached shed roof carport on the east elevation supported by wooden latticework and wooden posts.

647 Key Corner St., HD01114



647 Key Corner St. was built in 1929. The house is a one story, square plan, Pyramid Square style framed dwelling. The house has a pyramid roof with a front facing gable of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and two interior central brick chimneys that have been stuccoed over. The main (S) façade has a one story, partial width entry porch with a hipped roof supported by round, vinyl, doric style columns and has a protruding hipped roof over the main entry supported by paired, doric style columns. The main entrance is the original, single light and wood panel door. The windows are the original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. The front facing gable has a decorative, star design, wooden louver.

112 N. McLemore Ave., HD01843



112 N. McLemore Ave. was built in 1945. The house is a one story, square plan, Minimal Traditional style framed dwelling with Tudor Revival style influence. The house has a cross gabled roof of asphalt shingles, aluminum siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one exterior end brick chimney with chimney pots. The main (W) façade has a one story, vestibule entry with a gabled roof and one arched, wooden louver. The main entrance is the original, wood panel door flanked by an original, sixlight wood and glass window on the right. The windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. The south elevation has a secondary entrance with the original, single-light and wood panel door with a metal hood. There is a ca. 1980, one bay, carport in the rear of the property with a curved roof supported by metal posts.

411 N. McLemore Ave., HD00752



411 N. McLemore Ave. was built in 1922. The house is a two story, square plan, Craftsman style Bungalow framed dwelling. The house has clipped gabled roof of asphalt shingles with a central, shed dormer with three, original, single light casement, wood and glass windows. The eaves have exposed purlins. The exterior is of brick, has a continuous brick foundation and two interior central brick chimneys. The main (E) façade has a one story, partial width entry porch with a shed roof supported by brick end columns and two center, tapered, wooden columns on brick piers. The main entrance is the original, wood panel door with the original, eight light and wood panel screen door. The windows are original, double hung, 9/1 wood and glass windows. The north and south elevation gables have two, original, four-light wood and glass windows. The rear (W) elevation has a shed roof addition with an attached, one bay carport that has a gabled roof supported by wooden posts. There is a ca. 1980, two bay, garage located at the rear of the property. The garage has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, aluminum siding exterior and a poured concrete foundation.

709 N. McLemore Ave., HD00753



709 N. McLemore Ave. was built ca.1905. The house has had only 3 owners in its lifetime. It is a two story, central hall plan, Queen Anne style framed dwelling and has pyramid and gabled roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and two interior central brick chimneys. The main (E) façade has a one story, curved, wrap around entry porch supported by paired, wooden, doric style columns and has been screened in. The north end of the wrap around porch has been enclosed and has three, ca. 1990, double hung, 6/6 vinyl replacement windows. The main entrance is the original, single light and wood panel door with the original, single light transom and double hung, 1/1 wood and glass sidelights. There is a secondary entrance on the wrap around porch with the original single light and wood panel door with the original, single light transom. The windows are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. The front and side facing gables each have covered style shingles and one, original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass window. The north elevation has a canted bay window. The south elevation has an original, one bay carport with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles supported by round, wooden columns on tapered, brick piers. There is an original, large gabled roof barn located in the rear of the property that is now dilapidated.

409 N. Monroe Ave., HD01747



409 N. Monroe Ave. was built in 1929. This house is a one story, Tudor Revival style framed dwelling. It has a crossed gabled roof of asphalt shingles, aluminum siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one exterior front brick chimney with stucco exterior and an iron chimney hood. The main (E) façade has a vestibule entry with a gabled roof. The main entrance is the original, nine-light and wood slat door. The windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. There is a flat roof addition on southwest corner of the house with ca. 1960 materials same as the rest of the house. The entry stoop and walkway was replaced with a ca. 2000 brick patio and has new retaining wall. There is a ca. 1980, two bay carport located in the rear of the property. This carport has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, aluminum siding and a concrete block foundation.

315 Key Corner St., HD00868



The Whitehurst-Shaw house was built ca. 1895 by Robert E. and Laura M. Whitehurst. The Whitehurst family operated a 200 acre farm in Haywood County through many generations beginning in 1830. Robert E. Whitehurst was one of these generational farmers. It is a two story, central hall plan, Queen Anne style framed dwelling. The house has a pyramid roof of asphalt shingles and one hipped roof dormer with two, original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. The exterior is of weatherboard siding, has a continuous brick foundation and two interior central brick chimney. The main (S) façade has a one story, wrap around porch with a flat roof supported by tapered, wooden columns on ashlar stone piers and an ashlar stone foundation. The porch also has a welded iron balustrade added by artist Billy Tripp, the property owners husband. The east end of the wrap around porch has been screened in. The façade gables each have one, original, four-light, casement window and square butt and diamond weatherboard shingles. The main entrance is the original, single-light and wood panel door with the original, Queen Anne style, leaded glass transom and sidelights and has the original screen door. The secondary entrance on the wrap around porch has the original, 16-light and wood panel door with a leaded glass transom. The windows are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. There is a ca. 2000, two bay car garage located on the west side of the property. The garage has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles and a full width, flat roof porch supported by square wooden columns. No alternations have been made to this property according to the current property owner. This house is the sister house to the Bright-Shaw-Zaleski house next door. The family farm was eventually expanded to 1200 acres in the 1940s, at which time the family also built Fulton Gin. Daughters of the Whitehurst family married into the Shaw family, keeping the house within family ownership. The Whitehurst family still operates the farm today.

520 N. Monroe Ave., HD01103



520 N. Monroe Ave. was built ca.1925. The house is a one story, square plan, Craftsman style Bungalow framed dwelling. It has gabled roof of asbestos tiles and a central, shed dormer with three, original, single light wood and glass windows. The exterior is of vinyl siding, a continuous brick foundation and one interior central brick chimney. The main (W) façade has a one story, partial width, entry porch with a shed roof supported by tapered columns on brick piers with wooden balustrade. The main entrance is the original, 12-light, wood and glass door with the original, ten-light, wood and glass sidelights. The windows are original, double hung, 9/1 wood and glass windows. The south elevation has a secondary entrance with ca. 1980, wood panel door and metal overhang.

513 Key Corner St., HD01836



513 Key Corner St. was built in 1926. The house is a one story, square plan, Tudor Revival style framed dwelling. The house has a cross gabled roof of asphalt shingles, brick and stucco exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one exterior front brick chimney. The main (S) façade has a vestibule entry with a curved roof. The front facing gable has one, original, eight-light wood and glass window. The main entrance is the original, half circle, eight-light and wood panel door with a keystone brick pattern surround and flanked by a 6-light, wood and glass window. The windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. The east and west elevations have a gabled addition. The east elevation addition has one exterior end brick chimney. The east elevation also has a screened in side porch.

333 Key Corner St., HD00871



The Bright-Shaw-Zaleski house was built ca. 1890. The house is a two story, central hall plan, Queen Anne style framed dwelling. It has a pyramid roof of asphalt shingles and one hipped roof dormer with three, original, single light wood and glass windows. The exterior is of weatherboard siding, has a continuous brick foundation and two interior central brick chimney. The main (S) façade has a one story, wrap around porch with an ashlar stone foundation and hipped roof supported by paired, square, wooden columns on ashlar stone piers. The façade gables each have one, original, single-light, casement window. The main entrance is the original, single-light and wood panel door with the original full light sidelights, Queen Anne style, leaded glass transom and screen door. The secondary entrance on the wrap around porch has the original, leaded glass and wood panel door with a single light transom. The façade windows are original, picture windows with Queen Anne style, leaded glass transom windows. All other windows are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. This house is the sister house to the Whitehurst-Shaw house next door.

523 N. Monroe Ave., HD01102



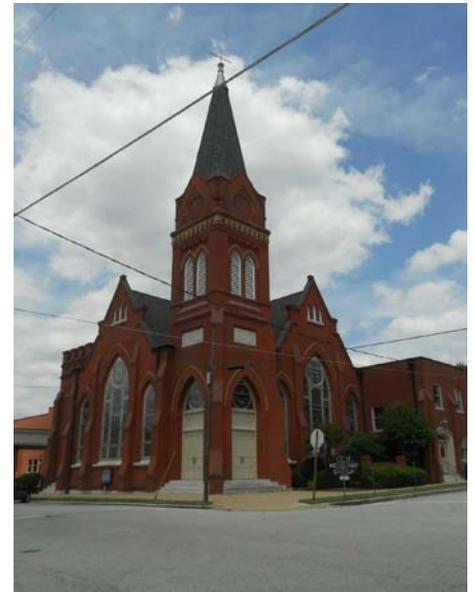
523 N. Monroe Ave. was built ca.1929. The house is a two story, rectangular plan, Greek Revival style framed dwelling. It has gabled ell roof of metal sheeting, weatherboard siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one interior end brick chimney with chimney hood. The eaves have curved brackets and dentil moulding in the cornice. The main (E) façade has a two story, partial width, flat roof portico supported by octagonal, wooden columns. The 2nd floor of the portico has a balcony with a cast iron balustrade. The portico is also flanked by two story, octagonal, wooden pilasters. The main entrance is the original, paired, wood panel doors with original, paired, iron screen door and original, three-light sidelights and transom. The second floor as the identical entry door with sidelights and transom, but does not have a screen door. The first floor façade windows are original, double hung, 6/9 wood and glass windows. All other windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. The gabled ell addition on the rear elevation has ca. 1990, double hung, 1/1 vinyl replacement windows. The south elevation has a secondary entrance with the original, four-light and wood panel door with a metal overhang. There is a ca. 1980, two bay garage located on the south side of the property. The garage has a gabled metal roof, vinyl siding exterior and a concrete block foundation. There is a secondary storage building with room above on the north side of the property. This building is ca. 1980 with a gabled metal roof, vinyl siding exterior, a concrete block foundation and has double hung, 2/2 aluminum windows.

North Washington/East College Historic District

The North Washington/East College Historic District is a new residential area potentially eligible as a National Register Historic District. This district is bounded by N. Lafayette Ave. on the west, W. Cherry St. on the north, N. Park Ave. on the east and E. Franklin St. and E. College St. on the south. It is comprised of approximately 155 parcels which include residential, commercial, government and religious properties. The properties listed within this district have architectural styles varying from Greek Revival to Minimal Traditional with the dates of significance ranging from 1860-1960. Many prominent families lived within this district from first settlers of Haywood County to city merchants. After evaluating parcels for their degree of contribution, of those 155 parcels, 45 parcels are considered non-contributing. For a full list of contributing and non-contributing properties within the new North Washington/East College Historic District please see Appendix C. Examples of contributing properties within the historic district expansion are as follows:

First United Methodist Church, HD01716

Located on the northeast corner of Jackson Ave. and Franklin St., the First United Methodist Church was erected in 1899. The original church was built in 1824, but was destroyed by a fire at the cotton gin located across the street. The current church is a two story, side-steeple plan, Gothic Revival style brick church. It has a cross gabled roof of asphalt shingles with a stepped parapet, brick exterior, a continuous brick foundation and a brick and asphalt shingled steeple. The steeple has six-sided square roof, lancet arch brick work with brick dentils, paired lancet arched, wooden vents and one date panel. The main entrances have a steeple, vestibule entrance with original, paired wood panel doors at both the south and west elevation each with a lancet style stained glass transom. The stained glass is the work of immigrant Germans traveling through Brownsville. The west elevation has a secondary entrance at the north end with paired, wood panel doors, a lancet arch, stained glass transom and battlements on the tower above. The center section of the west elevation has a triple group of lancet arch, stained glass windows with tracery, triple lancet arched wooden louvers in center gable and stacked buttresses separating each bay. The south elevation is a mirror image of the west elevation only it has a ca. 1917 addition on the east end instead of a tower with battlements. The east end addition is a two story brick building with a flat roof that extends to the north side of the building. The main south entrance and secondary west entrance has a stone surround with paired, wood panel doors and a four-light transom. The windows in the addition are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. Each bay is also separated by a stacked buttresses. The church added the Skinner pipe organ in 1947. There is a ca. 1950, rectangular, two story, brick building located to the east of the main church. This is a classroom building with a brick exterior and continuous brick foundation. The main entrance has a stacked, art deco, style stone surround with Ca. 1980 metal frame and glass door. Each bay is separated by a stacked buttress with art deco style stone cap. The windows are the original, single light casement windows with a continuous stone belt course above. The final addition is the family life center added in 1990.



324 N Washington Ave., HD00610



The Taylor-King-Gruenewald Watts House was built ca. 1867. Dr. E.A. Taylor, a confederate surgeon in the Civil War, built the house in the Queen Anne style with a turret and wraparound porch as seen in historic photos. The house was partially destroyed by a fire in 1931 under the ownership of Dr. T.B. King. The reconstruction of the house (what we see today) is a two story, central hall plan, Colonial Revival style influenced framed dwelling. It has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles with three gabled dormers, weatherboard siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and two interior central brick chimneys. The main (W) façade has a one story, one bay central flat roof portico supported by paired, square, Doric columns. A balcony with iron balustrade rests on the portico roof. Each bay is delineated by two story, wooden pilasters. The main entrance has the original, single light glass and wood panel door and single light, wood and glass transom. The windows are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. The 2nd floor has four original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. The north elevation has a canted bay window with a flat roof. When the Gruenewalds purchased the house in 1969, they removed several dilapidated outbuildings at which time the pool and stone patio were added. Several renovations and additions that were added Ca. 1980 included: screened in porches, two bathrooms, bathroom of the master bedroom and new kitchen.

119 Key Corner St., HD00859



A.S. Carpenter-Tamm-Bomer-Sanders Houses was built in 1857. The Tamm family occupied the house the longest and was a prominent Jewish family in the community. The house is a two story, central hall plan framed dwelling in the Queen Anne style. The house has a gabled ell roof of asphalt shingles, aluminum siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one interior central brick chimney. The main (S) façade has a wraparound porch with a hipped and curved roof of asphalt shingles supported by round, wooden doric columns with a decorative iron balustrade. The façade also has a canted bay with original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows with a curved, copper roof. The main entrance has the original, single light glass and wood panel door with original, single light wood and glass sidelights and transom. The windows are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. The north elevation has an attached, flat roof carport supported by metal posts and the original, back entry porch was enclosed in 2012 to create a mud-room. The upstairs attic was turned into a living space ca. 1990.

222. E. College St., HD00595



The property the Hutchison House currently sits on was deeded to Isabella Hutchison in 1868 and was deeded to her children after her death in 1909. The daughters sold their share of the land to their brother who built the house in 1914. The house is a two story, square plan, Bungalow style influenced framed dwelling. The house has a gabled and hipped roof of asphalt shingles with a central shed dormer, weatherboard siding exterior and a continuous brick foundation. The main (N) façade has a full width, one story, shed roof porch supported by square, wood columns. The main entrance has the original, single light glass and wood door with original single light sidelights and eight-light transom. The windows are ca. 1990, double hung, 1/1 vinyl windows on the 1st floor and there are three, single light vinyl windows in the 2nd floor shed dormer. The Hutchison family resided in the house until the death of Bertha Hutchison in 1971 at which time it was purchased by several different owners for rental property until it was sold to the current owner, Alma Jean Carney in 2008. Little to no alterations have been made to the house since its construction.

221 N. Washington Ave., HD00621



The Wilder-Whitehead-Rainey-Crockett House was built in 1875 by Major J.S. Wilder. The house is a two story, rectangular plan, Italianate style influenced framed dwelling. It has a gabled ell roof of asphalt shingles, brick exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one interior end brick chimney. The main (E) façade has a one story, one bay central gabled entrance with pediment supported by wooden, doric style columns. The north end of the façade has a second porch with a flat roof supported by the same columns and has a second entrance with the original wood panel door. The façade also shows stenciled, cut out stars in the architrave at the northeast corner, S-curve brackets in the eaves and a decorative, star design gable louver. The main entrance has the original wood slat door with an Italianate style frame. The windows are original, double hung, 4/4 wood and glass windows with half circle top sashes. The 2nd floor windows have elaborate decorative hoods. The south elevation has a gabled addition with vinyl siding exterior and double hung, 8/12 wood and glass windows. There is a ca. 1960, one bay garage located in the rear of the property. The garage has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding exterior and a poured concrete foundation. The house was used as the Methodist church parsonage until 1920 when it sold to Thomas H. Whitehead. His daughter, Mrs. Homer Rainey, later inherited the house until it sold to the Crockett family.

321 E. College St., HD01701



321 E. College Street was built in 1942 by the Davis family. The house is a one story, central hall plan, Bungalow style influenced framed dwelling. It has a clipped gable roof with asphalt shingles, brick exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one exterior end brick chimney with metal chimney hood. The main (S) façade has a full width, one story porch with hipped roof supported by brick columns and low height brick wall. There are decorative diamond shaped stones attached to the brick columns. The main entrance has a wood panel and two-light glass and wood door. The windows are original, double hung, 4/1 wood and glass windows. The gables on both the east and west elevations have vinyl siding. The house remained in the Davis family until 1976 when it was sold to Charles W. Riddell Jr. The only alteration made to the house since that time is the 8 x 12 room on the rear (N) elevation with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles and vinyl siding.

322 N. Lafayette Ave., HD01763



322 N. Lafayette Ave. was originally owned and built by Brownsville Baptist Church in 1952 as a parsonage for Pastor Paul Harding. The house is a one story, Minimal Traditional framed dwelling with Colonial Revival style influence. The house has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, brick exterior, continuous brick foundation and one interior central brick chimney. The main (W) façade has an entry stoop with a flat roof supported by square, wooden posts. The main entrance is the original, wood panel entry door with the original fan-light transom. The windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. The north end of the façade has the original, 25 light, casement window flanked by double hung, 4/4 wood and glass windows. The house has passed from pastor to pastor over the years, from Harding (1951-1952) to James F. Yates (1952-1957) to Blake Westmoreland (1957-1958) to H.K. Sorrell (1958-1988). In the 28th year of his pastorate, the church deeded to H.K. Sorrell. The only alterations completed since its construction is the back porch converted to a sunroom and the garage converted to a den.

113 E. College St., HD00589

The Davis House was built ca. 1910. It is a two story, pyramid square, American Four Square influenced framed dwelling. The house has a belcast, hipped roof of asphalt shingles and a central, hipped roof dormer. The exterior is of aluminum siding with a continuous brick foundation. The main (S) façade has a wraparound porch with a hipped roof supported by wood, Tuscan style columns on brick piers with a low height brick wall. The main entrance is the original wood panel door with single light transom. The windows on the 1st floor are ca. 1970, double hung, 1/1 aluminum windows. The dormer and 2nd floor windows have original Queen Anne, decorative, double hung, 6/1 wood and glass windows. The west elevation has a canted bay window. The lateral wing located on the east elevation has a secondary entrance with wood panel door and original painted single light transom. Kirby Matherne and his wife, Bettie Graham Matherne bought the house in 1959. Prior to their purchase, the house had been turned into apartments. The Matherne's renovated the entire residence to turn it back into a single family dwelling and hired Roy Bridgewater Sr. to complete the renovation. During the renovation, the kitchen was redone, original columns to the front porch were added back, the back porch was rebuilt due to poor condition and then enclosed to create a utility and laundry room, a bathroom and dressing room was added to the downstairs bedroom and heating and air conditioning was added throughout the house. There is one small, ca. 1970 metal storage shed located in the rear of the property.



211 E. College St., HD00591

The Brockway-Thornton-Douglas House was built ca. 1870 by Mr. Brockway, the president of the Brownsville Savings Bank at the time. The house is a two story, L-shaped plan, Queen Anne style influenced framed dwelling. It has a gabled ell roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding exterior with cove style siding on the 2nd floor and a continuous brick foundation. The eaves have small, decorative brackets. The main (S) façade has a one story, wraparound porch with a shed roof supported by square, wood columns with a wooden balustrade and a two story canted bay with decorative brackets, drip pendants and a balconet. The main entrance has the original, paired, single light glass and wood doors with original, fan-light transom and running ornamental hood. The windows are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. The 1st floor windows have rounded top sashes. The house suffered damage on the upper floor due to the fire at the cotton gin one block to the west explaining the simpler style of windows located at the 2nd floor. The windows in the canted bay have picture windows with decorative, leaded glass transoms. The west elevation has side shed porch with decorative wood brackets and trim with elaborate balustrade. The west elevation has a canted bay window with herringbone patterned, weatherboard siding. There is stained glass located on the north elevation at the stop of the stairs that was added by the same immigrant workers of the Methodist Church. There are two outbuildings located in the rear of the property. The first is a ca.1990 two bay, wood frame carport with gabled roof of asphalt shingles. The other is a ca. 1990 large metal warehouse with gable roof of standing seam metal. The original outhouse still stands in the rear.



230 N. Washington Ave., HD00605



The Wilder-Byrne-Rose House was built in 1860 by J.L. Wilder and was an L-Shaped house at that time. The house sold to J.W. Byrne in 1900 who made alterations such as opening up the parlor room and adding a dining and music room. Mr. Byrne built the house as we see it today. The house is a two story, central hall plan, Greek Revival style influenced framed dwelling. It has a cross gabled roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and two interior end brick chimneys. The main (W) façade has a two story, full width portico with a flat roof and central pediment supported by wooden, Doric style columns. There is a balcony located at the 2nd floor of the portico with a turned post balustrade and has the same door and the main entrance. According to the Sanborn Maps, the portico was altered ca. 1915 from a partial width to a full width, two story portico. The main entrance has the original wood panel door, four-light glass and wood transom and three-light, glass and wood sidelights. The door surround has wooden pilasters and a cornice. The central bay of the house is flanked with thin, two story, wooden pilasters. The windows are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. The north elevation has an end wall, screened in porch.

108 E. Franklin, HD00748



This is the Fonnest-Hooper-Kelso House built ca. 1900. It is a two story, square plan, Craftsman style bungalow framed dwelling. The house has a hip on hipped roof of asphalt shingles, brick exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one exterior end brick chimney. The roof has two gabled dormers and one, central shed dormer. The eaves have exposed purlins. The main (N) façade has the original, one story, wraparound porch with a hipped roof supported by thick, brick square columns with a brick balustrade. The main entrance is the original, wood panel door with leaded glass sidelights and transom. The east end of the façade has original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows with decorative leaded glass in the top sash. All other windows on the façade are the original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. The dormers each have three original, single light wood and glass windows. The east elevation has a former exterior end brick chimney that has been roofed off and an iron staircase that leads to the duplex on the 2nd floor. The west elevation has a secondary entrance with the original, single light and wood panel door with stained glass transom and original screen door. The rear (S) elevation has a flat roof addition with vinyl siding exterior with a porch and wooden balustrade on the roof. There is a second iron staircase that leads to this porch and the 2nd floor duplex. Mr. Larry Kelso is the current owner and changed the original tile roof to asphalt shingles in 2008.

20 N. Church Ave., HD00587



20 N. Church Ave. was built in 1943. This house is a one story, rectangular plan, Craftsman style bungalow framed dwelling. It has a cross, clipped gabled roof of asphalt shingles, aluminum siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one interior central brick chimney. The roof has exposed purlins in the eaves. The front facing gable has an octagonal wooden louver. The main (W) façade has a one story, full width porch with a hipped roof supported by tapered, wooden columns on brick piers with a wooden balustrade. The main entrance is the original, single light and wood panel door and windows are original, double hung, 9/1 wood and glass sash windows. The south elevation has a secondary entrance stoop with a clipped gable hood of asphalt shingles. This house may have been used as a Brownsville church parsonage.

17 W. College St., HD00850



17 W. College Street was built ca. 1915. It is a two story, central hall, pyramid square style framed dwelling. The house has a pyramid and gabled roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding exterior and a continuous brick foundation. The main (S) façade has a wrap-around porch at the southwest corner with a shed roof supported by paired, doric style columns on painted, ashlar stone piers and foundation. The porch has since been partially enclosed with glass. The main entrance consists of a ca. 2000 wood panel door flanked by wood pilasters. The windows are ca. 1990 double hung, 1/1 vinyl windows. The dormers at the 2nd floor have a combination of ca. 1990 paired, double hung, 4/4 and 1/1 vinyl windows. The ca. 1990 lateral addition on the east elevation has a gabled roof, vinyl siding exterior and brick foundation. The windows are has double hung, 1/1 vinyl windows. The south elevation has a bay window and a 16-light wood and glass French door set with single light transom. The house was owned by the First Presbyterian Church at one time until it sold to Mr. Martin. It later sold to Tom Lea who moved Treasure Chest Flower Shop into the house.

321 N. Washington Ave., HD01714



321 N. Washington Ave. was originally owned and built by the Solomon family in 1936. The Solomon family was a Jewish, merchant family in Brownsville. This is a two story, rectangular plan framed dwelling with Tudor Revival style influence. It has a cross gabled roof of asphalt shingles with two gabled dormers, brick exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one exterior front brick chimney with a chimney pot. The main (E) façade has a one story, central bay vestibule. The south end of the façade also has 2 brick arches enclosed with ca. 1990 casement, single light windows. The north end of the façade has three original, casement, stained glass windows. The main entrance consists of an original half-circle, nine-light, wood panel door with the original iron screen door with a vertical brickwork with central keystone surround. The façade gable has a circular nine-light wood and glass window. The windows are original, double hung, 6/1 wood and glass windows. The dormers have original, double hung, 4/4 wood and glass windows. The Wilson family bought the property in 1970. Since that sale the following alterations have been completed: the side porch was glassed in and the upstairs opened up with stairs from the old jail on porch for passage to the upstairs in 1978 and the deck and garage were added in 1998.

409 E. College St., HD01703



409 E. College St. was built in 1937 by Roy Kinney. The house is a one story, square plan, Bungalow style influenced framed dwelling. It has a gabled ell roof of asphalt shingles, brick exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one central interior brick chimney. The main (S) façade has a wraparound porch at southeast corner with a gabled roof supported by square, wood columns on brick piers with a wooden balustrade. The main entrance is an original five-light, vertical panel, wood and glass door. The windows are original, double hung, 4/1 wood and glass windows. There is a secondary entrance at the southeast corner of the wraparound porch with an original single light and wood panel door. The rear (N) elevation has a small shed roof addition with vinyl siding. There is a ca. 1970, two bay, garage located in the rear of the property. The garage has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding exterior and a concrete block foundation. The house was sold to the current owner, Brenda Jarratt, in 1999. At that time, several alterations were completed at that time including new plumbing, central head and air, new kitchen and the back porch enclosed and turned into a laundry room and breakfast room.

507 N. Lafayette Ave., HD00854



This is the Bumpess-Dickenson-Shaw House built ca. 1908 by Yancy Clay Bumpass and his wife Pricilla Blair for their daughter Blanche and her husband, Henry W. Dickenson. The house is a one story, square plan, Craftsman style bungalow framed dwelling. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding exterior and a continuous brick foundation. The roof has two gabled dormers with missing windows and the eaves have exposed purlins. The main (E) façade has the original, one story, wraparound porch with a flat roof supported by tapered wooden columns on brick piers. The porch has an extension at the entry with a gabled pediment. The main entrance is the original, single light and wood panel door, but the glass is missing. The entry also has the original, single light transom. The windows are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. Few alterations have been made to the property. The house sold to C. Battle Shaw Sr. in 1950 and members of the Shaw family resided in this house until its previous sale in early 2013. In that time, the only known alteration to the property is the demolition of the back porch due to poor condition.

121 E. College St., HD00742



The land that 121 E. College St. sits on was deeded to the Felsenthal family in 1858, a prominent merchant in Brownsville. This house was not built until 1942 by Henry Felsenthal. It is a two story, central hall plan, framed dwelling with Bungalow and Colonial Revival style influence. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, brick exterior and a continuous brick foundation and one interior end and one interior central brick chimney. The gables have been stuccoed and the eaves have exposed purlins and triangle brackets. The main (S) façade has a small entry stoop with a gabled overhang supported by S-curve brackets. The main entrance has the original, wood slat door. The windows are original, double hung, 6/1 wood and glass windows. The windows on east and west elevations have metal overhangs. There is a small, 1980 sun-room addition on the east elevation with weatherboard siding and paired 15-light wood and glass doors flanked by double hung, 1/1 vinyl windows. There is a ca. 1980, two bay car garage located in the rear of the property. This garage has a flat roof with weatherboard siding exterior and a poured concrete foundation. This garage is attached to breezeway which is attached to northwest corner of the main house. There is a decorative iron fence that surrounds the front yard added in 2006.

214 N. Washington Ave., HD00603



The Estes Coppedge Reid Mann House was built in 1873 by Albert Carey Estes and his wife Leonora Mann Estes. The house is a one story, central hall plan, Greek Revival and Victorian style influence framed dwelling. It has a gabled ell roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and two interior end brick chimneys. The main (W) façade has a full width portico with a flat roof supported by decorative, Victorian style brackets, spindle woodwork and columns. The main entrance has the original single light, glass and wood panel door with original three-light transom and sidelights; decorative egg and dart style trim outlines the entrance windows and door. The windows are original, double hung, 6/6 glass and wood windows. The house sold to Nathan and Rachel Spencer in 1994. There is a ca. 1980, two bay garage located in the rear of the property. The garage has a shed roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding exterior and a concrete block foundation.

515 E. College St., HD00599



The Caine-Escue House was built by a Mr. Taylor ca. 1880. Mr. Taylor is recorded as building many houses in Brownsville. The house was originally built as a Victorian Cottage. Odie and Sarah Escue purchased the house and restored the house to what we see today. The house is a one story, central hall plan, framed dwelling with Greek Revival style influence. It has a gabled ell roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and a central interior brick chimney. The main (S) façade has a partial width, one story porch with a hipped roof supported by turned posts, spindle frieze and wooden balustrade. The main entrance consists of the original decorative, single light, beveled glass and wood door with the original wood panel and single light screen door with matching two-light, beveled glass transom. The façade windows are original, full length, double hung, 1/1 glass and wood windows. All other windows are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. The east elevation has an original, decorative, wooden gable louver with star design. There is a ca. 1990, one bay carport attached to the west elevation of the main house. This carport has a flat roof supported by square, wooden columns on a low height brick wall.

605 N. Washington Ave., HD01717



605 N. Washington Ave. was built in 1938 by William and Foy Dickinson Patton. The house was built in the back lot of Mrs. Patton's mother's house (526 N. Lafayette Ave.). The house is a one story, rectangular plan, Minimal Traditional style framed dwelling. It has a cross gabled roof of asphalt shingles with two front gabled dormers, aluminum siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one interior central brick chimney. The main façade has a partial width cutaway porch with a gabled roof supported by paired, square columns and two entrance doors. The gables have square, wooden louvers. The main entrance is the original, wood panel door. The two other entrances have a ca. 1980, wood panel door. The windows are original, double hung, 6/1 wood and glass windows. The gabled dormers have original, sixlight wood and glass sash windows. The rear (W) elevation has a shed addition with a back bedroom and 2nd bathroom added ca. 1960. There is a ca. 1970, one bay carport located in the rear of the property. The carport has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, aluminum siding exterior and a concrete block foundation. The house has had only 2 owners in its lifetime, Mr. Allan Browning being the 2nd and present owner.

505 E. College St., HD01704



505 E. College St. was built in 1949 by William Floye Powell. Floye Hood's father was a contractor in Brownsville at the time. The house is a one story, rectangular plan, Minimal Traditional style framed dwelling. The house has a gable front roof of asphalt shingles, brick exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one interior central brick chimney. The main (S) façade has a small, central recessed stoop for entry and original, double hung, 8/8 glass and wood windows with original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass sidelights. The façade gable has a wooden, rectangular gable louver. The main entrance has the original, wood slat door. The windows located on the east, west and north elevations are original, double hung, 6/6 glass and wood windows. The house was purchased by Danny Crum, then by Tiffany and Ryan Thomas. No alterations other than added central air conditioning have been made to the house. The house has a boiler system that heated the house and is still in use today.

105 E. College St., HD00010



The Hotchkiss Cannon Smith House was built by Mrs. Steve Hotchkiss ca. 1830 originally designed in the Georgian style without the portico we see today. The house at the time was built outside the city limits. It is a two story, central hall plan, Greek Revival style influenced framed dwelling. It has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding exterior, continuous brick foundation and two, original exterior end brick chimneys. The main (S) façade has a one bay central, one story portico with a pediment gable roof supported by square, wooden, Doric style columns. The main entrance has an original wood panel door with original 5-light sidelights and 16-light transom and is flanked by wooden pilasters. The windows on façade are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows with original, double hung 3/3 sidelights. There are two original, four-light wood and glass windows located at 2nd floor above the portico. All other windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass. The west elevation has a one story, canted bay window. The east elevation has an end wall, framed screened-in porch. There is a ca.1950 carport located in the rear of the property. It is a two bay, framed carport, with a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding exterior and concrete block foundation. The house has had four owners of its lifetime: The Hotchkiss, Talley, Dunlap and Cannon family.

505 N. Washington Ave., HD00627



The Kenney Shaw Baggett House was built by William Kinney and his wife in 1910. Mr. Kinney owned a lumber yard in Brownsville at the time. This house is a two and a half story, square plan, Craftsman style, Bungalow framed dwelling. It has a hipped roof of clay tiles, brick exterior, a continuous ashlar stone foundation, three interior end brick chimneys and one interior central brick chimney. The hipped gables have triangle brackets. The main (E) façade has a partial width, one story, porch with a hipped roof of clay tiles supported by ashlar stone foundation and columns. The main entrance has the original single light, stained glass and wood panel door with original screen door and original single light, stained glass sidelights and three light transom. The windows are ca. 1970 double hung, 1/1 aluminum windows. The gable windows are original, double and triple, nine-light wood and glass windows. The south elevation has an end wall, hipped roof, screened in porch with porte-cochere. There is an original, two bay garage located in the rear of the property. The garage has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, brick exterior and a continuous brick foundation. The garage windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass. The garage roof has been altered to add a carport. There is a ca. 1970, one bay, storage room located directly behind the garage. The storage room has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, aluminum siding exterior and a concrete block foundation.

Downtown Commercial Historic District:

After surveying the buildings in Brownsville's downtown commercial core there is a small section that is potentially eligible for a National Register Historic District. The potential Downtown Commercial Historic District in Brownsville includes numerous commercial buildings surrounding the Haywood County Courthouse on the southeast and south blocks. The boundary area for these commercial buildings is Main St. to the north, Jackson Ave. to the east, Jefferson St. to the south and Lafayette Ave. to the west. This district would also include the commercial building extending down to the alley between Jefferson St. and Margin St. on Washington Ave. At the present time, the City of Brownsville plans to begin discussions with property owners to rehabilitate the commercial façades of its downtown square buildings and restoring or rehabilitating them to their original storefronts or similar. The north and west blocks of Court Square are now considered non-contributing. These blocks have had many original commercial buildings either razed and replaced with a new building or have been significantly altered over time throughout the mid-20th century. For a full list of contributing and non-contributing properties within the Downtown Commercial Historic District, please see Appendix C. Examples of contributing properties within the potential historic district are as follows:



Left, Figure 51: Downtown Commercial Historic District view of South Court Square and Washington Ave. (2013).



Right, Figure 52: Downtown Commercial Historic District view of East Main Street and Washington Ave. (2013).

34 S. Court St., HD00167



The building that once stood on the corner of Lafayette Ave. and S. Court Square was originally a Two-Part Commercial block brick building which housed a Dry Goods store through the 1930s. The building burned in 1930 and The Economy furniture store was built in its place ca. 1940, but now has a new façade from ca. 1960. This building is a two story, modern style influenced commercial building. It has a flat roof with a brick parapet along the sides and aluminum coping along the façade, brick exterior and a continuous concrete block foundation. The façade has a modern style glass façade with full ceiling to floor metal frame and glass windows. The façade also has a one story, full width, curved, metal awning. The main (N) entrance is two, ca. 1980, metal frame and full-light glass doors.



S. Washington Ave., HD00466

T-Shirt Plus building located at the corner of S. Washington Ave. and Jefferson Street was built ca. 1905. This building used to be the Brownsville Telephone company with rooms upstairs that had switchboards panels up until roughly 20 years ago. This building is a two story, two bay, brick front commercial building. The storefront has a ca. 1950 façade with one story, full length metal frame and glass windows framed by an enamel awning and entry door surround. The main (E) entrance is one, ca. 1980, metal frame and full-light glass door. The upper façade has four, original double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows resting on steel lintels and headers. The roof is flat with a brick parapet and brick corbels along the cornice.

14 S. Washington Ave., HD00469



This building was next to Hiram Bradfords old store, which was the oldest commercial building in Brownsville until it fell in. Today, this building is The Brownsville Flower Shop building located at the corner of S. Washington Ave. and E. Main Street and built ca. 1870. The original use is unknown according to the current owner. This building is a two story, one bay, brick front commercial building. The storefront has the original cast iron entrance with two large display windows and the original, paired, full-light wood and glass doors with the original, full light transom window. The façade has a one story, flat roof entry porch supported by square, wooden posts. The upper façade has three, ca. 1990, single-light and aluminum frame windows resting on steel lintels and headers. The roof is flat with a brick parapet and diamond shape brick corbels along the cornice and recessed, star design, attic vents below.

14/26 S. Court Square., HD00472



The Lock, Stock and Barrel Company building is located on S. Court Square and was built ca. 1910. It used to be two separate commercial building. The left which was the Ben Franklin candy store and the right was the Christmas Furniture store. This building is a two story, two bay, stucco over brick front commercial building. The storefront has two ca. 1980 storefronts. The left has a recessed storefront with four, metal frame, full light display windows and paired, full-light wood and glass doors surrounded by horizontal board and batten siding. The right side entrance has a metal frame with four, full light window panels each with a full light transom and two metal frame and full-light entry doors. The upper façade has four, paired, original double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. The roof is flat with a stepped gabled parapet. The store owners renovated the upstairs for their home.

6 S. Court Square, HD00475



The Milanos Pizza building located at the corner of S. Washington Ave. and S. Court Square was built ca. 1905. This building used to be the Corner Drug Store pictured in many historic photographs through 1950. This building is a two story, one bay, brick front commercial building. The storefront has the original, large display window and the northeast angled entry door. The main entry door is the original, full-light wood and glass door with the original, eight-light wood and glass transom. The façade is ca. 1960 concrete façade on the first story. The upper façade has three, original, double hung, 2/2 wood and glass windows with original two-light transoms. The windows are resting on steel lintels and headers. The roof is flat with a brick parapet and a full brick cornice with recessed, stepped and rectangular attic vents below. The upper floor is now apartments.

28 S. Washington Ave., HD00482



The Spencer Law Firm building located on S. Washington Ave., just south of E. Main Street was built ca. 1870. The original use is unknown according to the current owner. This building is a two story, one bay, brick front commercial building. The storefront is ca. 1990 and has a stucco façade with three, sixteen-light, vinyl replacement windows. The main entrance is a ca. 1990 wood panel door. The façade has a one story, shed roof entry porch awning with cedar style shingles. The upper façade has three, original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows with a rounded top sash. The windows are resting on steel lintels and headers with Italianate style hoods. The roof is flat with a brick parapet with stepped brick corbels along the cornice and recessed, oval attic vents below.

108 S. Washington Ave., HD01897



The Banks Law Firm building is located on the southeast corner of S. Washington Ave. and E. Jefferson St. It was originally the Brownsville Savings bank established in 1869 and built ca. 1870. This building is a two story, two side bay, commercial building. The entire façade was brick originally and was changed to a granite façade ca. 1970. The building has an angled storefront facing the intersection of S. Washington Ave. and E. Jefferson St. The main entrance is a darker granite with a recessed entry door. The entry door is a ca. 1970 metal frame and full light door with full light metal and glass sidelights and transom. The upper façade has five, ca. 1970, six-light metal frame windows on the sides and one above the main entry door. The first floor windows are ca. 1990, double hung, 1/1 vinyl replacement windows. The roof is flat with a granite parapet. The building still has the original Brownsville Savings Bank Clock bolted into the façade facing S. Washington Ave.

60 S. Washington Ave., HD01898



Livingstons Furniture store is a building located on the northeast corner of S. Washington Ave. and E. Jefferson St. It is the original site of the Brownsville Opera House built in the late 19th century. The Opera House burned in 1931 and the United States Post Office built the current building in 1935. The post office was eventually decommissioned and became the only air raid shelter in Brownsville during WWII. This building is a one story, one bay, Colonial Revival style brick front commercial building. The storefront has four original, 32-light display windows each resting on stone lintels and headers and keystones. The main entry door is the original, paired, eight-light wood and glass doors with the original, Colonial Revival style, broken pediment, wooden surround. The building also has one interior central brick chimney. The roof is flat with a brick parapet and a full stone cornice with ornamental scroll work. Harry Livingston purchased the building in the 1960s and turned it into Livingston Furniture Store at which time a rear canopied loading dock and the original Ca. 1960 Livingston Furniture sign were installed.

48 S. Washington Ave., HD01900



The States Graphic building is located on S. Washington Ave. between E. Main Street and Jefferson Street. It was built ca. 1870. The building is now used as the States Graphic Newspaper on the first floor and Brownsville Radio station and Law offices on the second floor. This building is a two story, two bay, brick front commercial building. The storefront has the original, cast iron façade. Each bay has a separate façade. The left side storefront has a new brick façade with two, canted bay windows. The windows have ca. 1990, 18-light aluminum windows with a copper hood. The main entry door is a ca. 1990, 15-light and wood panel door with a stained glass transom reading "States-Graphic". The right side storefront has two, large, 20 light aluminum windows. The main entry is another ca. 1990, 15-light and wood panel door, but no transom. The upper floor has six, original, double hung, 2/2 wood and glass windows. The windows are resting on steel lintels and headers with segmental, brick arches. The roof is flat with a brick parapet and a full brick cornice with stepped, brick corbels.

20 S. Washington Ave., HD01901



This worship center is located on S. Washington Ave. between E. Main Street and Jefferson Street. The building was built ca. 1870. This building used to be the Glass Drug Company and housed doctor and lawyer offices upstairs. This building is a two story, two bay, brick front commercial building. The storefront has ca. 1990 two, large, 20 light aluminum windows. The main entrance door is a ca. 1990, 15-light and wood panel door with a full light transom. The façade has a one story, flat roof entry porch supported by vinyl, round, doric style columns on brick piers. The porch has a 2nd floor balcony with a wooden balustrade. The upper façade has three, ca. 1990, double hung, 12/6 aluminum frame windows resting on steel lintels and headers with a rounded top sash. There are segmental brick arches above each windows. There is also a ca. 1990, nine-light and metal panel door at the 2nd floor balcony with a rounded, full light transom. The roof is flat with a brick parapet. A full brick cornice and stepped brick corbels along the cornice. There are recessed, oval design, attic vents below.

Civil Rights Historic District:

The Civil Rights struggle of the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s created turmoil for African Americans in Haywood County. Many families were displaced from the farms they worked on due to the farm owners learning of their desire to vote. They eventually began to build their own community close to the railroad tracks in Brownsville erecting houses dating from 1920 to 1970. Many African Americans took control of their own economy in the 1950s by developing a commercial district on Jefferson St. just south of the downtown square. This development of businesses, churches, houses and schools joined together along Jefferson St. between Washington Ave. and Anderson Ave. to create an entire row of properties filled with African American history in Brownsville and West Tennessee with a period of significance dating from 1920-1970. The area along Jefferson Street was generally middle class. African Americans in Brownsville created a community, while struggling for equality, that had a strong sense for hard work, education and quality of life. During the month of October many community members would organize a fair and parade for celebration. The parade would travel all along Jefferson St. to the Fairgrounds. Eventually desegregation dissolved much of the separation between the races in Brownsville, but Jefferson St. remains predominantly African American and several commercial businesses between Washington Ave. and Jackson St. are still owned by African Americans. While many buildings have been razed over time, there are approximately 54 buildings still standing along Jefferson St. Of those 54 parcels, 39 are considered contributing for a potential historic district or approximately 72%. For a full list of contributing and non-contributing properties within the Civil Rights Historic District, please see Appendix C. Examples of contributing properties within the potential historic district are as follows:

911 E. Jefferson St., HD01878

The Barnett-Boone-Jefferies House was built ca. 1915. This house was built for the president of the Dunbar School and housed principals of the Dunbar School as well as Carver High School until it was closed in 1970. This house is a one story, central hall plan, Queen Anne style framed dwelling. It has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles with gables on each side, weatherboard siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one interior central brick chimney. The gables have octagonal and square wooden louvers. The main (S) façade has a wraparound entry porch with a curved roof supported by square wooden columns. The main entrance is the original wood panel door with a decorative wooden hood above. The windows are original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows. There is one original, six-light wood and glass window located on the west side of the wrap around porch. A ca. 1970, one bay carport is located in the rear of the property. This carport has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, supported by a storage room with aluminum siding and a concrete block foundation and metal posts.





33 Jefferson St., HD00478

33 Jefferson St. was built in 1908. For several years, it operated as the African American Haywood County Supermarket through 1980; Louis and Sadie Minor were the owners at that time. Located on the Northwest corner of Jackson Street and Jefferson Street, this building is a one story, commercial building. It has a flat roof with a stepped brick parapet and metal coping, brick exterior and a continuous brick foundation. The main (S) façade has one, ca. 1990, metal panel replacement doors. The façade also has two, original, picture wood and glass windows. The property is a Masons Lodge meeting location today.



29 Jefferson St., HD01858

29 Jefferson St. was built ca. 1935. For several years, it operated as Gertrude's Cafe through the 1960s which was a popular after school hangout for many African American students. It later became Maggie's Beauty Shop which later closed in the 1990s. Located on the Jefferson Street between Washington Ave. and Jackson St., this building is a one story, commercial building. It has a gabled roof with metal sheeting, concrete block exterior and a continuous concrete block foundation. There are exposed purlins in the eaves. The main (S) façade has an original, full width overhang with galvanized metal. The main entrance is a ca. 1980, metal panel replacement doors. The façade also has four, original, three-light wood and glass windows. The property sits vacant as of today.



210 Jefferson St., HD01861

210 Jefferson St. was built in 1913. This house is a one story, square plan, Craftsman style, Bungalow framed dwelling. It has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation, and two interior central brick chimneys. The main (N) façade has a full width, one story, porch with a shed roof supported by brick columns on ashlar stone piers and has a half height brick wall. The main entrance has the original nine-light and wood panel door with original single light, beveled glass, sidelights and transom. The windows are original, double hung, 12/1 wood and glass windows. The rear (S) elevation has shed roof porch supported by square, wooden posts.



219 E. Jefferson St., HD01860

219 E. Jefferson St. was built in 1938. This house is a one story, square plan, framed dwelling with Colonial Revival style influence. It has a saltbox roof of asphalt shingles, aluminum siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one interior central brick chimney. The eaves have exposed purlins. The main (S) façade has a partial width, one story entry porch with a shed roof supported by turned posts on ashlar stone foundation. The main entrance has ca. 1980, wood panel door. The windows are ca. 1970, double hung, 2/2 aluminum and glass replacement windows. There is an original, one bay storage room located in the rear of the property with a gabled metal roof, weatherboard siding exterior and a brick foundation with an original wood panel door.

First Baptist Church of Brownsville, HD01864



In 1868, a lot on College Street was purchased and a structure built by African American carpenters and bricklayers for the First Baptist of Brownsville Church. In 1893, the church was remodeled, stained-glass windows installed and a new roof and electric lights installed. Around in 1900, the church built a parsonage and church improvements were made in 1904. In 1909, the parsonage burned and a new one built. Due to ethnic group changes on College Street between 1910-1920, the church decided College Street was not an appropriate site for the First Baptist Church of Brownsville and a new church was constructed on the current location located on the northeast corner of Bradford Street and Jefferson Street. The congregation grew, Reverend E.L. Currie assumed leadership and oversaw the construction of a new church building in 1963. The church has a gabled ell roof of asphalt shingles, brick exterior and a continuous poured concrete foundation. A steeple is located at the center where the gabled roofs meet and there is weatherboard siding located in the gables. The main entrance is a set of paired, ca. 1990, ten-light replacement metal doors. The west elevation has seven panels of full ceiling to floor stained glass windows. The south elevation has classrooms with original, double hung, 2/1 wood and glass windows.

504 E. Jefferson St., HD01870



504 E. Jefferson St. was built in 1953. This house is a one story, square plan, Craftsman style Bungalow framed dwelling. It has a cross gabled roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and two interior central brick chimney. The main (N) façade has a cutaway entry porch supported by square wooden columns. The main entrance is the original, six-light and wood panel door. The windows on the main façade are original, double hung, 8/8 wood and glass windows. All other windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. There is an original, two bay, attached carport on the west elevation. The carport has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles supported by square, wooden columns and a small storage shed in the southwest corner with the same materials as the main house. There is a secondary entrance door located on the west elevation that has the original, six-light and wood panel door.

816 E. Jefferson St., HD01877



816 E. Jefferson St. was built in 1949. This house is a one story, rectangular plan, Shotgun style framed dwelling. It has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, asbestos siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one interior central brick chimney. The eaves have exposed purlins. The main (N) façade has a partial width, hipped roof porch supported by square wooden columns on brick piers. The main entrance is the original, two-light and wood panel door. The façade and west elevation windows are original, double hung, 3/1 wood and glass windows. There is one original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass window located on the west elevation. All other windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. The rear (S) elevation has a shed roof addition with two, single light windows and an attached rear deck.

1001 E. Jefferson St., HD01881



1001 E. Jefferson St. was built in 1956. This house is a one story, square plan, Craftsman style bungalow framed dwelling. It has a cross gabled roof of asphalt, weatherboard siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one interior central brick chimney. The main (S) façade has a cutaway entry porch supported by square wooden columns. The main entrance is the original, three-light and wood panel door. The porch has an original picture window flanked by original, double hung, 2/2 wood and glass windows. There is one original, double hung, 1/1 wood and glass windows in each gable. The rear (N) elevation has a ca. 1970, gabled roof T-addition with aluminum siding.

Dunbar Carver School, Jefferson St., HD01873

The Dunbar School was the first public school for African American children established in 1890 and was located at what is today, Jefferson St. on land purchased by a board of trustees. The Dunbar School later burned in the 1919 and the HC training was built in its place, but was torn down to make way for Carver High School built in 1950. Carver High School operated as an all-African American high school until 1970 with the desegregation of schools and the opening of the new Haywood County High School. This school is classified as Rosenwald School in which sections were continuously added to the property. The school became a vocational education center in 1978, but was closed shortly after and sections of the school began being torn down. Today, the only original portion of Carver High School missing is labeled “section A” which would have been located directly in front of the main entry doors. This school is a two story, brick education building with a poured concrete foundation and a flat roof with a brick parapet. Many if not all original windows have now been bricked in and there is one metal, entry door to the gymnasium. The Dunbar-Carver school is a key centerpiece to African American community and history along Jefferson Street in Brownsville. In 2007, the Dunbar-Carver museum opened within the old high school to tell the story behind local life for African Americans during periods of enslavement, emancipation, reconstruction, disfranchisement and segregation all the way through the Civil Rights movement.



Significant Properties Outside District Area:

While the main purpose of this survey is to survey properties in order recommend historic district expansion as well as seek out areas for potential eligibility for National Register individual listings and historic districts, another goal of this survey is to take inventory of properties of significance within Brownsville city limits. There were many properties surveyed, that while they are not located in or adjacent to a potential or existing historic district, they are properties to be mindful of for future planning purposes. The historic districts previously discussed lay adjacent to Brownsville's downtown commercial core. The surveyors traveled roads along Brownsville city limits seeking out properties for individual National Register potential as well as properties that appeared to have been built prior to 1960. Properties located on the outside of the downtown core of Brownsville have construction dates ranging from 1837 to 1958. Approximately 84 properties were surveyed along the city limits of Brownsville 58 of which were considered to be contributing for the purposes of a historic survey but not relevant to an existing or proposed new historic district. For a full list of contributing and non-contributing properties outside the district area, please see Appendix C. Examples of contributing properties outside of the district area are as follows:

Currie-Dickinson-Jarratt House, 86 Jarratt's Corner, HD00904

The Currie-Dickinson-Jarratt "Alta Vista" House was built in 1837 by Mitchell Currie. Mitchell Currie bought 1000 acres from Indians living on land and built the house shortly after. This house is a two story, central hall plan, Greek Revival style framed dwelling built with yellow poplar wood. It has a gabled ell roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and two exterior end brick chimneys which were added in 1855. A family cemetery was added on the land in 1862. The main (N) façade has a one story, one bay central, gabled roof portico with pediment supported by paired, square, wooden columns. The pediment has a circular, wooden louver and has dentil moulding in the cornice. The main entrance is the original, single light and wood panel entry door with the original, three-light wood and glass sidelights and original, nine-light wood and glass transom. The windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. The east elevation has a gabled ell portion of the house with a secondary entrance with the original, single light and wood panel door. The house has remained in the family throughout its life. The only alterations to the property were completed in 2004 when a bath and closet was added, the kitchen remodeled and vinyl siding added to the exterior. There is a ca. 1940, two bay carport located on the east side of the property. This carport has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding exterior and a concrete block foundation.



1800 Anderson Ave., HD00905



1800 Anderson Ave. was built in ca. 1880. The house is a two story, central hall plan, Greek Revival style framed dwelling. It has a gabled roof of metal sheeting, vinyl siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and three exterior end brick chimneys. The main (W) façade has a one story, full width, entry porch with a flat roof supported by decorative, square, wooden columns with decorative brackets. The main entrance is the original, two-light and wood panel entry door with the Greek Revival/Victorian style surround with dentil moulding at the cornice. The windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. North and south elevation windows have original, three-light transoms. The rear (E) elevation has a full width, flat roof porch supported by turned posts. The south elevation has a shed roof porch supported by turned posts and a wooden balustrade. A ca. 1960, two bay carport is located on the north side of the property. This carport has a gabled roof of metal sheeting, vinyl siding exterior and a concrete block foundation.

2149 Anderson Ave., HD00916



2149 Anderson Ave. was built in ca. 1915. The house is a two story, central hall plan, folk vernacular style framed dwelling with both Greek and Gothic Revival style influence. The house has a saltbox roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding exterior, a continuous brick foundation and four exterior end brick chimneys. The main (E) façade has a one story, full width, entry porch with a hipped roof supported by square, wooden columns with decorative brackets. The main entrance is the original, nine-light and wood panel entry door with the original, four-light wood and glass sidelights and six-light wood and glass transom. The façade windows are original, double hung, 4/4 wood and glass windows flanked by original, double hung, 2/4 wood and glass windows. All other windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. A ca. 1990 concrete ramp was added the façade to the entry door with metal railings. There is an original, two bay barn located on the north side of the property. This barn has a gabled roof of metal sheeting, wooden siding and a brick foundation. There is a ca. 1940 smokehouse located on the north side of the property with a pyramid roof of asphalt shingles, exposed purlins and a concrete block foundation and exterior.

1229 E. Main St., HD01731



The Duffy-Jones-Brunson house was built in 1937 by William Duffy. Mr. Duffy was a merchant in Brownsville at that time. This house is a one story, rectangular plan, Tudor Revival style framed dwelling. It has a cross gabled roof of asphalt shingles with two gabled dormers with large wooden louvers, brick exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one interior central brick chimney with chimney pots. The main (S) façade has an open gabled roof entry porch supported by wooden doric columns with curved brackets. The façade gable has one, original, nine-light wood and glass window. The main entrance is the original half circle, wood slat door. The windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. The façade gable has two curved sets of windows with a central picture window flanked by original, eight-light windows with key stone brick arches above. The west elevation has a secondary entrance door with the original, 12-light and wood panel door. The west elevation also has metal overhangs above each window and door. The rear (N) elevation has a ca. 1970, shed roof addition with weatherboard siding and original, 12-light wood and glass windows. There is an original, two bay garage located in the rear of the property. This garage has a flat roof with brick parapet, brick exterior and a continuous brick foundation.

1226 E. Main St., HD01734



The Baddour House was built ca. 1940 by Dr. and Mrs. Louis D. Baddour Sr. This house is a two story, rectangular plan, framed dwelling with Colonial Revival influence. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles with two gabled dormers each with one, large wooden louver. The exterior is of brick, a continuous brick foundation and one interior central brick chimney. The main (N) façade has a one story, one bay central, gabled roof entry porch supported by a brick arch. The main entrance is the original, half circle, four-light and wood panel door. The windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. The east elevation has a portico porch with gabled roof supported by a brick arch on each side. The west elevation has a one bay carport that was turned into a sun-room ca. 1960. This sun-room has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, brick exterior and foundation and one original, 54-light wood and glass window flanked by two original, ten-light wood and glass windows. The sun-room also has the original single light and wood panel entry door. The doors and windows located on the west elevation have a metal overhangs above. There is one, ca. 1960, one bay carport located in the rear of the property. This carport has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding exterior and a concrete block foundation. The house was passed down to Mr. and Mrs. Louis D. Baddour Jr. who currently reside in the house.

1004 N. Washington Ave., HD01916



The Burger Basket was built in 1940. This building is an excellent example of roadside architecture. It is a one story, Modern style commercial building. It has a gabled roof of metal sheeting, brick exterior, a continuous concrete block foundation and one interior central brick chimney. Each stepped corner and end corner of the building has three protruding brick details at the cornice that are painted red. The main (W) façade has three, ca. 1990, stepped porticos each with a gabled tin roof supported by square, wooden columns. The main entry is a ca. 1990, metal frame and nine-light entry door. The windows on the façade are ca. 1990, vinyl picture replacement windows. The north elevation has the original, four-light, casement, wood and glass windows. The south elevation has two drive-thru windows with ca. 1990, replacement, two-light, sliding vinyl windows each with a shed, metal overhang. The rear (E) elevation has a shed roof addition with galvanized, aluminum siding and gabled metal roof portico supported by square wooden posts.

808 Hatchie Ave., HD01755



808 Hatchie Ave. was built in 1929. This house is a two story, central hall plan, Craftsman style bungalow framed dwelling. It has a gabled roof of metal sheeting and one central shed dormer with three, original, double hung, 6/1 wood and glass windows. The eaves have exposed purlins. The exterior is of weatherboard siding, a continuous brick foundation and one exterior end brick chimney with chimney cap. The main (W) façade has a one story, full width entry porch with a hipped roof supported by tapered, brick columns. The main entrance is the original, 15-light wood and glass door with the original, 15-light wood and glass sidelights and original, 20-light wood and glass transom. The windows are original, double hung, 9/1 wood and glass windows. There is a ca. 1990, two bay garage located in the rear of the property. This garage has a gabled metal roof and metal panel siding with a poured concrete foundation.

Mercer Road, HD01740



The Mercer Road House was built in 1933. This house is a one story, square plan, Craftsman style bungalow framed dwelling. It has a saltbox roof of asphalt shingles and a central shed dormer with three, original, four-light wood and glass windows. The exterior is of aluminum siding, a continuous brick foundation and one interior central brick chimney. The main (S) façade has a partial width entry porch with a shed roof supported by square wooden columns on brick piers and a wooden balustrade. The main entrance is the original, two-light and wood panel door. The windows are original, double hung, 9/1 wood and glass windows. The rear (N) elevation has a T-shaped addition with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles and a concrete block exterior. There is an original, one bay, equipment shed located on the west of the property. This shed has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding exterior and a brick foundation.

1412 E. Main St., HD01736



1412 E. Main St. was built in 1933. This house is a one story, central hall plan, Queen Anne style framed dwelling. It has a pyramid roof of asphalt shingles with front and side facing gables. The exterior is of aluminum siding and a continuous brick foundation. The main (N) façade has a wraparound porch with a hipped roof supported by round, wooden, doric style columns. The main entrance is the original single light and wood panel entry door. There is a secondary entrance door at the west side of the wrap around porch with the same entry door; both entry doors have the same original, single-light, wood and glass transom. The windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. The front façade gable has one, original, single light, wood and glass window. The east elevation has a third entry door with the original, single light and wood panel door. There is a ca. 1980, two bay carport located in the rear of the property. The carport has a gabled roof of asphalt shingles supported by metal posts, weatherboard siding and has an attached workshop on the rear.

1101 Cynthia Dr., HD01741



The Rawls-Bond House was built in 1954. This house sits adjacent to Rosenwald Cemetery named after Julius Rosenwald who worked with Booker T. Washington to establish schoolhouses for African American students in the South. Several prominent African American citizens of Brownsville are buried in Rosenwald. The first interment at Rosenwald Cemetery was in 1935. This house was built by C.A. Rawls of Rawls Funeral Home. Cynthia Drive was named after Cynthia Rawls, C. A. Rawls daughter who was educated and went on to become president of Golden Circle Life Insurance. This was the first brick owned by a African American citizen of Brownsville. This house is a one story, rectangular plan, Ranch style framed dwelling. It has a gabled roof asphalt shingles, brick exterior, a continuous brick foundation and one interior central brick chimney with chimney pots. The main (S) façade has an entry stoop with a shed roof supported by metal trellis columns. The façade also has two façade gables with board and batten siding and scalloped edges. The main entrance is the original, nine-light and wood panel door with iron screen door. The windows are original, double hung, 6/6 wood and glass windows. The west end of the façade has one, original, double hung, 8/12 wood and glass window flanked by two, original, double hung, 4/6 wood and glass windows. The west elevation windows have metal awning. The east elevation has an attached 2 bay garage and sun-room added ca. 1980.

Cemeteries:

In addition to Oakwood Cemetery, the contractor surveyed cemeteries not adjacent to any of the historic districts listed above. Other cemeteries include: the Jewish cemetery, Rosenwald Cemetery and Magnolia Cemetery.

Along with the construction of a Temple, the Adas Israel congregation established a cemetery for the Jewish community (HD01918). Many of the congregation’s founding members as well as significant Jewish families in Brownsville are buried there. The cemetery is located off Tamm St. between N. Park Ave. and E. College Street. For purposes of the this survey, the cemetery was documented through photographs.



Figure 53: Image indicating plot layouts at Jewish Cemetery (2013).



Figure 55: Many common headstone themes are displayed in Jewish culture, the draped urn is pictured here (2013).



Figure 54: Prominent Jewish family, the Fesenthals family plot (2013).



Figure 56: Distinct Hebrew writing is displayed on several of the headstones (2013).

Rosenwald Cemetery (HD00633) was established in ca. 1930 by Rawls Funeral Home. The cemetery was named after Julius Rosenwald who worked closely with Booker T. Washington to establish educational facilities for African American children throughout the southeastern United States. The first interment at Rosenwald Cemetery was in 1935. The property sits on 3 acres located off Anderson Ave. between E. Main St. and Cynthia Dr. This cemetery has several WWI and WWII veterans as well as several prominent African American families from Brownsville.



Figure 57: View of Rosenwald Cemetery looking East (2013).



Figure 58: Kingdom Gate headstone (2013).



Figure 59: Claspng Hands headstones with no end dates (2013).

In 1899, B.P. Boyd deeded two acres of land known as Magnolia Cemetery (HD01727) to the Sisters of Charity. The land at the time was located just outside of Brownsville city limits. The names on the deed included: Mamie Oldham, Eliza Hay, Sarah Walker, Mary Austin, Della Johnson and Kate Smith. Headstones date from 1901 to the present. However, it was not until 1941 that Nannie Bell Whitelaw established The Community Club to help make the two acres attractive for a cemetery. The community group maintains the cemetery with over 100 marked graves to date and many unmarked. The property is located on E. Main St. between Boyd Ave. and Dupree St.



Figure 60: View of Magnolia Cemetery looking North (2013).



Figure 61: Mother Mary statue with steel plate headstone (2013).



Figure 62: Oldest headstone in Magnolia Cemetery (2013).

Summary:

The process of surveying the City of Brownsville involved driving all accessible roads in rural and urban settings and documenting a majority of the buildings that were known or appeared to date pre-1960 and retained substantial historic architectural fabric. A total of approximately 434 properties were surveyed, each receiving an assigned survey number, beginning with “HD1700” through “HD1918.” (A few of the survey numbers have more than one building.) Several individual properties are candidates for nomination to the National Register of Historic places, as are several groups of associated properties that compose unique historic districts.

The surveyor identified four individual properties eligible for nomination. These are associated with a wide variety of themes, including education, commerce, health and transportation. Architecture styles represented among these properties include Greek Revival, Art Deco and International.

Within the City of Brownsville, the surveyor identified three historic districts potentially eligible for nomination and the expansion of one existing historic district, the College Hill Historic District. In 1979, a previous survey was completed for the National Register nomination for College Hill Historic District. There are 90 original parcels located in the existing historic district. Of those 90 parcels, 72 are still considered to be contributing. Photographs were taken to update previously surveyed buildings and a Tennessee Historical Commission form was filled out along with photographs taken for properties within the district that had not yet been cataloged. The contractor also surveyed surrounding residential areas for potential properties to add to the existing historic district. The recommendation is to expand the district boundaries to include an additional 64 contributing properties.

The North Washington/East College historic district is one of the eligible districts that is primarily residential to include contributing properties located on N. Lafayette Ave., N. Washington, Ave., E. Franklin St. and E. College St. The second, is the Downtown Commercial Historic District with several fairly unaltered commercial buildings located on the southeast and south sections of Court Square. The third district is the Civil Rights Historic District. This district runs along Jefferson Street stretching from S. Washington Ave. to Anderson Ave. with a collection of varying property types including religious, educational, residential and commercial all of which are significant to the African American culture in Brownsville and to the Civil Rights Movement era. Nominations should be prepared for these districts, especially the commercial district. Once an income-producing building is listed on the National Register, the property owner may benefit from a tax credit for rehabilitation of the building. This may be true also for private homes where the property produced an income, if nominations are prepared for the respective residential historic district. The City of Brownsville should set guidelines to prevent any further deterioration of inappropriate infill of the city’s existing historic fabric dating from the mid-19th century to the mid-twentieth century.

Section V: Appendicies

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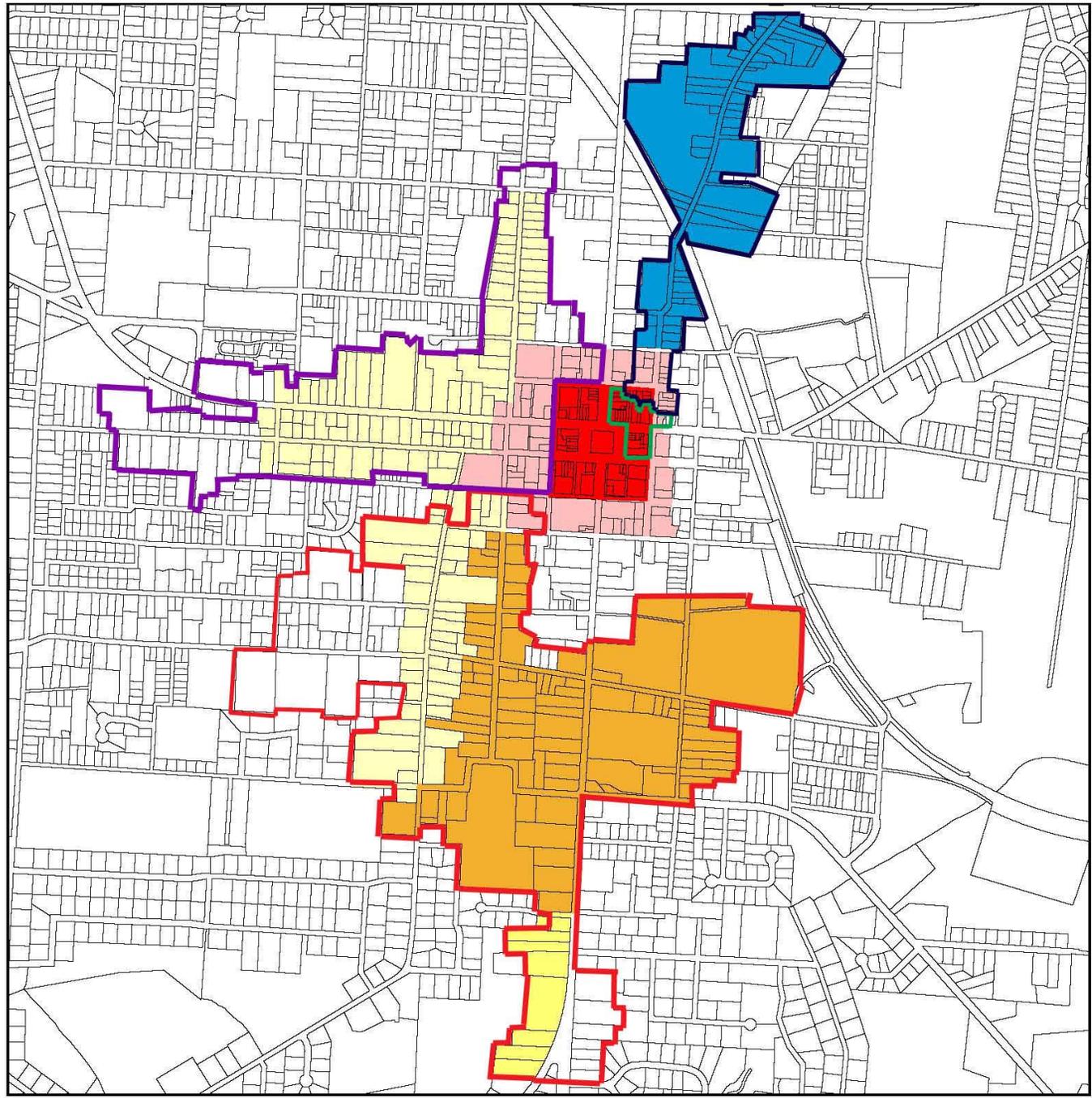
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Brownsville Historic Districts

(Existing and Proposed)

Legend

-  Proposed College Hill Historic District Expansion
-  Proposed North Washington/ East College Historic District
-  Proposed Civil Rights Historic District
-  Proposed Downtown Commercial Historic District



Map Produced by SWTDD using data obtained from Tennessee's Office of Information Services and data obtained from the City of Brownsville, TN
 Printed: May 1, 2013



List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Surveyed Properties

College Hill Historic District Properties

420 W Cherry Street	Contributing
426/428 W Cherry Street	Non - Contributing
102 College Hill Village	Non - Contributing
208 W College Street	Contributing
209-211 W College Street	Contributing
216 W College Street	Contributing
308 W College Street - Vacant Lot	Non - Contributing
307 W College Street	Contributing
308 W College Street	Contributing
313 W College Street	Contributing
318 W College Street	Contributing
319 W College Street	Contributing
321 W College Street	Contributing
327 W College Street	Contributing
340 W College Street	Contributing
344 W College Street	Contributing
403 W College Street	Contributing
410 W College Street	Contributing
413 W College Street	Non - Contributing
417 W College Street	Contributing
425 W College Street	Contributing
433 W College Street	Contributing
503 W College Street	Contributing
504 W College Street	Contributing
509 W College Street	Contributing
513 W College Street	Contributing
514 W College Street	Contributing
521 W College Street	Contributing
522 W College Street	Contributing
605 W College Street	Contributing
606 W College Street	Contributing
611 W College Street	Contributing
615 W College Street	Contributing
616 W College Street	Contributing
625 W College Street	Contributing
626 W College Street	Contributing
280 Cromwell Square – Cromwell Square Townhomes	Non - Contributing
332 Farrar Place	Non - Contributing
100 N Grand Avenue	Non - Contributing
103 N Grand Avenue	Contributing
108 N Grand Avenue	Non - Contributing
127 N Grand Avenue	Contributing
233 N Grand Avenue	Contributing
236 N Grand Avenue	Contributing
241 N Grand Avenue	Contributing

250 N Grand Avenue	Contributing
251 N Grand Avenue	Contributing
16 S Grand Avenue	Contributing
122 S Grand Avenue	Contributing
1021 Haralson Street	Contributing
1037 Haralson Street	Contributing
1099 Haralson Street - Bond Family Cemetery	Contributing
Key Corner Street	Non - Contributing
N of Key Corner- Field	Non - Contributing
131 Key Corner Street	Non - Contributing
210 Key Corner Street	Non - Contributing
213 Key Corner Street	Contributing
217 Key Corner Street	Contributing
309 Key Corner Street –Brackin House Town homes	Non - Contributing
312 Key Corner Street	Contributing
315 Key Corner Street	Contributing
316 Key Corner Street	Non - Contributing
322 Key Corner Street	Contributing
333 Key Corner Street	Contributing
345 Key Corner Street	Contributing
404 Key Corner Street	Non - Contributing
408 Key Corner Street	Contributing
411 Key Corner Street	Contributing
412 Key Corner Street	Non - Contributing
416 Key Corner Street	Contributing
424 Key Corner Street	Contributing
425 Key Corner Street	Contributing
504 Key Corner Street	Contributing
505 Key Corner Street	Contributing
512 Key Corner Street	Contributing
513 Key Corner Street	Contributing
515 Key Corner Street	Non - Contributing
520 Key Corner Street	Contributing
526 Key Corner Street	Non - Contributing
530 Key Corner Street	Non - Contributing
605 Key Corner Street	Contributing
611 Key Corner Street	Contributing
612 Key Corner Street	Contributing
623 Key Corner Street	Contributing
625 Key Corner Street	Contributing
647 Key Corner Street	Contributing
707 Key Corner Street	Contributing
719 Key Corner Street	Contributing
420 W Main Street	Contributing
429 W Main Street	Contributing
430 W Main Street	Contributing
503 W Main Street	Contributing

503 W Main Street	Contributing	23 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing
508 W Main Street	Contributing	27 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing
511 W Main Street	Contributing	102 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing
555 W Main Street	Non - Contributing	108 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing
598 W Main Street	Non - Contributing	112 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing
603 W Main Street	Contributing	217 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing
611 W Main Street	Contributing	221 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing
621 W Main Street	Contributing	224 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing
629 W Main Street	Contributing	411 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing
630 W Main Street	Contributing	416 N McLemore Avenue	Non - Contributing
637 W Main Street	Contributing	418 N McLemore Avenue	Non - Contributing
647 W Main Street	Contributing	420 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing
650 W Main Street	Contributing	501 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing
705 W Main Street	Contributing	596-600 N McLemore Avenue	Non - Contributing
727 W Main Street	Contributing	604 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing
807 W Main Street	Contributing	606 N McLemore Avenue	Non - Contributing
823 W Main Street	Contributing	608 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing
843 W Main Street	Contributing	610 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing
909 W Main Street	Non - Contributing	619 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing
917 W Main Street	Contributing	709 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing
927 W Main Street	Contributing	105 S McLemore Avenue	Contributing
934 W Main Street	Contributing	109 S McLemore Avenue	Contributing
939 W Main Street	Contributing	115 S McLemore Avenue	Non - Contributing
1004 W Main Street	Contributing	119 S McLemore Avenue	Contributing
1007 W Main Street	Contributing	409 N Monroe Avenue	Contributing
1014 W Main Street	Contributing	415 N Monroe Avenue	Contributing
1020 W Main Street	Contributing	426 N Monroe Avenue	Contributing
1028 W Main Street	Contributing	503 N Monroe Avenue	Contributing
1034 W Main Street	Contributing	506 N Monroe Avenue	Contributing
1040 W Main Street	Contributing	514-520 N Monroe Avenue	Contributing
Margin Street-Oakwood Cemetery		523 N Monroe Avenue	Contributing
	Contributing	524 N Monroe Avenue	Contributing
505 Margin Street	Non - Contributing	603 N Monroe Avenue	Contributing
506 Margin Street	Contributing	611 N Monroe Avenue	Contributing
510 Margin Street	Contributing	612 N Monroe Avenue	Contributing
511 Margin Street	Non - Contributing	620 N Monroe Avenue	Contributing
516 Margin Street	Contributing	703-711 N Monroe Avenue	Non - Contributing
520 Margin Street	Contributing	735-739 N Monroe Avenue	Non - Contributing
526 Margin Street	Contributing	217 N Russell Avenue	Contributing
604 Margin Street	Non - Contributing	218 N Russell Avenue	Contributing
610 Margin Street	Contributing	427 Short Street	Contributing
610 B Margin Street	Contributing	107 N Wilson Avenue	Non - Contributing
616 Margin Street	Non - Contributing	213 N Wilson Avenue	Contributing
617 Margin Street	Contributing	217 N Wilson Avenue	Contributing
622 Margin Street	Contributing		
630 Margin Street	Non - Contributing		
15 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing		
19 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing		
22 N McLemore Avenue	Contributing		

North Washington Residential Historic District Properties

20 N Church Street	Contributing	108 N Lafayette Avenue – Police Dept	Contributing
106 N Church Street	Contributing	109 N Lafayette Avenue – First Presbyterian Church	Contributing
114 N Church Street	Non - Contributing	117 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
116 N Church Street	Contributing	119-131N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
124 N Church Street	Contributing	133 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
17 W College Street	Contributing	220-222 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
108 W College Street	Non - Contributing	226 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
114 W College Street	Contributing	304 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
120 W College Street	Contributing	309 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
15 E College Street	Contributing	316 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
105 E College Street	Contributing	319 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
113 E College Street	Contributing	322 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
121 E College Street	Contributing	327 N Lafayette Avenue	Non - Contributing
211 E College Street	Contributing	330 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
216 E College Street	Contributing	405 N Lafayette Avenue	Non - Contributing
222 E College Street	Contributing	421 N Lafayette Avenue	Non - Contributing
304 E College Street	Contributing	507 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
305 E College Street	Contributing	515 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
310 E College Street	Contributing	525/523 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
315 E College Street	Contributing	526 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
318 E College Street	Contributing	528-600 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
321 E College Street	Contributing	529/533 Lafayette Avenue	Non - Contributing
403 E College Street	Contributing	612 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
406 E College Street	Contributing	620 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
409 E College Street	Contributing	621 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
412 E College Street	Contributing	628 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
415 E College Street	Contributing	707 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
418 E College Street	Contributing	808 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
505 E College Street	Contributing	809 N Lafayette Avenue	Non - Contributing
506 E College Street	Contributing	810 N Lafayette Avenue	Non - Contributing
510 E College Street	Contributing	812 N Lafayette Avenue	Non - Contributing
514 E College Street	Contributing	817 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
515 E College Street	Contributing	818 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
520 E College Street	Contributing	824 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
524 E College Street	Contributing	830 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
Franklin Street –Fire Dept.	Contributing	903 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
Franklin and Wilson	Non - Contributing	911 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
108 E Franklin Street	Contributing	920 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
118 E Franklin Street	Contributing	925 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
117 E Franklin Street- First Methodist Church	Contributing	926 N Lafayette Avenue	Non - Contributing
130 E Franklin Street	Contributing	927 N Lafayette Avenue	Non - Contributing
35 N Jackson Avenue	Contributing	930 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
127 N Jackson Avenue	Contributing	936 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
119 Key Corner Street	Contributing	937 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
107 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing	942 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
		1005 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
		1006 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
		1011 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing

1015 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing	621 N Washington Avenue	Contributing
113 N Park Avenue	Contributing	629 N Washington Avenue	Contributing
209 N Park Avenue	Contributing	712 N Washington Avenue	Contributing
100 N Washington Avenue	Non - Contributing	718 N Washington Avenue	Contributing
111 N Washington Avenue- City Hall	Non - Contributing	806 N Washington Avenue	Contributing
118 N Washington Avenue- Parking Lot	Non - Contributing	814 N Washington Avenue	Contributing
130 N Washington Avenue	Contributing	910 N Washington Avenue – St. Johns Catholic Church	Contributing
131 N Washington Avenue – Temple Adas Israel	Contributing	N Wilson Avenue	Non - Contributing
140 N Washington Avenue- Christ Episcopal Church	Contributing	116 N Wilson Avenue	Contributing
200 N Washington Avenue	Non - Contributing	524 N Wilson Avenue	Non - Contributing
212 N Washington Avenue	Non - Contributing	528 N Wilson Avenue	Non - Contributing
213 N Washington Avenue	Non - Contributing	618/620/624/626 N Wilson Avenue	Non - Contributing
214 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
221 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
222 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
230 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
233-243 N Washington Avenue	Non - Contributing		
303 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
309 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
314 N Washington Avenue	Non - Contributing		
315 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
318 N Washington Avenue – Apartments	Non - Contributing		
321 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
324 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
329 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
405 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
410 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
413 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
504 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
505 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
512 N Washington Avenue – Empty Lot	Non - Contributing		
513 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
517 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
520 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
526 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
525 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
531 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
532 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
536 N Washington Avenue – Empty Lot	Non - Contributing		
605 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
613 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		
616 N Washington Avenue	Contributing		

Downtown Commercial Historic District

S Court Square	Contributing
6 S Court Square	Contributing
8 S Court Square	Contributing
14/26 S Court Square	Contributing
34 S Court	Contributing
E Main Street	Contributing
18 E Main Street	Contributing
24 E Main Street	Contributing
28 E Main Street	Contributing
30 E Main Street	Contributing
116 E Main Street	Contributing
S Washington Avenue	Contributing
S Washington Avenue and Jefferson Street	Contributing
S Washington Avenue	Contributing
S Washington Avenue	Contributing
10 S Washington Avenue – Empty Lot	Non-Contributing
14 S Washington Avenue	Contributing
18 S Washington Avenue	Contributing
20 S Washington Avenue	Contributing
26 S Washington Avenue	Contributing
28 S Washington Avenue	Contributing
45 S Washington Avenue	Contributing
48 S Washington Avenue	Contributing
60 S Washington Avenue	Contributing
55 S Washington Avenue	Contributing
108 S Washington Avenue	Contributing
112 S Washington Avenue	Contributing

Civil Rights Historic District

225 Anderson Avenue	Contributing
S. Bond at Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
31 S Bradford Avenue	Contributing
108-114 S Church Avenue	Non-Contributing
Jackson Street - Park	Contributing
35 S Jackson Avenue	Contributing
36 S Jackson Avenue	Contributing
39 S Jackson Avenue	Contributing
315 S Jackson Avenue	Non-Contributing
E Jefferson Street – First Holiness Church	Non-Contributing
E Jefferson Street and R R	Non-Contributing
14 E Jefferson Street	Contributing

18 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
22 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
29 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
33 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
34 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
124 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
125-127-129 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
131 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
132 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
210 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
214 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
219 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
220 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
302 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
308 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
318 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
320 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
328 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
400 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
429 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
504 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
510 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
511 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
516 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
601 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
605 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
609 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
610 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
709 E Jefferson Street – Carver High School	Contributing
801 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
804 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
805 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
810 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
816 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
819 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
820 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
901 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
905 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
910 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
911 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
919-921 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
925 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
926 E Jefferson Street/Van Avenue	Non-Contributing
928 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
1001 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
1007 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
1008 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing

1012 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
1013 E. Jefferson Street	Contributing
1014 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
1016 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
1019 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
1020 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
1022 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
1025 E Jefferson Street	Contributing
1026 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing
1030 E Jefferson Street	Non-Contributing

1208 E Main Street	Contributing
1211 E Main Street	Non- Contributing
1221 E Main Street	Contributing
1222 E Main Street	Non- Contributing
1226 E Main Street	Contributing
1229 E Main Street	Contributing
1303 E Main Street	Contributing
1310 E Main Street	Non- Contributing
1313 E Main Street	Contributing
1320 E Main Street	Contributing
1323 E Main Street	Contributing
1400 E Main Street	Non- Contributing
1401 E Main Street	Non- Contributing
1412 E Main Street	Contributing
1422. E Main Street	Contributing
1451 E Main Street	Non- Contributing
1455 E Main Street	Contributing
1459 E Main Street	Contributing
1463 E Main Street	Non- Contributing
W Main Street- Brownsville Baptist Church	

Properties Surveyed Outside Historic District Boundaries

Anderson Ave.-Rosenwald Cemetery	
	Contributing
154 Anderson Avenue	Contributing
1800 Anderson Avenue	Contributing
Church Street	Contributing
115 S Church Avenue	Non- Contributing
142 Church Street	Contributing
11 N Court Square	Contributing
CSX Bridge	Contributing
1101 Cynthia Drive	Contributing
808 Hatchie Avenue	Contributing
1545 E Highway 70	Contributing
1725 E Highway 70	Contributing
105 S Grand Avenue	Non- Contributing
Highway 76	Contributing
Jackson Highway	Contributing
86 Jarratt’s Corner	Contributing
N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
5 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
27 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
35 N Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
11 S Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
23 S Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
27 S Lafayette Avenue	Contributing
107 S Lafayette Avenue	Non- Contributing
East Main Street - Magnolia Cemetery	
	Contributing
15 E Main Street	Contributing
25 E Main Stree	Non- Contributing
27 E Main Stree	Non- Contributing
31 E Main Stree	Non- Contributing
608 E Main Street	Contributing
710 E Main Street	Contributing
742 E Main Street	Non- Contributing
801 E Main Street	Contributing
836 E Main Street	Non- Contributing
1120 E Main Street	Non- Contributing

115 W Main Street	Contributing
121 W Main Street - Carnegie Library	
	Contributing
223-225 W Main Street	Contributing
232 W Main Street	Contributing
328 W Main Street	Non- Contributing
333 W Main Street	Contributing
343 W Main Street	Contributing
221 Margin Street	Non- Contributing
307 Margin Street	Non- Contributing
308 Margin Street	Contributing
329 Margin Street	Non- Contributing
Mercer Road	Contributing
Poplar Corner Road	Contributing
39 S Russell Street	Non- Contributing
Tamm Street - Jewish Cemetery	Contributing
Thomas Street	Contributing
22 N Washington Avenue	Contributing
36 N Washington Avenue	Contributing
934 N Washington Avenue	Contributing
1004 N Washington Avenue	Contributing
1135 N Washington Avenue	Contributing
1371 N Washington Avenue	Non- Contributing
S Washington Avenue	Contributing
132 S Washington Avenue	Contributing
39 S Wilson Street	Non- Contributing
111 S Wilson Avenue	Non- Contributing
140 S Wilson Avenue	Non- Contributing
824 Windrow Road	Contributing

Previously Surveyed Tennessee Historical Commission Properties Razed as of 2013

HD00008 - 114 N. Church Ave.	HD00735- 611 E. Main St.
HD00009- 417 W. Main St.	HD00736- 799 E. Main St.
HD00012- 308 W. Main St.	HD00744- 127 Jackson Ave.
HD00013- 326 W. Main St.	HD00745- 142 Jackson Ave.
HD00015- 403 W. Main St.	HD00746- 126 Jackson Ave.
HD00455- 41 S. Lafayette Ave.	HD00757- 333 Margin St.
HD00461- 33 N. Russell St.	HD00758- 335 Margin St.
HD00463- 31 N. Wilson Ave.	HD00759- 321 Margin St.
HD00479- 28 N. Washington Ave.	HD00761- 202/204 S. Russell St.
HD00488- 15 N. Lafayette Ave.	HD00773- 606 E. College St.
HD00489- 27 N. Lafayette Ave.	HD00774- 5 N. Court Square
HD00494- 39 N. Lafayette Ave.	HD00778- 321 N. Wilson Ave.
HD00495- 112 N. Washington Ave.	HD00852- 327 N. Lafayette Ave.
HD00498- 40 N. Washington Ave.	HD00853- 42 N. Lafayette Ave.
HD00537- Old Mercer Road @ Anderson Ave.	HD00860- 227 N. Wilson Ave.
HD00544- 1456 E. Main St.	HD00861 - 228 N. Wilson Ave.
HD00560- 827 Windrow Rd..	HD00862- 220/222 N. Wilson Ave.
HD00581- 1119 N. McLemore Ave.	HD00863- 119 W. College St.
HD00590- 130 E. College St.	HD00864- 130 W. College St.
HD00592- 211 E. College St.- Servants Quarters	HD00865- 210 Key Corner St.
HD00593- 211 E. College St.- Garage	HD00866- 242 Key Corner St.
HD00601- 118 N. Washington Ave.	HD00867- 131 Key Corner St.
HD00602- E. College St. @ N. Washington Ave.	HD00870- 607 N. Wilso Ave..
HD00620- 213 N. Washington Ave.	HD00872- 404 Key Corner St.
HD00622- 233-243 N. Washington Ave.	HD00873- 412 Key Corner St.
HD00634- 304 E. Main St.	HD00883- 612 Key Corner St.
HD00635- 530 S. Bradford Ave.	HD00903- 413 W. Colleget St.
HD00636- SE corner of S. Bradford Ave. and E. Main St.	HD01060- East portion of 17 W. College St. Lot
HD00700- 630 Margin St.	HD01067- 420 E. Main St.
HD00716- I-40 @ Hwy 76	HD01069- 117 E. Main St.
HD00717- 2600 Anderson Ave.	HD01081- 308 E. Main St.
HD00718- 121 Sunny Hill Cove	HD01082- 414 E. Main St.
HD00733- 605 E. Main St.	HD01083- 318 E. Main St.
HD00734- 605 E. Main St. Servants Quarters	HD01084- 408 E. Main St.
	HD01108- 619 N. Monroe Ave.
	HD01127- 27 N. McLemore Ave.

