United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to *Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: North Washington Historic District

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of Brownsville, Tennessee

2. Location

Street & Number: Roughly bounded by N. Wilson Avenue, Thomas Street, N. Park Avenue and E. Main Street

City or town: Brownsville State: TN County: Haywood

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

☐ national ☐ statewide ☒ Local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

12/5/14

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting Official: **Date**

Title: **State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

North Washington Historic District
Name of Property

Haywood Co., TN
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

1.27.2015
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

Private	X
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

Building(s)	
District	X
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
126	25	buildings
0	3	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
127	28	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions	Current Functions
DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure	DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure
RELIGION/Church	RELIGION/Church
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling	DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
HEALTH/Doctor's Office	COMMCERCE/Office
	HEALTH/Doctor's Office
	GOVERNMENT/City Hall
	FIRE STATION/Firehouse
	SOCIAL/Meeting Hall
	CORRECTIONAL FACILITY/Police Station

7. Description

Architectural Classification

MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: American Foursquare, Bungalow/Craftsman, Minimal Traditional
OTHER: Folk Victorian, Vernacular forms

Materials:
Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK/WOOD /CONCRETE/ASPHALT

Narrative Description

Brownsville is the county seat of Haywood County, which is located in West Tennessee, approximately sixty miles east of Memphis. Located north and east of Brownsville's downtown commercial area, the North Washington Historic District contains a unique collection of architectural residences built from the mid-1800s through the 1960s. This district is bounded by N. Wilson Avenue on the west, Kleer Vu Drive on the north, N. Park Avenue on the east, and E. Franklin Street on the south. This district area is comprised of approximately 149 properties and includes residential, commercial, government and religious properties. The properties listed within this district have architectural styles varying from Greek Revival to Ranch with the dates of significance ranging from ca. 1830-1964. Many prominent families lived within this district, including wealthy merchants or business owners, doctors, military officers, bank presidents, and farmers. Of the 142 properties, there are 126 buildings and 1 structure (81.9%) that are considered as contributing to the significance of the district. Also of these 142 properties, there are 25 buildings and 3 sites (18.1%) that are considered non-contributing resources. Included in the contributing properties is three buildings currently individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Temple Adas Israel located at 131 N

Washington Avenue listed in 1978, Zion Church (Christ Episcopal) located at 140 N Washington Avenue listed in 1979, and the Joshua K Hutchison House located at 124 N Church Avenue listed in 1988.

The primary transportation corridor through Brownsville is U.S. Highway 70, or East Main Street, which passes through the center of the Brownsville downtown commercial district, as well as through the center of the North Washington Historic District. This highway, also known as the Memphis-Bristol Highway, was constructed between 1922 and 1926 connecting Brownsville directly to Jackson, Tennessee approximately thirty miles east. Today this highway provides direct access from Brownsville to Interstate 40, which was completed in the mid-1960s as part of the national Dwight D. Eisenhower interstate development. Connecting Kentucky through Texas, State Highway 79 runs directly through the North Washington Residential Historic District and was completed in 1944. Smaller cross streets through the district include North Lafayette Avenue, East Franklin Street, and East College Street.

A majority of homes within the North Washington Residential Historic District were constructed at the turn of the twentieth century. These homes were designed in a variety of architectural styles ranging from high to modest. Many of the dwellings located in the district were home to Brownsville's prominent businessmen, merchants, doctors, and farmers. While it was commonplace for wealthy farmers of large plantations to have their main house on the land they cultivated, Haywood County farmers built their primary homes near the city center. Following the turn of the 20th century, residents of West Tennessee began to flock to Brownsville for employment opportunities. Improvements to road infrastructure, popularity of the automobile and the Great Depression created a change in the socioeconomic structure of Brownville. Large landowners began to split and sell lots to the new influx of blue collar workers. These workers began to build modest style homes on these smaller lots. This residential development continued through the mid-1960s. A majority of these dwellings located in the district were built between 1870 and 1960. This group of dwellings displays an array of architectural styles, representative of popular building trends in West Tennessee, including: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, International, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

Properties in the inventory are organized alphabetically by street and numerically by address. The entries list the address, date of construction, district map number and whether the property is a contributing or non-contributing property.

KEY:
C – Contributing
NC – Non-Contributing
Ca. – Circa

Inventory

Church Avenue (North)

1. 20 North Church Avenue. 1943. Craftsman. Aluminum siding, one story, asphalt shingles, cross clipped gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, one interior central brick chimney, exposed

purlins, full width porch with tapered wooden columns on brick piers, original single-light and wood panel door, nine-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

2. 106 North Church Avenue. 1942. Tudor Revival. Brick, one-and-one-half stories, metal gable roof, interior central brick chimney, brick foundation, square plan, half timbering, brick arch, original wood slat and six-light door, six-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, screened in porch on south elevation. (C)

3. 114 North Church Avenue. Ca. 2000. Recreation building for the First United Methodist Church, one story, brick veneer, poured concrete foundation, single-light aluminum framed windows and doors. (NC)

4. 116 North Church Avenue. Ca. 1930. Water Tower for the City of Brownsville. "A Good Place to Live." Written on the east and west sides. (C)

5. 124 North Church Avenue. Joshua K. Hutchison House (NR listed 7 July 1988). 1868. Greek Revival. Brick, two stories, metal gable roof, central hall plan, original paired wooden doors with single-light windows, four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows, dentil molding, two interior end brick chimneys, brick foundation. (C)

College Street (West)

6. 17 West College Street. 1915. Pyramid Square. Vinyl siding, one-and-one-half stories, asphalt shingles, pyramid and gable roof, brick foundation, square plan, wrap around porch with Doric style columns on an ashlar stone foundation, one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows. (C)

7. 108 West College Street. Parking Lot. Non-contributing parking lot used by the Presbyterian Church. (NC)

8. 114 West College Street. 1929. Colonial Revival. Weatherboard siding, one story, square plan, gable roof, asphalt shingles, rectangular plan, one interior central brick chimney, brick foundation, three-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, original wood panel and single light door, exposed purlins. (C)

9. 120 West College Street. 1929. Craftsman. Weatherboard siding, one-and-one-half stories, rectangular plan, clipped gable roof, asphalt shingles, one exterior end and one interior central brick chimney, brick foundation, exposed purlins, full width entry porch with square wooden posts, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, original single-light and wood door. (C)

College Street (East)

10. 15 East College Street. 1918. Craftsman. Wood shingle, one-story, asphalt shingles, hipped roof, brick foundation, square plan, partial width entry porch with square columns with wood shingles,

nine-light and wood door with twelve-light sidelights, nine-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

11. 105 East College Street. Ca. 1830. Greek Revival. Weatherboard, two stories, asphalt shingles, gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, two exterior end brick chimneys, one story pedimented portico with Doric columns, original wood panel door with five-light sidelights and sixteen-light transom, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

12. 113 East College Street. 1910. American Foursquare. Aluminum siding, two stories, asphalt shingles, bell-cast and hipped roof, central hipped roof dormer, brick foundation, square plan, wraparound porch with Tuscan style columns on brick piers, original wood panel door and single-light transom, one-over-one aluminum windows, Queen Anne style multi-pane windows at the second floor. (C)

13. 121 East College Street. ca. 1858. Colonial Revival. Brick, one-and-one-half stories, central hall plan, asphalt shingles, gable roof, brick foundation, one interior end brick chimney and one exterior end brick chimney, exposed purlins and triangle brackets, original wood slat door, six-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

    Garage. Ca. 1980. Two bay car garage with a flat roof and weatherboard siding exterior, poured concrete foundation, breezeway attached main house and garage. (NC).

14. 211 East College Street. Ca. 1870. Queen Anne. Weatherboard siding, two stories, gabled ell, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, central hall plan, decorative brackets, drip pendants, wooden balconet, two-story canted bay, original paired single-light and wood doors with fanlight and ornamental hood, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, decorative leaded glass at the second floor. (C)

    Garage. Ca. 1990. Two bay, metal warehouse with a gable, metal roof. (NC)

15. 216 East College Street. 1908. Side Gable form with Bungalow influence. Vinyl siding, one story, brick foundation, gabled roof, asphalt shingles, full width entry porch with square columns on brick piers, square plan, original one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

16. 222 East College Street. 1914. Bungalow. Weatherboard siding, one-and-one-half stories, asphalt shingles, gable and hipped roof, square plan, brick foundation, square plan, central shed dormer, full width porch with square wooden columns, original single-light door and eight-light transom, one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows. (C)

17. 304 East College Street. Ca. 1900. Craftsman. Weatherboard siding, one-and-one-half stories, asphalt shingles, gable roof, interior central brick chimney, brick foundation, square plan, wrap around porch with tapered wood columns on brick piers, central shed dormer, original single-light and wood door with single-light transom and sidelights, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

18. 305 East College Street. Ca. 1880. Queen Anne. Weatherboard siding, two stories, asphalt shingles, gable ell roof, brick foundation, center hall plan, partial width entry porch with square wooden posts, original single-light and wood door with single-light transom, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, cove style shingles in two story canted bay, drip pendants and spindle brackets. (C)

19. 310 East College Street. 1943. Tudor Revival. Vinyl siding, one story, asphalt shingles, gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, one exterior end brick chimney, original wood panel door, six-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

20. 315 East College Street. 1930. Tudor Revival. Brick, one-and-one-half stories, asphalt shingles, cross gable, rectangular plan, interior central brick chimney, brick foundation, original six-light and wood door with stone surround, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

21. 318 East College Street. 1951. Colonial Revival. Brick, one-and-one-half stories, asphalt shingles, hipped roof, gable dormers, brick foundation, rectangular plan, dentils, six-over-six aluminum windows. (C)

22. 321 East College Street. 1942. Craftsman. Brick, one story, asphalt shingles, clipped gable roof, one exterior end brick chimney with metal hood, brick foundation, square plan, full width hipped roof porch with brick columns, original two-light and wood panel door, four-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

23. 403 East College Street. 1918. Colonial Revival. Brick, one story, asphalt singles, clipped gable and hipped roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, central bay portico with turned stone columns, one interior central brick chimney, original wood slat door, three-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

24. 406 East College Street. 1957. Neoclassical Revival. Aluminum siding, one-and-one-half stories, brick foundation, rectangular plan, asphalt shingles, gable roof, interior central brick chimney, partial width flat roof portico with tapered Doric columns and balconet, original six-light and wood door, eight-over-twelve double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

25. 409 East College Street. 1937. Craftsman. Brick, one story, brick foundation, asphalt shingles, gable roof, square plan, one interior central brick chimney, wraparound porch with square wooden columns on brick piers, original five-light and wood door, four-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

    Garage. Ca. 1970. Two bay, weatherboard siding, concrete block foundation, gable roof, asphalt shingles. (NC).

26. 412 East College Street. 1948. Neoclassical Revival. Aluminum siding, one-and-one-half stories, brick foundation, rectangular plan, asphalt shingles, gable roof, one interior central brick chimney, partial width entry porch with square wooden columns and pediment with fanlight, wood panel door, six-over-six double-hung vinyl windows. (C)

27. 415 East College Street. 1950. Colonial Revival. Aluminum siding, one-and-one-half stories, asphalt shingles, gable roof, gable dormers, brick foundation, square plan, original wood panel door, eight-over-eight and six-over-six double hung wood sash windows. (C)

28. 418 East College Street. 1948. Minimal Traditional. Brick, one story, asphalt shingles, cross gable roof, brick foundation, square plan, cutaway porch with metal trellis columns, interior central brick chimney, original six-light and wood panel door, six-over-six and four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows, screened in porch on south elevation. (C)

29. 505 East College Street. 1949. Minimal Traditional. Brick, one story, asphalt shingles, gable roof, rectangular plan, brick foundation, interior central brick chimney, recessed entry stoop, eight-over-eight and six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows, original wood slat door. (C)

30. 506 East College Street. 1943. Minimal Traditional. Weatherboard, one story, cross gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, square plan, exposed purlins, square plan, cutaway porch with metal trellis columns, nine-light and wood door, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

31. 510 East College Street. 1944. Minimal Traditional. Aluminum siding, one story, gable roof, asphalt shingles, exterior front brick chimney, brick foundation, square plan, central bay portico with metal trellis columns, three-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

32. 514 East College Street. 1950. Minimal Traditional. Brick, one story, cross gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, original six-light and wood door, one-over-one vinyl windows, square plan. (C)

33. 515 East College Street. Ca. 1880. Folk Victorian. Weatherboard siding, one story, asphalt shingles, gable ell roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, one interior central brick chimney, partial width entry porch with turned posts and spindle frieze, single-light and wood door, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

34. 520 East College Street. 1948. Minimal Traditional. Asbestos siding, one story, square plan, asphalt shingles, gable roof, brick foundation, central bay portico with square wooden columns, eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

35. 524 East College Street. Ca. 1910. Craftsman. Vinyl siding, one story, asphalt shingles, clipped gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, partial width entry porch with square wooden columns on brick piers, original single-light and wood door with single-light transom, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

Franklin Street (East)

36. Franklin Street. Fire Department. Ca. 1950. Modern. Brick, two stories, flat roof, single light casement aluminum frame windows, poured concrete foundation. (C)

37. Franklin and Wilson. Parking Lot. Property is non-contributing as it is now a parking lot. (NC)

38. 108 East Franklin Street. Ca. 1900. Craftsman. Brick, two stories, brick foundation, asphalt singles, hip on hipped roof, one exterior end brick chimney, square plan, two gabled dormers, one central shed dormer, exposed purlins, wraparound porch with hipped roof and square brick columns, original

wood panel door with leaded glass transom, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, iron staircase on the east elevation leaded to second floor apartment. (C)

39. 118 East Franklin Street. Ca. 1910. Folk Victorian. Vinyl siding, one story, gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, rectangular plan, partial width entry porch with turned posts and spindle work, original single-light and wood door and single-light transom, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

40. 117 East Franklin Street. First United Methodist Church. 1899. Gothic Revival. 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 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. (C)

    Church Office. Ca. 1960. Minimal Traditional, one story, cross gable roof, asphalt shingles, rectangular plan, brick exterior, brick foundation, one interior central brick chimney, recessed entry stoop, original wood panel door, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. (C).

41. 130 East Franklin Street. Ca. 1910. Craftsman. Weatherboard siding, one-and-one-half stories, clipped gable roof, asphalt shingles, square plan, partial width entry porch with wooden columns on brick piers, exposed purlins, one interior end and one interior central brick chimney, original eight-light and wood door with five-light sidelights, nine-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

Jackson Avenue (North)

42. 35 North Jackson Avenue. Ca. 1870. Greek Revival. Vinyl siding, one and one-half stories, gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, rectangular plan, two exterior end brick chimneys, full width entry porch with square vinyl columns on brick piers, original single-light and wood door with fourteen-light transom and five-light sidelights, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

43. 127 North Jackson Avenue. 1915. Pyramid Square/Queen Anne. Weatherboard siding, one-and-one-half stories, pyramid and gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, square plan, three interior central brick chimneys, wraparound porch with ashlar stone foundation and columns, original full-light and wood door with full-light sidelights and transom, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

Key Corner Street

44. 119 Key Corner Street. Ca. 1890. Queen Anne Cottage. Aluminum siding, one-and-one-half stories, central hall plan, gabled ell roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, square plan, one interior central brick chimney, wraparound porch with wooden Doric columns, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, original single-light and wood door. (C)

Lafayette Avenue (North)

45. 107 North Lafayette Avenue. 1938. International style. Brick, one story, flat roof, brick coping, brick foundation, irregular plan, glass block corner windows and surround around recessed entry, ten-light casement metal windows, horizontal brick projections. (C)

46. 108 North Lafayette Avenue. Police Department. Ca. 1950. Modern. Brick, one story, single-light casement aluminum frame and six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows, poured concrete foundation, rectangular plan, concrete cantilevered canopies. (C)

47. 109 North Lafayette Avenue. First Presbyterian Church. Ca. 1920. Neoclassical. Two story brick church, brick foundation, L-shaped, clay tile cross gable and hipped roof, partial width portico on the façade with pediment and ionic columns, three original paired twelve-light entrances with six-light transoms, classrooms on the east elevation have twenty-five-light wood windows, sanctuary has stained glass, dentil molding in the eaves. (C)

    Parsonage. Ca. 1900 (as seen on 1900 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map). Pyramid Square/Queen Anne, one story, pyramid and gable roof, asphalt shingles, square plan, aluminum siding, stucco covered brick foundation, partial width porch with vinyl, round doric columns and balustrade, original single light transom and wood panel door, two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows. (C).

48. 117 North Lafayette Avenue. Ca. 1880. Folk Victorian. Vinyl siding, one story, gable roof, asphalt shingles, partial width entry porch with iron trellis columns and brackets, vergeboards, brick foundation, square plan, original full-light and wood door, transom and sidelights, one interior central brick chimney, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

49. 119-131 North Lafayette Avenue. Ca. 1920. Gothic Revival. Brick, one story, brick foundation, gable roof, metal roof, lancet style windows with stained glass, stepped recessed entrance, stone coping at the roofline, rectangular plan. (C)

50. 133 North Lafayette Avenue. 1929. No style. Vinyl siding, one and two stories, brick foundation, square plan. Gable and flat roof, asphalt shingles, four-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. Second story is an addition. (NC)

51. 220-222 North Lafayette Avenue. 1947. Tudor Revival. Duplex. Brick, one story, brick foundation, rectangular plan, cross gable roof, asphalt shingles, gable brick arch entry, original wood panel doors, one interior central brick chimney, six-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

52. 226 North Lafayette Avenue. 1953. Craftsman. Vinyl siding, one story, clipped gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, rectangular plan, partial width entry porch with Doric columns, one exterior end and one interior central brick chimney, nine-over-six double-hung vinyl sash windows. (C)

53. 304 North Lafayette Avenue. 1948. Neoclassical Revival. Brick, one-and-one-half stories, brick foundation, rectangular plan, gable roof, asphalt shingles, gable dormers, partial width entry porch with tapered Doric columns, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows, original wood panel door. (C)

54. 309 North Lafayette Avenue. 1937. Greek Revival. Vinyl siding, one story, brick foundation, gable roof, asphalt shingles, one exterior end brick chimney, partial width entry porch with pediment supported by square wooden columns, central hall plan, original single-light and wood panel door, four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

55. 316 North Lafayette Avenue. 1953. Minimal Traditional. Weatherboard siding, one-and-one-half stories, brick foundation, rectangular plan, one exterior end brick chimney, gable ell roof, asphalt shingles, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows, original wood panel door, gabled dormers. (C)

56. 319 North Lafayette Avenue. 1950. Craftsman. Weatherboard siding, one story, brick foundation, square plan, one interior central brick chimney, hipped roof, asphalt shingles, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, partial width entry porch with square wooden posts. (C)

57. 322 North Lafayette Avenue. 1952. Minimal Traditional. Brick, one story, brick foundation, asphalt shingles, gable roof, rectangular plan, interior central brick chimney, entry stoop with square wooden posts, original wood panel door with fanlight transom, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

58. 327 North Lafayette Avenue. 1981. Townhomes. Two stories, brick and vinyl siding, poured concrete foundation, rectangular, gable roof, asphalt shingles, six-over-six double-hung vinyl windows. (NC)

59. 330 North Lafayette Avenue. 1947. Minimal Traditional. Brick, one story, asphalt shingles, gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, rectangular, one interior central brick chimney, six-light and wood panel door, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

60. 405 North Lafayette Avenue. 1964. Townhomes. Brick veneer, two stories, gable roof, asphalt shingles, poured concrete foundation, rectangular, six-over-six double-hung vinyl windows. (NC)

61. 507 North Lafayette Avenue. 1908. Craftsman. Weatherboard siding, one story, square plan, asphalt shingles, hipped roof, two gabled dormers, brick foundation, wraparound porch with tapered wooden columns on brick piers, original single-light and wood panel door with single-light transom, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

62. 515 North Lafayette Avenue. 1901. Craftsman. Brick, two stories, asphalt shingles, gable roof, square plan, brick foundation, rectangular plan, one interior central brick chimney, exposed purlins, central

shed dormer and balcony, full width entry porch with square brick columns, original three-light and wood door, eight-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

63. 525/523 North Lafayette Avenue. 1929. Minimal Traditional. Aluminum siding, one story, gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, rectangular plan, one interior central brick chimney, nine light and wood panel doors, entry hoods over entry with square aluminum columns, three-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

64. 526 North Lafayette Avenue. 1908. Queen Anne. Weatherboard siding, two stories, cross gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, central hall plan, partial width entry porch with Doric columns and spindle work, two story canted bay, original single-light and wood door with single-light transom and two-light sidelights, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

    Green lot with ca. 1920 carport and storage shed, weatherboard siding, brick foundation, gable roof, asphalt shingles. (C)

65. 529/533 North Lafayette Avenue. 2001. Duplex. Neoclassical Revival. Brick veneer, one story, poured concrete foundation, rectangular plan, wraparound porch with turned posts, six-over-six double-hung vinyl sash windows. (NC)

66. 612 North Lafayette Avenue. ca. 1880. Folk Victorian. Weatherboard, one story, brick foundation, asphalt shingles, gable roof, full width entry porch with square wooden posts, center hall plan, original single-light and wood door with six-light transom and three-light sidelights, four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

67. 620 North Lafayette Avenue. 1929. Craftsman. Weatherboard siding, one story, brick foundation, square plan, asphalt shingles, clipped gable roof, central bay porch with square wooden columns on brick piers, four interior central brick chimneys, original wood panel door, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows.(C)

68. 621 North Lafayette Avenue. 1960. Neoclassical. Brick, one-and-one-half stories, asphalt shingles, gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, interior central brick chimney, gable dormers, partial width porch with pediment and Doric style columns, dentil molding, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

69. 628 North Lafayette Avenue. 1948. Minimal Traditional. Brick, one-and-one-half stories, gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, rectangular plan, one interior central brick chimney, recessed entry porch, original six-light and wood panel door, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

70. 707 North Lafayette Avenue. 1913. Craftsman. Vinyl siding, one story, gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, rectangular plan, central shed dormer, full width entry porch with square wooden columns, original full-light and wood door, transom and sidelights, one interior end brick chimney, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

71. 808 North Lafayette Avenue. 1956. Minimal Traditional. Brick, one story, gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, rectangular, central bay porch with square wooden columns, two-over-two awning wood windows. (C)

72. 809 North Lafayette Avenue. 1978. Ranch. Duplex. Brick and vinyl siding, one story, gable roof, asphalt shingles, poured concrete foundation, rectangular plan, partial width entry porch with square metal posts, six-over-six aluminum windows. The property was built too recently to be a contributing property. (NC)

73. 810 North Lafayette Avenue. 1977. Ranch. Wood paneling, one story, concrete block foundation, rectangular plan, gable roof asphalt shingles, two-over-two aluminum windows. Property was built too recently to be a contributing property. (NC)

74. 812 North Lafayette Avenue. 1977. Ranch. Wood paneling, one story, concrete block foundation, rectangular, gable roof asphalt shingles, two-over-two aluminum windows. Property was built too recently to be a contributing property. (NC)

75. 817 North Lafayette Avenue. 1957. Colonial Revival. Aluminum siding, brick foundation, one-and-one-half stories, gable roof, asphalt shingles, gable dormers, two interior central brick chimneys, eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash windows, original three-light and wood panel door, rectangular plan. (C)

76. 818 North Lafayette Avenue. 1947. Colonial Revival. Weatherboard siding, brick foundation, one story, rectangular plan, gable roof, asphalt shingles, gable dormers, one interior central brick chimney, three-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, original three-light and wood panel door. (C)

77. 824 North Lafayette Avenue. 1961. Minimal Traditional. Brick, one story, hipped roof, asphalt shingles, cutaway porch with metal trellis columns, concrete block foundation, two-over-two double-hung wood windows. (C)

78. 830 North Lafayette Avenue. 1960. Minimal Traditional. Brick, one story, cross gable roof, asphalt shingles, square plan, cutaway porch with metal trellis columns, concrete block foundation, two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

79. 903 North Lafayette Avenue. 1935. Craftsman. Vinyl siding, one story, brick foundation, square plan, cross gable roof, interior central brick chimney, eight-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, eight-light and wood door, entry hood with triangle brackets. (C)

80. 911 North Lafayette Avenue. 1959. Ranch. Brick, one story, concrete block foundation, gable roof, recessed entry porch, rectangular plan, two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

81. 920 North Lafayette Avenue. 1948. Colonial Revival. Brick, one-and-one-half stories, brick foundation, gable roof, asphalt shingles, square plan, exterior end brick chimney, full width entry porch with iron trellis columns, original four-light and wood panel door, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows.(C)

Garage. Ca. 1960. Weatherboard siding, brick foundation, gable roof, asphalt shingles, wooden posts. (C)

82. 925 North Lafayette Avenue. 1929. Craftsman. Weatherboard siding, one-and-one-half stories, gable roof, asphalt shingles, one interior end and one interior central brick chimney, full width entry porch with Doric style columns, central shed dormer, square plan, original single-light and wood door with six-light sidelights and three-light transom, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

83. 926 North Lafayette Avenue. 1948. Ranch. Stone veneer, one story, brick foundation, rectangular plan, gable roof, asphalt shingles, one-over-one vinyl windows. (NC)

84. 927 North Lafayette Avenue. 1961. Duplex. Ranch. Brick, one story, rectangular plan, gable roof, metal roof, gable entry porch with metal posts, two-over-two vinyl windows, concrete block foundation. (NC)

85. 930 North Lafayette Avenue. 1953. Minimal Traditional. Vinyl siding, one story, square plan, cross gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, square plan, eight-over-eight double-hung wood windows. (C)

86. 936 North Lafayette Avenue. 1948. Neoclassical Revival. Vinyl siding, one story, metal hipped with gable roof, one exterior end brick chimney, brick foundation, rectangular plan, partial width entry porch with metal trellis columns, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

87. 937 North Lafayette Avenue. ca. 1905. Folk Victorian. Weatherboard siding, one story, cross gable metal roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, one interior central brick chimney, partial width entry porch with square wooden columns on brick piers, original full-light and wood door with three-light sidelights and transom, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows, decorative wooden louvers. (C)

88. 942 North Lafayette Avenue. 1950. Colonial Revival. Aluminum siding, one-and-one-half stories, gable roof, asphalt shingles, gable dormer, brick foundation, rectangular plan, original four-light and wood panel door, eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows. (C)

Garage. Ca.1950. Weatherboard siding, brick foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles. (C)

89. 1005 North Lafayette Avenue. Ca. 1910. Queen Anne Cottage. Weatherboard siding, one story, gable ell with addition, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, square plan, one interior central brick chimney, partial width entry porch with turned wooden posts and spindle work, wood shingles and horizontal wood trim in gable field, original single light and wood door and transom, two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

90. 1006 North Lafayette Avenue. Ca. 1900. Folk Victorian. Weatherboard, one story, cross gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, square plan, two interior central brick chimneys, entry porch with Victorian style wooden columns, vergeboards and drip pendants, six-over-nine double-hung wood sash windows, original wood panel door with three-light sidelights and transom. (C)

91. 1011 North Lafayette Avenue. 1956. Minimal Traditional. Vinyl siding, one story, concrete block foundation, cross gable roof, asphalt shingles, square plan, six-over-six vinyl sash windows. (C)

92. 1015 North Lafayette Avenue. 1960. Craftsman Aluminum siding, one story, concrete block foundation, gable roof, asphalt shingles, rectangular plan, three-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, partial width entry porch with iron trellis columns. (C)

Park Avenue (North)

93. 113 North Park Avenue. 1954. Minimal Traditional. Brick, one story, gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows, square plan. (C)

94. 209 North Park Avenue. 1952. Minimal Traditional. Duplex. Brick, one story, hipped roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows, rectangular plan. (C)

Washington Avenue (North)

95. 100 North Washington Avenue. 1967. Colonial Revival. Office. Brick veneer, one story, mansard roof, asphalt shingles, square plan, sixteen-light vinyl windows, nine-light and metal door. (NC)

96. 111 North Washington Avenue. City Hall. Ca. 1955. Modern. Brick veneer, one story, square, flat roof, vertical single light aluminum frame windows, poured concrete foundation. (C)

97. 118 North Washington Avenue. Parking Lot. Parking lot is used for the First United Methodist Church and City Hall Parking. (NC)

98. 130 North Washington Avenue. 1933. Craftsman. Brick, one story, L-shaped, gable ell roof, pressed metal shingles, exposed purlins, brick foundation, five interior end brick chimneys, entry stoop with triangle brackets, original seven-light and wood door with three-light sidelights and seven-light transom, nine-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

99. 131 North Washington Avenue. Temple Adas Israel (NR listed 19 January 1979). 1882. Gothic Revival. Brick veneer, one story, gable roof, asphalt shingles, rectangular, stone coping along roofline, brick foundation, vestibule entry, stepped buttresses, stained glass clerestory windows, stained glass lancet window. (C)

100. 140 North Washington Avenue. Christ Episcopal (NR listed 21 November 1978). 1858. Gothic Revival. Brick, one story, rectangular plan, gable roof, asphalt shingles, central tower with battlements, stepped buttresses, brick foundation, three interior end brick chimneys, lancet style nine-over-nine double-hung wood sash windows, paired wooden doors and lancet stained glass transom. (C)

101. 200 North Washington Avenue. 1991. Traditional style office complex. Brick veneer and vinyl siding, one story, poured concrete foundation, rectangular, gable roof, asphalt shingles, six-over-six vinyl windows. (NC)

102. 212 North Washington Avenue. 1977. Traditional style apartments, brick veneer, two stories, poured concrete foundation, rectangular, gable roof, asphalt shingles, six-over-six vinyl windows, partial width two story porch with brick columns and iron staircases to second floor apartments. (NC)

103. 213 North Washington Avenue. Neoclassical Revival. Brick veneer, two stories, gable roof, asphalt shingles, poured concrete foundation, rectangular, broken pediment around entry door, vinyl pilasters flank the main entry, six-over-six vinyl windows. (NC)

104. 214 North Washington Avenue. 1873. Folk Victorian. Vinyl siding, one story, central hall plan, gable ell roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, rectangular, two interior end brick chimneys, full width porch supported by decorative wooden Victorian style brackets and columns with spindle work. Original single-light and wood panel door and three-light transom with egg and dart trim, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

Garage. Ca. 1980. Two bay, shed roof, asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, concrete block foundation. (NC)

105. 221 North Washington Avenue. 1870. Italianate. Brick, two stories, rectangular plan, gabled ell roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, one interior end brick chimney, pediment portico with Doric style columns, original wood slat door, four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows with ornamental cast iron hoods, oversized overhang, S-curve brackets. (C)

106. 222 North Washington Avenue. 1908. Pyramid Square. Brick, two stories, pyramid and clipped gable roof, asphalt shingles, interior central brick chimney, full width entry porch with Doric vinyl columns, original single-light transom and one-over-one windows, square plan. (C)

107. 230 North Washington Avenue. 1870. Greek Revival. Vinyl siding, two stories, brick foundation, center hall plan, asphalt shingles, gable roof, tow interior end brick chimneys, two story full width portico with pediment and wooden Doric columns, original wood panel door with four-light transom and three-light sidelights, one-over-one wood windows. (C).

108. 233-243 North Washington Avenue. 1989. Apartments. Colonial Revival. Vinyl siding, two stories, gable roof, asphalt shingles, poured concrete foundation, rectangular, each entry has a gable portico with Doric style columns, six-over-six vinyl windows. (NC)

109. 303 North Washington Avenue. 1918. Queen Anne. Vinyl siding, two stories, brick foundation, hipped on hipped roof, asphalt shingles, corner turret, wrap around porch with Doric columns on ashlar stone piers and foundation, one-over-one double-hung wood windows, original single-light and wood door with two-light transom and five-light transom, gabled dormers, two interior central brick chimneys. (C)

110. 309 North Washington Avenue. 1938. Colonial Revival. Brick, two stories, gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, rectangular, screened porch on south elevation, entry porch supported by tapered wooden columns, one interior central brick chimney, original wood panel door and four-light sidelights, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

111. 314 North Washington Avenue. 1970. Apartment Complex. Brick veneer, two stories, poured concrete foundation, rectangular, mansard roof, asphalt shingles, two-over-two double-hung aluminum windows, second floor has concrete balcony and iron railing. (NC)

112. 315 North Washington Avenue. Ca. 1930. Craftsman. Brick, one story, asphalt shingles, gable roof, cove style shingles and half timbering in gable, full width entry porch with paired Doric columns, brick foundation, rectangular plan, two interior central brick chimneys, exposed purlins, nine-over-one and one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

113. 318 North Washington Avenue. 1974. Apartment Complex. Brick veneer, two stories, poured concrete foundation, rectangular, mansard roof, asphalt shingles, two-over-two aluminum windows, second floor has concrete balcony and iron railing. (NC)

114. 321 North Washington Avenue. 1936. Tudor Revival. Brick, one-and-one-half stories, rectangular plan, cross gable roof, asphalt shingles, two gable dormers, brick foundation, one exterior front brick chimney with chimney pots, brick arches on façade, original half-circle nine-light and wood door, six-over-one double-hung wood windows. (C)

Garage. 1998. Two bay garage, brick, two stories, poured concrete foundation. (NC)

115. 324 North Washington Avenue. Built Ca. 1867 with Greek Revival influence, altered ca. 1920 with .Colonial Revival influence to include the new portico. Weatherboard siding, two stories, brick foundation, center hall plan, two interior central brick chimneys, asphalt shingles, gable roof, flat roof portico with square Doric columns, façade has two story wooden pilasters, original single-light and wood panel door, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

116. 329 North Washington Avenue. 1958. Minimal Traditional. Brick, one story, cross gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, interior central brick chimney, original five-light and wood panel door, square plan, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

117. 405 North Washington Avenue. 1913. Craftsman. Weatherboard siding, one-and-one-half stories, brick foundation, square plan, hipped and gable roof, interior central brick chimney, wraparound porch with hipped roof supported by square wooden columns, central gable dormer, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, original single-light and wood door with lead glass sidelights and transom, exposed purlins. (C)

118. 410 North Washington Avenue. 1919. Craftsman. Brick, one-and-one-half stories, brick foundation, square plan, hipped and gable roof, asphalt shingles, two interior central brick chimney, full width entry porch with brick columns (partially screened in), central gable dormer, triangle brackets, original single-light and wood door with lead glass sidelights and transom, nine-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

119. 413 North Washington Avenue. 1908. Italianate. Vinyl siding, two stories, brick foundation, square plan center hall plan, gabled ell roof, asphalt shingles, one interior central brick chimney, gable entry

porch supported by Doric columns, original single-light sidelights and transom, decorative wooden louvers, two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

120. 504 North Washington Avenue. 1921. Craftsman. Brick, one-and-one-half stories, gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, exposed purlins, triangle brackets, full width porte cochere with brick columns, one interior central brick chimney, square plan, original wood panel door with seven-light transom and ten-light sidelights, six-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

121. 505 North Washington Avenue. 1910. Craftsman. Brick, two stories, square plan, clay tile hipped roof, ashlar stone foundation, three interior end and one interior central brick chimneys, partial width porch with ashlar stone foundation and columns, triangle brackets, original single-light and wood door with stained glass transom and sidelights, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

Garage. Ca. 1950. Two bays, gabled roof, asphalt shingles, brick exterior, brick foundation, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

122. 513 North Washington Avenue. 1914. Pyramid Square. Weatherboard siding, one-and-one-half stories, ashlar stone foundation, square plan. Pyramid and hipped roof, asphalt shingles, two interior central brick chimneys, original full-light and wood door, sidelights and transom, full width entry porch with Doric columns on ashlar stone piers, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

123. 517 North Washington Avenue. 1910. Pyramid Square/Queen Anne. Weatherboard siding, one-and-one-half stories, brick foundation, square plan, pyramid and gable roof, asphalt shingles, canted bay windows, one interior central brick chimney, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, original single-light and wood panel door, wraparound porch with Doric style columns and partially screened in. (C)

124. 520 North Washington Avenue. 1923. Neoclassical Revival. Weatherboard siding, one-and-one-half stories, clipped gable roof, metal, brick foundation, one interior end and one interior central brick chimneys, porte cochere with Doric style columns, central gable dormer, broken pediment surround around the original wood panel door, square plan, nine-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

125. 525 North Washington Avenue. 1933. Colonial Revival. Aluminum siding, one story, gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, square plan, one interior central brick chimney, original half circle six-light and wood door, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

126. 526 North Washington Avenue. 1938. Colonial Revival. Vinyl siding, one story, brick foundation, square plan, gable roof asphalt shingles, one interior central brick chimney, broken pediment surround around original four-light and wood panel door, six-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

127. 531 North Washington Avenue. 1955. Minimal Traditional. Colonial Revival influence, asbestos siding, one-and-one-half stories, brick foundation, square plan, exterior front brick chimney, gable dormer, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows, partial width entry porch with square wooden columns. (C)

128. 532 North Washington Avenue. 1934. Tudor Revival. Brick, one story, rectangular plan, brick foundation, gable roof, asphalt shingles, interior central brick chimney, brick arch vestibule entry with original eight-light and wood door, nine-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, brick arch side porch on south elevation. (C)

129. 605 North Washington Avenue. 1938. Minimal Traditional. Aluminum siding, one story, rectangular plan, cross gabled roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, interior central brick chimney, cutaway porch with square wooden columns, original wood panel door, six-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

130. 613 North Washington Avenue. 1936. Minimal Traditional. Aluminum siding, one story, brick foundation, square plan, cross gable roof, asphalt shingles, one interior end brick chimney, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows, original eight-light and wood panel door, hipped roof entry hood. (C)

131. 616 North Washington Avenue. 1929. Folk Victorian. Weatherboard, one story, brick foundation, central hall plan, two interior end and one interior central brick chimneys, gable ell roof, asphalt shingles, full width entry porch with tapered wooden columns, original wood panel door with three-light sidelights and transom, nine-over-one and six-over-one double-hung wood windows, side porches supported on brick piers have decorative Victorian style vergeboards and brackets. (C)

132. 621 North Washington Avenue. 1953. Ranch. Brick, one story, poured concrete foundation hipped roof, asphalt shingles, rectangular plan, eight-over-eight double-hung vinyl windows. (C)

133. 629 North Washington Avenue. 1953. Ranch. Brick, one story, gable roof, asphalt shingles, poured concrete foundation, rectangular plan, brick entry stoop, one-over-one vinyl windows, one interior end brick chimney, original four-light and wood panel door.(C)

Garage. Ca. 1950. Concrete block, exterior chimney, gable roof, asphalt shingles. (C)

134. 712 North Washington Avenue. 1955. Tudor Revival. Brick, one-and-one-half stories, brick foundation, square plan, one exterior front brick chimney, cross gable roof, asphalt shingles, six-over-six double-hung vinyl windows, wood shingles in the gables, screened in porch on north elevation. (C)

Garage. Ca. 1960. Brick, gable roof, asphalt shingles, wood shingles in gable, brick foundation. (C)

135. 718 North Washington Avenue. 1950. Minimal Traditional. Brick, one story, gable roof, asphalt shingles, brick foundation, interior central brick chimney, six-over-six double-hung aluminum windows, original fanlight and wood panel door, square plan, central gable porch supported by square wooden columns. (C)

136. 806 North Washington Avenue. 1950. Neoclassical Revival. Vinyl siding, one story, brick foundation, asphalt shingles, two interior end brick chimneys, entry porch is octagonal roof with Doric

style columns, original single-light and wood door with six-light transom and four-light sidelights, rectangular plan, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

137. 814 North Washington Avenue. 1914. Pyramid Square. Vinyl siding, one-and-one-half stories, brick foundation, , square plan, pyramid and gable roof, asphalt shingles, partial width entry porch with Doric columns, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, decorative wooden louvers. (C)

138. 910 North Washington Avenue. St. John's Catholic Church. Ca. 1950. Greek Revival. Brick veneer, one story, poured concrete fountain, gable roof, asphalt shingles, one-over-one stained glass windows, full width entry portico with square wooden columns and pediment, rectangular plan, original paired wooden doors with half circle stained glass window. (C)

Wilson Avenue (North)

139. 116 North Wilson Avenue. 1948. Minimal Traditional. Duplex, Colonial Revival style influence, aluminum siding, one story, concrete block foundation, gabled entry porches with square aluminum columns, rectangular plan, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. (C)

140. 524 North Wilson Avenue. 2002. Duplex. Traditional style. Brick veneer, one story, poured concrete foundation, six-over-six vinyl windows, gable roof, asphalt shingles. Building was built too recently to be considered contributing. (NC)

141. 528 North Wilson Avenue. 2002. Duplex. Traditional style. Brick veneer, one story, poured concrete foundation, six-over-six vinyl windows, gable roof, asphalt shingles. Building was built too recently to be considered contributing. (NC)

142. 618/620/624/626 North Wilson Avenue. 2002. Duplex. Traditional style. Brick veneer, one story, poured concrete foundation, six-over-six vinyl windows, gable roof, asphalt shingles. Building was built too recently to be considered contributing. (NC)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- [ ] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Ca. 1830-1964

Significant Dates

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Summary Paragraph:

The North Washington Historic District meets registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic Resources of Brownsville, Tennessee," under National Register Criterion C for Architecture. The North Washington Residential Historic District is significant under Criterion C for its late nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century architecture and its relation to the development of Brownsville. The period of significance extends from ca. 1830-1964, which begins with the date of construction of the earliest building in the district to the buildings built through 1964. This span of time tells the story of the architectural and residential progression of Brownsville: from its settlement, to a time when residential development changed in Brownsville as a result of the mass production of the automobile and subsequent development of suburban sprawl. Suburbanization completely altered the patterns of development and the placement of the population in Brownsville. This period of significance includes the following architectural styles within the district: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Folk Vernacular, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, International, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch. In addition to residential buildings, other property types included in this district are religious and public in nature. The district is residential in character and retains a high degree of integrity. There are also three properties within the district that are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These properties have been incorporated into the district and add to the district's significance.

Historical Context:

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".[1] The road leading from the west into Brownsville is also named Key Corner due to its origin from this designation.[2] At the time of this land survey, the land was occupied by Native Americans and the soil was a mixture of clay and sand, ideal for the growth of cotton and grains. As a result of the treaty of 1818, the Chickasaw Indians sold their interest in the West Tennessee land. This treaty spurred interest from land speculators, especially those from North Carolina who moved to the Tennessee area by boat, wagon, and foot after the Panic of 1819, leading to the migration of many North Carolinians to the agriculturally rich land of West Tennessee.[3]

Once part of Madison County until a legislative act of 1823, Haywood County was created and named after Judge John Haywood of North Carolina.[4] One of the first settlers in this newly settled area was Richard

1 Brownsville-Haywood County Historical Society, History of Haywood County Tennessee (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1989), 234.
2 Ibid.
3 USGenWeb Archives online, Historical Sketch of Haywood County, May 1, 2013, http://files.usgwarchives.net/tn/haywood/history/1872/westtenn/historic20nms.txt
4 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/ths448.pdf

Nixon. Nixon was later appointed a justice of the peace and built the first log cabin, which eventually was the county's first organized courtroom.[5] In 1825, a legislative act provided that a county seat would be established to be as centrally located as possible and at least fifty acres in size. Brownsville was chosen as this county seat and named after General Jacob Jennings Brown for his contribution in the War of 1812.[6] Thomas M. Johnson deeded the required 50 acres to the city for one dollar. A town square was then created with two and seven-eighths of an acre and the town was one square mile with all the boundary streets named Margin, i.e. North Margin, South Margin, East Margin, and West Margin.[7] Brownsville was later incorporated as a city in 1826 and the development of the town and the influx of settlers soon began. By 1832, Brownsville had a population of four hundred. The only two forms of transportation at the time were steamboat down the Hatchie and Forked Deer Rivers and roads to surrounding communities built and maintained by local landowners.[8] The railroad was not connected to Brownsville until 1846.

As the settlement of Brownsville expanded, construction of commercial, government, religious, and residential buildings accelerated. The first commercial building was built by Brownsville's first merchant, Hiram Bradford. Mr. Bradford came to Haywood County in 1824 and erected a storeroom on the southeast section of the town square. Bradford used wood from the oak tree on the store lot to build a twelve foot by fourteen foot room.[9] Bradford later built Brownsville's first cotton gin. Other prominent pioneer merchants include Thomas Dobbins, W.J. Berson, J. Eader and Valentine Sevier; all of whom resided in the North Washington Residential Historic District. Public buildings were initially built of wood and then rebuilt with brick after construction practices became more advanced. Schools during this time were generally subscription schools with a tuition averaging ten dollars per year.[10] One of the first brick schools in Brownsville was the Brownsville Baptist Female College organized by the West Tennessee Baptist Convention in 1850 and built in 1852.

Soon after the settlement of Brownsville several religious congregations formed and constructed places of worship. The first brick church constructed in Brownsville was the First United Methodist Church on Jackson Avenue. The Episcopalian congregation was founded in 1834, but did not raise funds to build a church until 1858. Christ Episcopal Church, also known as Zion Church, is located on N. Washington Avenue and was listed in the National Register in 1978. The church is brick and built in the Gothic Revival style. Gothic Revival style features include the lancet style windows, wall buttresses and a central tower with battlements. The Jewish congregation was founded in 1860 when Joe Sternberg emigrated from Germany and brought with him an old Torah.[11] They worshiped in member's houses until they constructed a temple in

5 Bob Moses, Lynn Shaw, Walter Baird and Harrell Clement, Haywood County, Tennessee (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Company, 1998), 7.
6 Ibid.
7 Brownsville-Haywood County Historical Society, History of Haywood County Tennessee (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1989), 237.
8 USGenWeb Archives online, A History of Haywood County, April 30, 2013, http://files.usgwarchives.net/tn/haywood/history/history.txt
9 Brownsville-Haywood County Historical Society, History of Haywood County Tennessee (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1989), 238.
10 USGenWeb Archives online, Schools of Haywood County TN, April 30, 2013, http://files.usgwarchives.net/tn/haywood/history/schools.txt
11 National Register of Historic Places, Temple Adas Israel, Brownsville, Haywood, Tennessee, National Register #79002445.

1882. The Temple Adas Israel is also located on the N. Washington Avenue and was listed in the National Register in 1979. The temple was originally built as a frame structure, but was renovated in 1920 with a new brick exterior. The Gothic Revival style temple is noted for its stained glass and lancet style windows.

Many of Brownsville's nineteenth century dwellings were built based on the county's cotton economy. Introduced locally in 1828, cotton quickly became the financial base of Haywood County. Thomas Bond was one of the first cotton farmers in Brownsville. Bond traveled from North Carolina in 1836 and brought with him over five hundred slaves to cultivate his land in West Tennessee.[12] Another wealthy farming family was the Seymour-Hutchison family. Joshua K. Hutchison was a Confederate Army soldier who married into the Seymour family and helped run their plantation. Joshua and his wife Isabella built their home at 124 N. Church Ave in 1868. The two-story, Greek Revival style, brick home was built shortly after the Civil War signifying the family's wealth.[13] The Joshua K. Hutchison House was listed in the National Register in 1988.

Nearly ten years after the Brownsville Baptist Female College opened, the Civil War began in 1861. While there was never any major fighting in the county, Brownsville was occupied at various times by both Union and Confederate troops.[14] The war disrupted commerce, but fortunately no major fires or other destructive acts occurred during the war. The college remained open, however, attendance was low. Following the war, the economy slowly rebounded. The first bank, the 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 with the Yellow Fever Epidemic in 1878. The disease forced many businesses to close their doors and took the lives of more than three hundred residents.[15]

Improvements to the city included new infrastructure and industries. To celebrate the establishment of the Gas Works Company, the city streets of Brownsville were illuminated by gas in 1872 for the entire month of August.[16] Also in 1872, a cotton factory known as Brownsville Manufacturing Company was organized and backed by James A. Rogers, President, James Bond, A.H. Bradford, James D. Read, H.L. Taylor, and James A. Wilder. Bradford, Taylor, and Wilder were prominent doctors and lawyers in Brownsville, all of whom lived within the North Washington Residential Historic District. Other prominent companies established themselves in Brownsville in the years following the Civil War. Mr. Edward Sturdivant came to Haywood County in 1849 and brought with him a family recipe for Brunswick stew.[17] He built a stew factory on S. Wilson Avenue ca. 1870. That building is extant in the district. By 1880, the economy was booming once again and Haywood County ranked third in the state for cotton production.

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

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

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

15 Ibid, 7.

16 USGenWeb Archives online, Historical Sketch of Haywood County, May 1, 2013, http://files.usgwarchives.net/tn/haywood/history/1872/westtenn/historic20nms.txt

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

Due to the proximity of the railroad, many of these industrial buildings, mills, and manufacturing warehouses were located to the south and east of the commercial business center and the town square. Between the industrial development and the natural boundary of Sugar Creek to the south and the railroad tracks to the south and east, Wealthy residents of Brownsville began settling to the north and west of the town square. Wealthy residents often settled in areas separate from the industrial or low lying areas to avoid noise, disease and pollution. The west section town at this time had been settled primarily by wealthy landowners and farmers of Haywood County. Therefore, while some prominent business owners and residents continued to settle to the west within the established residential development, a majority of these industrial and wealthy business owners found the north section of Brownsville to be more desirable for building their stately homes. At the turn of the century, development of a dense residential neighborhood along E. College and North Washington begin to appear.

By the early 1900s Brownsville was a prosperous county seat boasting brick commercial buildings surrounding the courthouse on the square and a series of industrial and agricultural companies along the railroad. The Haywood County Bank opened in 1902 later becoming the First National Bank. In 1909, Andrew Carnegie donated $7,500 for a free public library and the next year the city bought property on West Main Street for $800 and constructed a new library building.[18] The city continued its improvements throughout the 1920s and 1930s, including sewers and sidewalks introduced in the 1930s through the Works Progress Administration.[19] Brownsville also received a new brick U. S. Post Office in 1931 on S. Washington Street.

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 Memphis to the west and Jackson to the east.[20] The Memphis-Bristol Highway is also named U.S. Highway 70 and runs directly through the center of downtown Brownsville and the College Hill Historic District. In 1944, U.S. Highway 79 was completed and its alignment is along Washington Street in Brownsville. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad continued to be an important 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.[21]

Following the Great Depression, wealthy landowners began splitting and selling established residential plots. This change in property size, along with the vast changes in transportation between the 1920s and the 1960s, more middle class residents, including blue collar workers, factory works and city employees began to settle along the E. College farther east from N. Washington Avenue and along N. Lafayette Avenue to remain

18 Brownsville-Haywood County Historical Society, History of Haywood County Tennessee (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1989), 238.
19 Ibid.
20 Emma Nunn, Haywood County, Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture online, April 30, 2013 http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=615
21 Brownsville-Haywood County Historical Society, History of Haywood County Tennessee (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1989), 235.

close to employment in the urban areas. The new infiltration of middle class residents began to build more modest size homes on the new smaller lots.

Haywood County prospered during its first century of settlement due primarily to the development of agricultural business and services throughout the area. Many of the individuals involved is this development were prominent Brownsville merchants, doctors, lawyers, farmers, and, eventually, factory workers, all of whom built homes and lived within and around the North Washington Residential Historic District. The homes within the district are excellent examples of nineteenth and twentieth century architecture and exhibit the affluence of Brownsville settlers and their families. A majority of the buildings originally built and owned by some of Brownsville's most influential business men and women and the blue collar residents remain extant within this residential development along N. Washington Ave., N. Lafayette Ave., and E. College St. While many have undergone alterations to include new roofing materials and exterior siding materials, these properties maintain their original form and feel of a residential neighborhood developed during 1830-1964.

Architectural Significance:

The North Washington Historic District of Brownsville contains a century old collection of architectural styles including: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Folk Vernacular, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, International, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch. This variety in styles represent the popular building trends from the time of West Tennessee's settlement to the mid-twentieth century.

A few dwellings date from the 1830s and 1840s in Brownsville and these were built with influences of the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles. Popular during the early to mid-nineteenth century, the Greek Revival style reflects the symmetrical forms and classicism of ancient Greek culture. Prominent features of the style include central entrance porticos, often two-story, with classical columns, plain window lintels, and entrances with sidelights and transoms. This style became so popular from 1830 through 1850 that it was termed the "National Style".[22] Several of these dwellings were built following a two-story, central hall plan, such as the Hotchkiss-Cannon-Smith House at 105 E. College Street. Mrs. Steve Hotchkiss built this house in 1830 when the property outside of Brownsville's city limits. The house soon sold to Mr. Talley, who was the owner of a clock business in the Brownsville town square and later became a cotton merchant.

Originating from England, the Gothic Revival style reflects the romantic and decorative forms of the medieval period. This style became popular in the United States between 1840 through 1870. Prominent features of the style include steep pitched gable roofs, decorative wooden balustrades along a full or partial width porch, ornamental vergeboard along the eaves, and lancet style arched windows. This style is represented in several residences in the College Hill Historic District and in the churches built on N. Washington and side streets. The Zion Church (Christ Episcopal listed in the National Register in 1979) at 140 N. Washington Avenue is an example of this style and features Gothic Revival style elements such as the central tower with battlements and wall buttresses. The First United Methodist Church at 117 E. Franklin

22 A common reference for such information is "A Field Guide to American Houses" by Lee and Virginia McAlester, 1984.

Street is also built in the Gothic Revival style. This church originally built in 1824 as the first brick building erected in Brownsville. The church burned in 1897 by a cotton gin fire across the road. The church was rebuilt in 1899. Both the Zion Church and the First United Methodist Church were cornerstones of the residential community of the North Washington and E. College. Several prominent business owners and landowners attended these two congregations.

The Italianate style was widely built in the city in the 1870s and 1880s. This style arose in England as part of the Picturesque movement, which emphasized rambling, informal Italian farmhouses and villas. The style was popularized in America through the pattern books such as those by Andrew Jackson Downing.[23] The principal features of the Italianate style are roofs with wide, overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, and tall, narrow windows often with arched hood molding and with elaborate cornices. The style may also feature a square cupola or tower. The Wilder-Whitehead-Rainey-Crockett House at 221 N. Washington Avenue has a low pitched gable roof, wide overhangs and decorative brackets and is built in a two-story, central hall plan typical characteristics of Italianate style homes. This home was built by Major Wilder, who was the first president of First State Bank. The house was later owned by Robert Rainey, owner of Rainey and Rose Grocery located within the commercial business district. Rainey's grandfather was William Moore, considered a pioneer settler in Haywood County.

By the mid-1880s, the Queen Anne style became popular and lasted into the early-twentieth century. This style is characterized by asymmetrical floor plans and often features wrap-around porches and corner towers, which can be polygonal, rounded, or square. Details can include wood shingles, dentils, spindle-work, half-timbering, and oriel or bay windows. Balloon framing and mass production of building components such as windows, doors, and decorative details allowed for the extensive decorative trim found on Queen Anne dwellings. The Queen Anne style was the preferred residential architectural style favored by Brownsville's prominent citizens in the 1880s and through the early twentieth century and the city contains several outstanding examples including 303 N. Washington Avenue, 526 N. Lafayette Avenue, and the Brockway-Thornton-Douglas House at 211 E. College Street. This house built by Mr. Brockway, president of Brownsville Savings Bank, in 1870. The house later sold to Dr. John Claiborne Thornton Sr., a prominent doctor in Brownsville.

In addition to the formal architectural styles, a portion of the houses in Brownsville can be identified as Folk Vernacular forms. These are dwellings identified more by their form than by style as described in Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Vernacular houses are generally characterized by their basic house forms with a combination of architectural stylistic details. The most common dwelling forms in Brownsville from the late nineteenth century are gable-front, gable-front-and-wing and cross-gable forms and equally vary from one to two stories. In Brownsville, most of these dwellings are of frame construction, have gable roof forms, central brick chimneys and foundations of brick or concrete block. Decorative features may include wood shingles in the gable fields, porches with Tuscan or milled columns, and eave vergeboard. 1005 N. Lafayette Avenue is an excellent example of the Folk Vernacular style. Another example is the Estes Coppedge Reid Mann House at 214 N. Washington Avenue. The house was built in 1873 by Mr. Albert Carey Estes and later sold to Mr. G.J. Coppedge who was a Circuit Court clerk. A variation of the Folk Victorian is the pyramid square plan. This house plan is characterized by its irregular

23 Ibid.

shape, gable and pyramid roof, and detailing similar to that of the Queen Anne style with its wide or wrap around porches and bay or decorative windows. The houses located at 17 W. College Street and at 127 N. Jackson Avenue are examples of the pyramid square plan.

The Colonial Revival style was a prevalent architectural style of dwellings throughout the early twentieth century. This style was a return to earlier architectural styles such as the Federal or Georgian style or interest in the English or Dutch styles found along the Atlantic seaboard. The style is characterized by its symmetrical form, accentuated front door sometimes with a broken pediment and various sizes and bays of porches. An example of the Colonial Revival style is the Taylor-King-Gruenewald-Watts House at 324 N. Washington Avenue. This house was built in 1867 by Dr. E. A Taylor, a Confederate Army surgeon. With Dr. Taylor's passing, the house sold to Mr. T.B. King, a cotton farmer turned Brownsville merchant. Mr. King's wife was head of the Nathan Bedford Forrest Daughters of the Confederacy chapter in Brownsville. The windows on these dwellings were often wooden sash, double hung windows with multi-panes. The second floor facades usually contain gable dormers and the roof lines are usually a side facing gable roof or a hipped roof. A variation of the Colonial Revival style is the American Foursquare plan. This house plan was characterized by its boxed or rectangular shape, hipped roof and detailing such as classical porch columns and dentils. The house located at 113 E. College Street is a good example of the American Foursquare plan.

Another variation of the Colonial Revival style is the Neoclassical style which was built in two separate periods in the United States, the first from 1890 to ca. 1920 and the second from 1930 to 1955. The style is also referred to as Neoclassical Revival. This style was generally symmetrical in form and varied from one to two stories. Details characteristic of the style include a prominent full or partial-width entry porch on the central bay of the façade, pediments or balconets supported by Doric or Corinthian style columns, hipped or gable roofs, dentils, and decorative entry surrounds such as the broken pediment. Examples of the Neoclassical style in the district include 412 E. College Street and 406 E. College Street.

Tudor Revival was another common dwelling architectural style of the early twentieth century mimicking characteristics from Tudor England of the sixteenth century. The style is popular on small cottages as well as large mansion-like homes characterized by gable front, wood frame structures. Architectural details include steep pitched gable front and cross gable roofs, exterior end or front chimneys with decorative chimney pots, half-timbering or stucco in the gable faces and tall, multiple glaze wood windows. Brownsville has a large collection of Tudor Revival dwellings, including 321 and 532 N. Washington Avenue. 321 N. Washington Avenue was built in 1936 by Mr. Solomon, who owned a men's apparel store on the north side of Brownsville's town square and was a prominent leader in Brownsville's Jewish community. His son, Milton Solomon, continued ownership of the Solomon and Songs store until it collapsed in 1952.

Originating from California, by the turn of the twentieth century, the Craftsman style became a dominant dwelling style that continued through the 1930s. The style is characterized by bungalow style floor plans and constructed of brick or wood frame construction. Architectural features include low-pitched gabled roofs with wide open eave overhangs with exposed roof purlins or decorative beams, full or partial width porches supported by tapered or square columns, and shed or gable dormers. Other details can include decorative wood sash windows with horizontal and vertical designs similar to the prairie style or decorative doors and transoms. Common materials used can vary from wood shingles and weatherboard siding to stone or brick

attached to the porch columns and foundation. The Craftsman style was a preferred residential architectural style favored by Brownsville's citizens in the 1910s and 1920s. Examples in the district include the dwellings at 505 N. Washington Avenue, 321 E. College Street, and 525 N. Lafayette Avenue. 321 E. College Street was built by Robert Davis in 1942. Mr. Davis was a blue collar industrial worker in Brownsville.

The Minimal Traditional style was a popular modern style dwelling following World War II in the mid to late 1940s in response to a GI Bill promising all military individuals with the ability to purchase or build a home after returning home from war.[24] The Minimal Traditional style is identified for its loose form following previously popular architectural style such as Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival. The style is characterized by its limited architectural detailing and functional layout. Minimal Traditional was the dwelling style of choice through the 1950s, until the Ranch style became the modern style in the 1960s. Excellent examples of the Minimal Traditional style house can be seen along N Lafayette Avenue at 330 N Lafayette Avenue and 1011 N Lafayette Avenue and along E College Street at 505 E College Street and 418 E College Street. 505 E. College Street was built by Mr. William Floye Powell in 1949. Mr. Powell worked in a local lumber yard and was a local Brownsville contractor.

The Ranch style originated in California and became popular throughout the country due to its simple forms, minimal decoration and ease of construction. The style is characterized by its asymmetrical form, low pitched roof line, and minimal architectural detailing. These houses are also almost exclusively one-story dwellings. An example of the Ranch style is at 621 N. Washington Avenue. This house was built in 1953 by a Memphis architect hired by Elaine Russell

The International style originated in France in the 1920s in an effort to make buildings and homes more streamlined and functional. Characteristics of the style include flat rooflines, multi-dimensional facades, smooth or stucco walls, irregular shape, large window groupings and linear components through the use of materials or fenestrations. Buildings designed in this style usually had little to no ornamentation. Another popular element used in this style were glass block or glass brick windows. This lightweight material allowed light into the building while also providing structural support. An example of the International style in Brownsville is the Spencer Medical Clinic at 107 N. Lafayette Avenue. Built in 1938 by Dr. Hayes and owned and operated as a doctor's clinic throughout its use. Dr. Welch of Savannah, GA held a practice until 1970 when it sold to Dr. Spencer.

Almost all of the residential buildings constructed in Brownsville from ca. 1830 to ca. 1900 were single-family dwellings and there are few examples of apartment buildings, flats or other multi-family dwellings from this period. A majority of the multi-family dwellings or duplexes located in the North Washington Residential Historic District were built in early to mid-twentieth century in the Tudor Revival and Minimal Traditional architectural style such as the duplex located at 220-222 N. Lafayette Avenue.

Also associated with the residential dwellings in the district are outbuildings such as sheds or servant's quarters. These buildings were generally built at the rear of dwellings or adjacent to alleys. Sheds were built to hold garden implements or to provide additional storage for residents. These were generally small,

24 A common reference for such information is "A Field Guide to American Houses" by Lee and Virginia McAlester, 1984.

rectangular plan buildings with hipped or gable roofs and weatherboard or vertical board siding. There are a few servants' quarters which remain and these buildings were usually much smaller in size compared to the main house, one story, plain in design with a gabled roof, and limited architectural features. Examples of sheds and former servants' quarters can be seen on the property at 1007 W. Main Street.

Since the 1960s, there have been few new houses built within the North Washington Residential Historic District. A few townhouse developments of the 1970s are within the district which are attached to one another or arranged around a courtyard. These developments are included as non-contributing to the district such as the townhouses at 405 N. Lafayette Avenue and 314 N. Washington Avenue.

The area now designated the North Washington Historic District was created in the nineteenth century by Brownsville's pioneers and merchants who wanted their residences to be in close proximity to their places of business. The period of significance for this district extends from ca. 1830 to 1964, illustrating the residential development of Brownsville and telling the story of Brownsville's settlement over the decades. The progression of residential development in Brownsville reflects changes that took place throughout the United States as modes of transportation evolved and the introduction of the automobile enabled the development of suburban enclaves. Over time this district evolved from a neighborhood of wealthy Brownsville merchants in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, into a community of blue-collar workers during the mid-twentieth century. Following World War II, many Brownsville natives returned to work in Brownsville's expanding agricultural and manufacturing industry. With the financial aid provided by the GI Bill many veterans were able to move to Brownsville, find middle-class employment, and build modest homes. The North Washington Historic District contains a significant collection of houses of varying architectural styles, demonstrating a century long progression of architectural trends.

9. Major Bibliographic References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Primary location of additional data:	
	preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)	X	State Historic Preservation Office
	previously listed in the National Register		Other State agency
	previously determined eligible by the National Register		Federal agency
	designated a National Historic Landmark		Local government
	recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #		University
	recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #		Other
	recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	Name of repository:	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):			

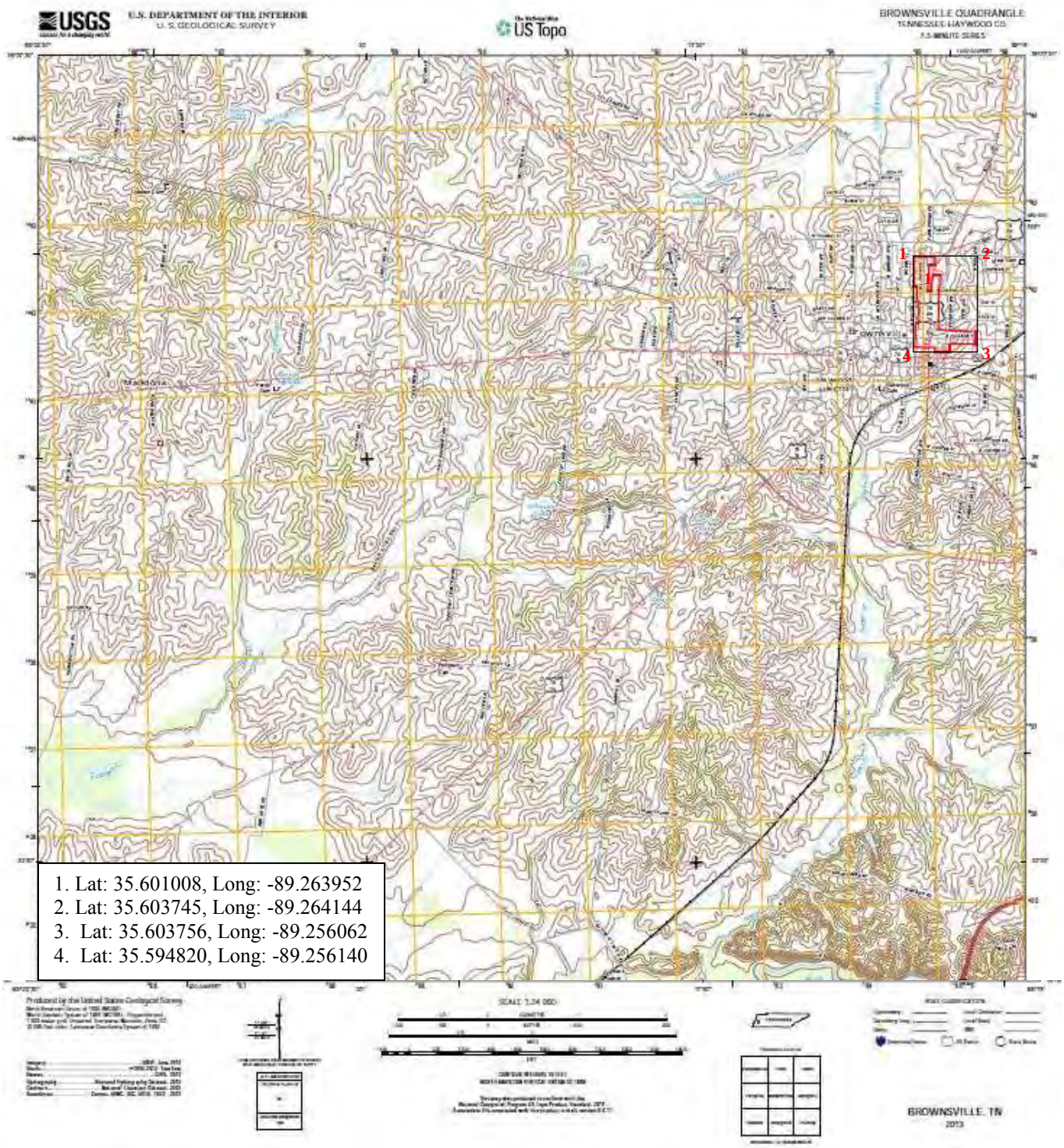
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 78.7 Acres **USGS Quadrangle** Brownsville, TN

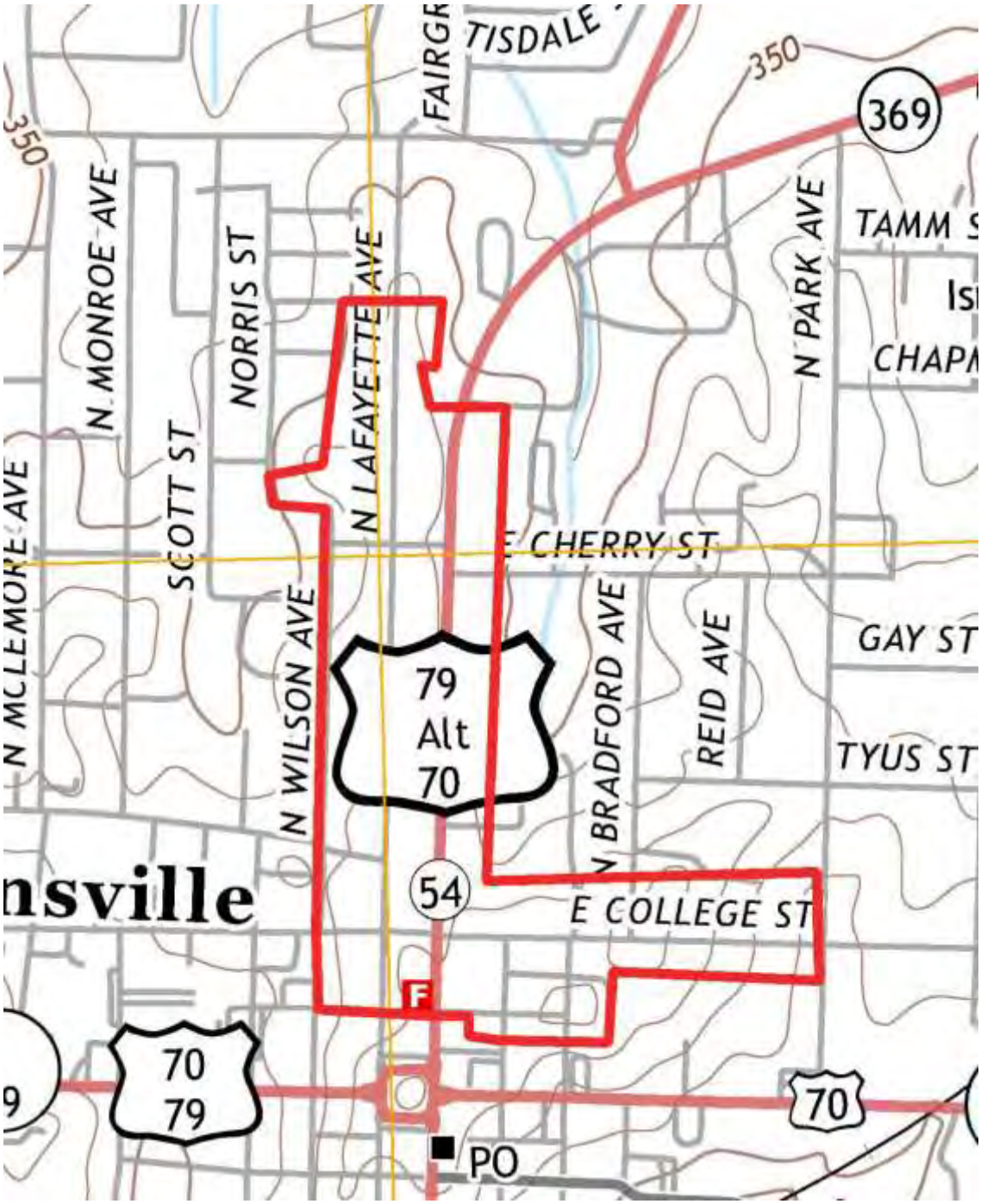
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates:

1. Latitude: 35.601008° Longitude: -89.263952°
2. Latitude: 35.603745° Longitude: -89.264144°
3. Latitude: 35.603756° Longitude: -89.256062°
4. Latitude: 35.594820° Longitude: -89.256140°

USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map, Brownsville, Tennessee 2013



USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map, Brownsville, Tennessee 2013



Not to scale

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the North Washington Residential Historic District is illustrated on accompanying maps. The district is approximately bounded by N. Wilson Avenue on the west, Thomas Street on the north, N. Park Avenue on the east and E. Franklin Street on the south.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the North Washington Residential Historic District is drawn to include the largest grouping of contiguous pre-1964 properties that front on N. Washington Street, N. Lafayette Street and adjacent side streets. The boundary is drawn on the north to omit properties north of Thomas Street which are dominated by post-1970 dwellings and duplexes. On the west the boundary is largely defined by the eastern boundary of the College Hill Historic District Boundary Expansion. These two areas are distinct but abut one another along N. Wilson Avenue. The southern boundary includes a mixed use area of dwellings, churches and public buildings along E. Franklin Street. South of this street are primarily late 20th century commercial buildings. The eastern boundary is drawn to include a significant collection of dwellings along E. College Street and omits a preponderance of post-1970 dwellings which are to the north and east of N. Park Avenue.

11. Form Prepared By

Name: Rebecca Hightower

Organization: Thomason and Associates

Street & Number: P.O. Box 121225 — Date: February 14, 2014

City or Town: Nashville — Telephone: 615-385-4960

E-mail: Thomason@bellsouth.net — State: TN — Zip Code: 37212

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Photographs (**refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints**)**
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation, including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

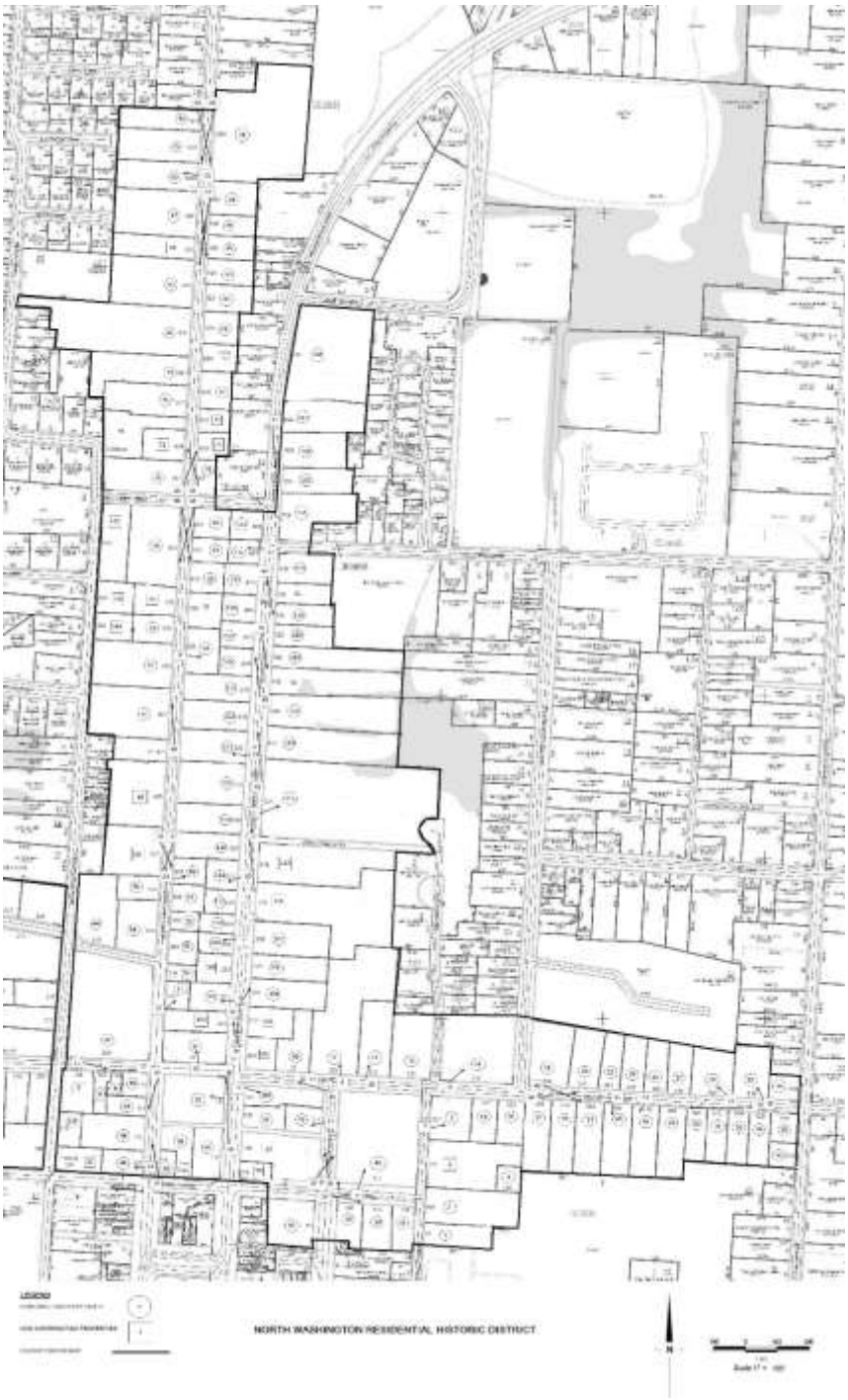
Photo Log

Name of Property: North Washington Residential Historic District
City or Vicinity: Brownsville
County: Haywood State: Tennessee
Photographer: Rebecca Hightower
Date Photographed: August 2013

1 of 56. 140 N. Washington Avenue, View East
2 of 56. 131 N. Washington Avenue, View West
3 of 56. 124 N. Church Avenue, View East
4 of 56. 105 E. College Street, View North
5 of 56. 117 E. Franklin Street, View Northeast
6 of 56. 221 N. Washington Avenue, View Southwest
7 of 56. 303 N. Washington Avenue, View West
8 of 56. 526 N. Lafayette Avenue, View Southeast
9 of 56. 211 E. College Street, View Northeast
10 of 56. 17 W. College Street, View North
11 of 56. 127 N. Jackson Avenue, View West
12 of 56. 515 E. College Street, View North
13 of 56. 1005 N. Lafayette Avenue, View West
14 of 56. 412 E. College Street, View South
15 of 56. 406 E. College Street, View Southeast
16 of 56. 321 N. Washington Avenue, View West
17 of 56. 324 N. Washington Avenue, View East
18 of 56. 113 E. College Street, View North
19 of 56. 505 N. Washington Avenue, View West
20 of 56. 330 N. Lafayette Avenue, View East
21 of 56. 505 E. College Street, View North
22 of 56. 621 N. Washington Avenue, View West
23 of 56. 107 N. Lafayette Avenue, View Northwest
24 of 56. 220-222 N. Lafayette Avenue, View Southeast
25 of 56. Streetscape, 1-100 Block E. College Street, View Northwest
26 of 56. Streetscape, 35-100 Block N. Jackson Street, View Northwest
27 of 56. Streetscape, 100 Block E. College Street, View Northeast
28 of 56. Streetscape, 100 Block E. Franklin Street, View Southeast
29 of 56. Streetscape, 100 Block N. Jackson Avenue, View Northeast
30 of 56. Streetscape, 100 Block N. Lafayette Avenue, View Southwest
31 of 56. Streetscape, 100 Block W. College Street, View Southeast
32 of 56. Streetscape, 100 Block W. College Street, View Southwest
33 of 56. Streetscape, 100 N. Lafayette Avenue, View Northwest
34 of 56. Streetscape, 200 Block N. Washington Avenue, View Northwest
35 of 56. Streetscape, 200-300 Block N. Washington Avenue, View Southeast

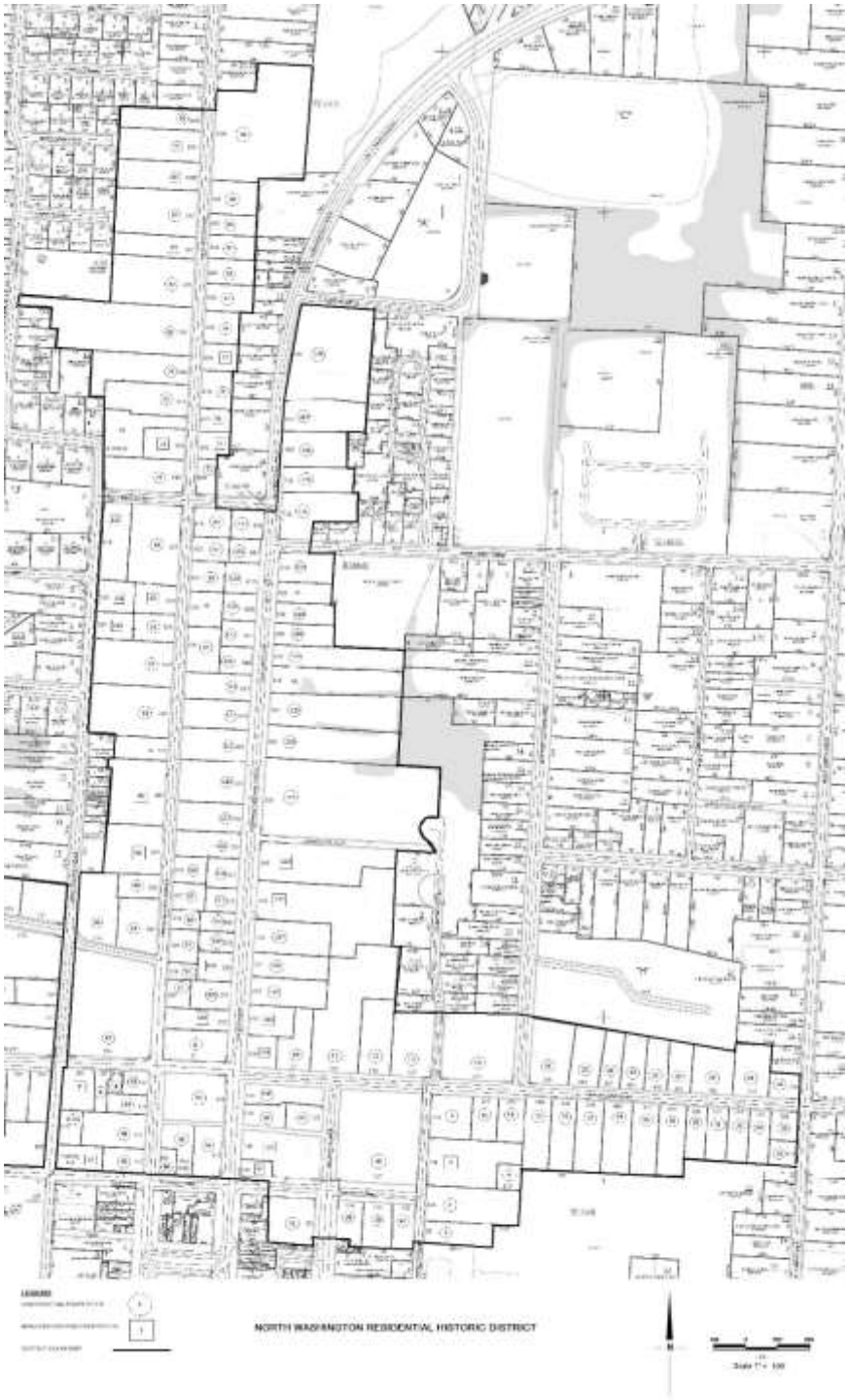
36 of 56. Streetscape, 300 Block N. Lafayette Avenue, View Southeast
37 of 56. Streetscape, 300 Block N. Lafayette Avenue, View Southwest
38 of 56. Streetscape, 300-400 Block E. College Street, View Southeast
39 of 56. Streetscape, 300-400 Block N. Washington Avenue, View Northwest
40 of 56. Streetscape, 400 Block E. College Street, View Southeast
41 of 56. Streetscape, 400 Block N. Washington Avenue, View Northwest
42 of 56. Streetscape, 500 Block E. College Street, View Southwest
43 of 56. Streetscape, 500 Block N. Lafayette Avenue, View Northwest
44 of 56. Streetscape, 500 Block N. Washington Avenue, View Southeast
45 of 56. Streetscape, 500 Block N. Washington Avenue, View Northwest
46 of 56. Streetscape, 600 Block N. Lafayette Avenue, View Southeast
47 of 56. Streetscape, 600 Block N. Lafayette Avenue, View Southwest
48 of 56. Streetscape, 600 Block N. Washington Avenue, View Northwest
49 of 56. Streetscape, 800 Block N. Lafayette Avenue, View Northeast
50 of 56. Streetscape, 800 Block N. Lafayette Avenue, View Northwest
51 of 56. Streetscape, 800 Block N. Washington Avenue, View Southeast
52 of 56. Streetscape, 900 Block N. Lafayette Avenue, View Southeast
53 of 56. Streetscape, 900 Block N. Lafayette Avenue, View Southwest
54 of 56. Streetscape, 1000 Block N. Lafayette Avenue, View Southeast
55 of 56. Streetscape, 1000 Block N. Lafayette Avenue, View Southwest
56 of 56. Streetscape, Intersection at E. College Street & N Washington Avenue, View Northwest

Photo Key Map (See Larger Map Attached)



NORTH WASHINGTON RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
LEGEND
CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES
NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
N
Feet
Scale 1" = 100'

District Property Tax Map (See Larger Map Attached)



LEGEND

CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES (1)

NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES (1)

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

NORTH WASHINGTON RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

N

100 0 100 200

Feet

Scale 1" = 100'

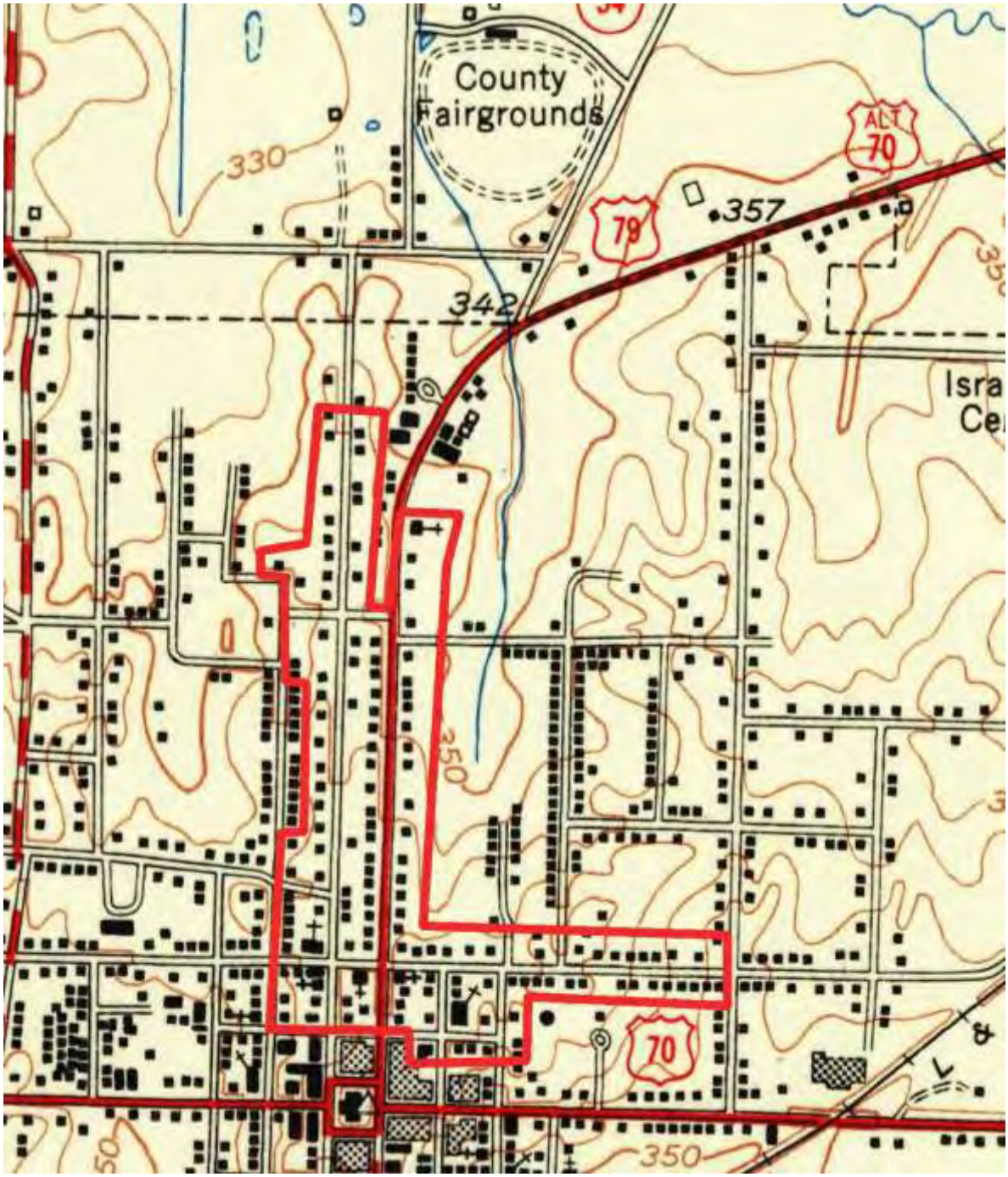


Figure 1: USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map, Brownsville, Tennessee (1951)

Figure 2: 1842 Town Plat Map Brownsville, Tennessee.

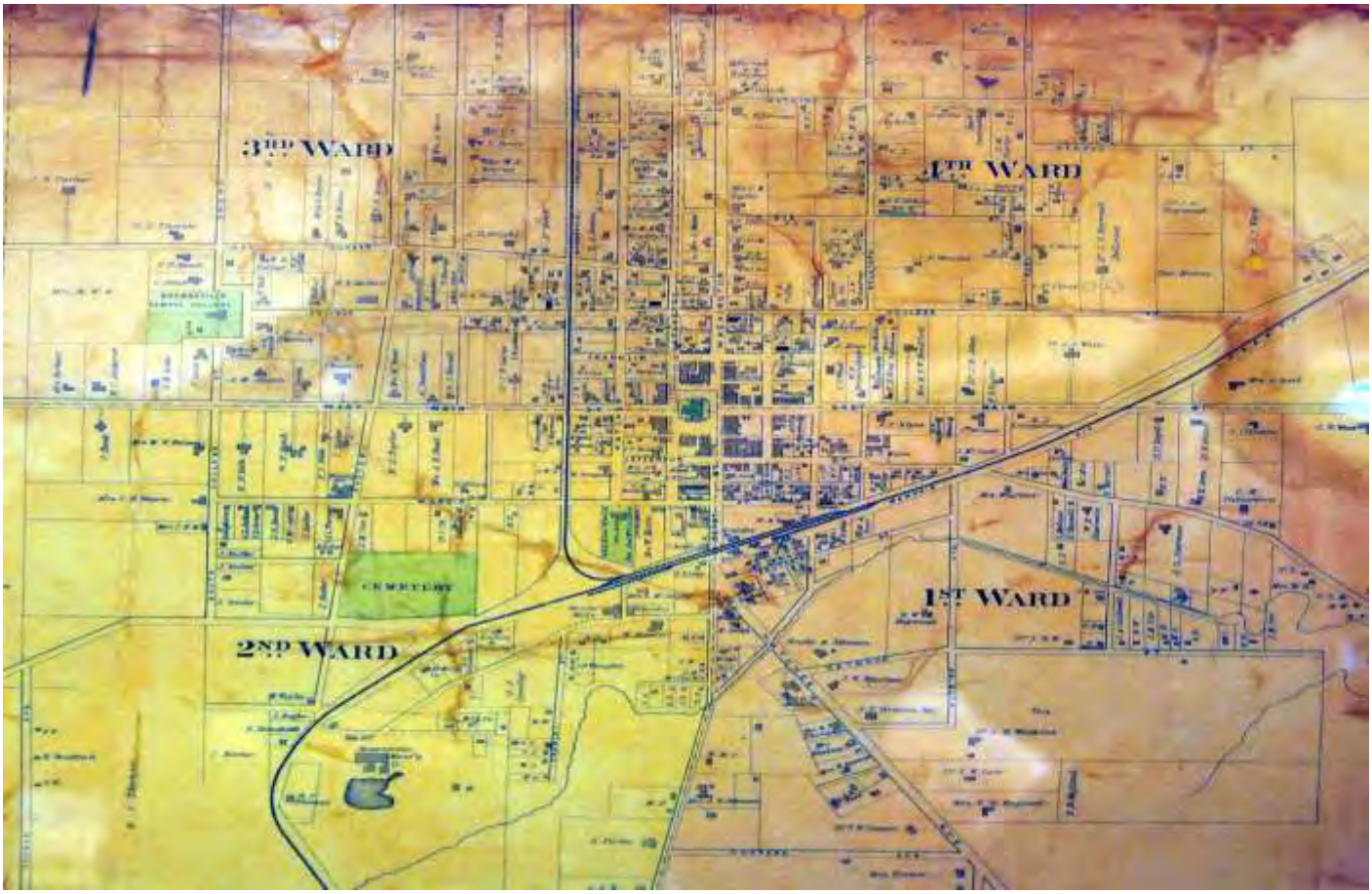


Figure 3: District Map of Haywood County, Tennessee (1877).

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