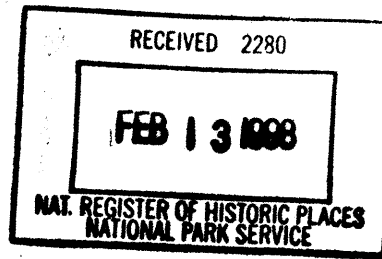


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Delmar - Lema Historic District
other names/site number SY.05078, SY.05080 - SY.05085, SY.05087, SY.05089, SY.05091, SY.05093, SY.05095, SY.05619 - SY.05627

2. Location

street & number 1044 - 1066 Delmar Avenue; 1044 -1060, 1041 - 1061 Lema Place not for publication N/A
city or town Memphis vicinity N/A
state Tennessee code TN county Shelby code 157 zip code 38107

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Bryan 2/4/98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 3.12.98

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

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

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

18	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
18	0	Total

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Shotgun Housing in Memphis, Shelby Co., TN

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Shotgun with Queen Anne Influence

OTHER: Shotgun with Craftsman Influence

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations N/A

(Mark "X" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 year of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1895 - ca. 1915

Significant Dates

ca. 1895, ca. 1900, ca. 1915

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Memphis Heritage Foundation

Delmar - Lema Historic District
Name of Property

Shelby County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approximately 1.18 acres

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Nothwest Memphis, Tenn. - Ark. 404NE

1 15 771000 3893360
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Judith Johnson, Executive Director
organization Memphis Heritage, Inc. date August 30, 1997
street & number 352 South Main Street telephone 901-529-9828
city or town Memphis state TN zip code 38103

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Columbus Missionary Baptist Church c/o John J. Campbell, Pastor
street & number 324 North Decatur Street telephone 901-523-2656
city or town Memphis state TN zip code 38105

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Delmar - Lema Historic District
Shelby County, TN

7. Narrative Description

The Delmar - Lema Historic District is on a site approximately one mile east of downtown Memphis, Tennessee. The district boundaries are Decatur Street on the west, the rear property line on the north, side property line on the east and Delmar Avenue on the south. The district encompasses slightly more than one acre and sits on an elevated, grassy site containing a few mature hardwood trees. The district contains eighteen buildings, all of which contribute to its significance. There are no outbuildings; Sanborn maps for the property suggest that no significant outbuildings ever existed in association with the principal buildings of the district. Originally the district contained twenty buildings, but two buildings on Lema Place no longer exist.

An east-west street, known as Lema Place, roughly divides the Delmar - Lema district in half, north from south. Lema Place provides access to the eight shotguns and double shotguns built at the rear of the property. An alley bisects the south half of the property and connects Lema Place with Delmar Street.

The organization of the buildings within Delmar - Lema appears unique among known shotgun districts in Memphis; this pattern appears to be a result of its evolution over time rather than by plan or predetermined lot size. The typical shotgun district in Memphis existed on rectangular blocks with the individual shotgun spaced in orderly rows distanced one from the next on a repeat of approximately twenty-five feet on center (typically double shotguns were on a pattern of roughly thirty-five feet on center). A rear yard consisted of approximately fifteen to twenty feet in depth provided the setback to an alley. If the entire block developed as a cohesive shotgun development the opposite side of the rear alley often mirrored this pattern. The development of rear yards, if any, served for privies or gardens.

Delmar - Lema developed as a group of ten shotguns beginning circa 1895, according to city directories, and expanded with additional units circa 1905 and circa 1915. Delmar - Lema is one of the rare examples of the shotgun court, where the newer units developed in the large rear yard of the lot. This grouping of shotguns contains four variations on the shotgun plan, including the traditional single shotgun, the duplex or double shotgun, the L-plan shotgun, and the side porch shotgun. These shotguns have modest embellishments with architectural detailing in the Queen Anne and Craftsman styles.

The pattern of the Delmar - Lema district appears strikingly different. The general lot and block patterns in this area of the city does not appear to be the same as the lots generally used in the development of the majority of shotgun housing. This is the only known concentration of shotguns in Memphis with additional shotguns constructed in the middle and rear yards of the property. This pattern would not have been possible without the development of Lema Place. The street appears as if specifically improved to allow the intensification of this lot for more housing.

The original development of the site, circa 1895, provided a row of ten identical shotgun houses fronting south onto Delmar Avenue. These original shotguns sit, in groups of five, on either side of the alley and thus reflect the normal pattern expected in a shotgun district. In 1895 these shotguns, in all probability, also had privies in the rear.

A second development phase in Delmar - Lema, circa 1900, altered the original pattern with the construction of two of shotguns that have side entrances (1047 and 1055 Lema Place). The two shotguns sit on either side of the alley. This variant form of the shotgun house, oriented with its gable axes parallel

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Delmar - Lema Historic District
Shelby County, TN

to the street, is extremely rare in extant shotgun housing in Memphis.

The third development phase, circa 1915, completed the pattern. This phase produced seven duplex shotguns built in two plan variations; six of these structures remain standing today. To the north of Lema Place were built five duplex shotguns whose axes are perpendicular to the street in the traditional manner. Four of these double shotguns remain standing today (1040, 1044, 1056 and 1060 Lema Place). Built on the south side of Lema Place, are two unusual extant examples of L-plan, double shotguns, flanking the units constructed circa 1900. It would be unusual for shotgun housing of this era not to have plumbing. However, annexed into Memphis in 1897, sewers may have been available around 1900 allowing for a higher density of housing. If plumbing was available, it would explain the development of Lema Place and the inward facing houses.

The buildings in Delmar - Lema still reflect their architectural styling. Shotgun houses derived their name from folklore. The folklore states, that if the front and back doors are opened at the same time, a shotgun can be shot through the house without hitting anything, since all doorways lined up with the front door forming a hallway pattern. Though modest in scale and intended for working class occupants, the buildings of the first two development phases have modest details of the Queen Anne style. The buildings of the later building program, circa 1915, have details with Craftsman elements. Today, even though the buildings of the Delmar - Lema district are vacant, they retain a high degree of their original architectural character as defined by their floor plans and architectural detailing.

INVENTORY

The buildings of the Delmar - Lema Historic District all retain integrity of plan, design, setting and association for which the district is significant. Thus, all contribute (C) to the period of significance for the district and as such in the inventory. The buildings that make up the Delmar - Lema Historic district are:

1. 1044 Delmar Avenue. Shotgun with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1895. Weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior center chimney. Full front porch with shed roof and turned porch posts. Offset cottage door with half glass, 2/2 double-hung sashes. (C)
2. 1046 Delmar Avenue. Shotgun with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1895. Weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior center chimney. Full front porch with shed roof and turned porch posts. Offset cottage door with half glass, 2/2 double-hung sashes. (C)
3. 1048 Delmar Avenue. Shotgun with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1895. Weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior center chimney. Full front porch with shed roof and turned porch posts. Offset cottage door with half glass, 2/2 double-hung sashes. (C)
4. 1050 Delmar Avenue. Shotgun with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1895. Weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior center chimney. Full front porch with shed roof and turned porch posts. Offset cottage door with half glass, 2/2 double-hung sashes. (C)
5. 1052 Delmar Avenue. Shotgun with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1895. Weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior center chimney. Full front porch with shed roof and turned porch posts. Offset cottage door with half glass, 2/2 double-hung sashes. (C)

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Delmar - Lema Historic District
Shelby County, TN

-
6. 1054 Delmar Avenue. Shotgun with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1895. Weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior center chimney. Stoop as replacement for porch. Offset replacement door, 2/2 double-hung sashes. (C)
 7. 1056 Delmar Avenue. Shotgun with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1895. Weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior center chimney. Full front porch with shed roof and turned porch posts. Offset cottage door with half glass, 2/2 double-hung sashes. (C)
 8. 1058 Delmar Avenue. Shotgun with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1895. Weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior center chimney. Full front porch with shed roof and turned porch posts. Offset cottage door with half glass, 2/2 double-hung sashes. (C)
 9. 1060 Delmar Avenue. Shotgun with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1895. Weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior center chimney. Full front porch with shed roof and turned porch posts. Offset cottage door with half glass, 2/2 double-hung sashes. (C)
 10. 1062 Delmar Avenue. Shotgun with Queen Anne influence, built ca. 1895. Weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior center chimney. Full front porch with shed roof and turned porch posts. Offset cottage door with half glass, 2/2 double-hung sashes. (C)
 11. 1040 Lema Place. Double shotgun, built ca. 1915 with Craftsman influence. Weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior center chimneys. Off-center entries, 2/2 double-hung sashes. Exposed rafter tails. (C)
 12. 1041 Lema Place. L-plan double shotgun, built ca. 1915 with Craftsman influence. Weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle side gable roof, interior center chimneys. Center entries, 2/2 double hung sashes. Rectangular gable decoration and sawn rafter tails. (C)
 13. 1047 Lema Place. Side entrance shotgun, built ca. 1900 with Queen Anne influence. Weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle side gable roof, interior center chimney. Off-center entry with replacement panel door, 2/2 double-hung window. Scroll sawn gable decoration. (C)
 14. 1048 Lema Place. Double shotgun, built ca. 1915 with Craftsman influence. Weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior center chimneys. Off-center entries, 2/2 double-hung sashes. Exposed rafter tails. (C)
 15. 1055 Lema Place. Side entrance shotgun, built ca. 1900 with Queen Anne influence. Weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle side gable roof, interior center chimney. Off-center entry with replacement panel door, 2/2 double hung sashes. Scroll sawn gable decoration. (C)
 16. 1056 Lema Place. Double shotgun, built ca. 1915 with Craftsman influence. Weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, interior center chimneys. Off-center entries, 2/2 double-hung sashes. Exposed rafter tails. (C)
 17. 1060 Lema Place. Double shotgun, built ca. 1915 with Craftsman influence. Weatherboard siding,

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Delmar - Lema Historic District
Shelby County, TN

asphalt shingle gable roof, interior center chimneys. Off-center entries, 2/2 double-hung sashes.
Exposed rafter tails. (C)

18. 1061 Lema Place. L-plan double shotgun, built ca. 1915 with Craftsman influence. Weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle side gable roof, interior center chimneys. Center entries, 2/2 double-hung sashes. Rectangular gable decoration and sawn rafter tails. (C)

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Delmar - Lema Historic District
Shelby County, TN

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The Delmar - Lema Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance in Memphis, Tennessee. The district contains important and well-preserved examples of a variety of traditional, speculative worker housing built in response to the needs of tenants over three periods of development between 1895 and 1915.

Links to significant factors in the urbanization of cities in the post-bellum South can each produce a recognizable pattern or "wave" of migration to cities and towns from rural areas in the years prior to World War II. The first of these factors was the breakdown of the slave system itself, which resulted in the in-migration of the newly freedmen to the cities between circa 1865 and circa 1875 in search of non-agricultural employment. A second wave of migration was the result of agricultural depression in the years between circa 1890 and 1900, largely as the result of the devastating effects of the boll weevil. The depreciation of the land resulted of the dependence on cotton as a principal cash crop and the erosion of the land no longer sustainable for cotton production. A third wave of migration occurred between circa 1910 and circa 1920 with the slow break down of the tenant farming system and opportunities to work in factories as the nation became more industrialized. The breakdown was as much a casualty of the increasing mechanization of the farm and the adoption of large-field cultivation, along with the lure of employment opportunities in the increasing industrial cities of the South (Sigafoos, 415; Choldin, 195). Unlike the first of these waves of migration, the latter two periods were not exclusive to African-Americans, but included significant numbers of Anglo-American families attracted to the cities by the same opportunities expected by African-Americans.

Locally, Memphis experienced a population increase from some 65,000 in 1890 to over 250,000 in 1930. Memphis attracted immigrants with jobs created in the processing and handling of cotton, the hardwood industry, the city's prominence as a warehousing and shipping center and the growth of more traditional manufacturing and assembly plants, including automobile parts (Sigafoos, 143).

Evidence of these various waves of migration is evident in the development of housing stock. Though there were many forms of worker housing developed, the shotgun house was one of the most common forms of urban housing built in response to the need. Individual speculators often developed shotguns in groups ranging from as few as three or four contiguous houses to as many as a dozen. Entire blocks of shotguns developed by a single owner were not uncommon.

The development of the Delmar - Lema Historic District appears to reflect two of the historical waves of rural migration that occurred at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth. The specific details surrounding the development of the district are not clear. Historic research carried out in conjunction with this project was unable to identify the original developer of the property due to a hopelessly tangled chain of title. The chain of title includes a series of foreclosures and Sheriff sales of the property during the 1930s. The vast majority of city and county tax records between the period of 1895 and 1935 are missing, and thus were not able to clarify ownership. Memphis city directories and Sanborn map sources provided most of the developmental history of the district. These sources clearly confirm that the district developed under one property owner. Deed records reveal that the property was subdivided after 1939 (Shelby County Deed Book 1857:280); the property was reassembled under one owner in 1987.

Development of the Delmar - Lema Historic District took place on lots 7 and 8 of the William Harvey

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Delmar - Lema Historic District
Shelby County, TN

Subdivision, an unrecorded subdivision plan of unknown date. The city directory of 1895 contains the first reference to the development of the property, composed initially of the ten single shotgun houses built along the Delmar Avenue frontage (Polk 1895). The Sanborn Fire Insurance map series of 1897 confirms the development described in the city directories. A second development phase occurred circa 1900 according to city directories, which note the development of Lema Place concurrently with the two side-porch shotguns at 1047 and 1055 Lema Place (Polk 1900). The city directory of 1915 confirms the third and final phase of the property's development (Polk 1915).

The unique development pattern in the district probably owes its origin to the constraints of the lot, as opposed to any conscious form of site planning. The configuration of the lot, being roughly square and facing on only one principal street, did not allow its improvement along the lines of the more common shotgun areas. The lot on which the district sits is roughly the same as a quarter block in the downtown areas of Memphis. The site plans of most shotgun housing areas near downtown Memphis were linear developments of one building in depth. This linear development shows up in the small shotgun district on Mulberry Street in the South Main Historic District (NR 9/2/1982, rev. 3/8/97). Areas of later development, like the Mount Arlington Subdivision (part of the Cooper-Young Historic District, NR 6/22/1989), had consciously added lots for the development of shotgun houses. These planned areas were rectangular blocks of 100' in depth, divided into lots of twenty-five feet in width. This subdivision pattern allowed the development of individual shotgun houses or entire rows facing principal streets, but which still contained a modest rear yard for privies and gardens. The shotgun rows developed in the 900 block of Blithe Street in the Mount Arlington Subdivision are indicative of this urban planning approach.

The configuration of the Delmar - Lema district did not permit the "normal" approaches to the development of shotgun housing, since the depth of its lot was twice that in other areas. In addition, the rear of the lot did not front on a street. The development of the sense of the internal court at Delmar - Lema probably resulted in response to real estate development motives, that would provide the most development on the lot permitted by local ordinance. When construction began with the original ten houses in Delmar - Lema, the district lay outside the City of Memphis in Shelby County. Annexed in 1897, Delmar - Lema's intended development pattern may have altered by new building code standards. This may have also forced the construction of Lema Place to provide access for fire protection purposes.

Delmar - Lema was not a segregated enclave, but originally was a place where working African-Americans lived side-by-side with white working class families. By example, the 1903 Memphis City Directory reveals that four of the ten families residing in the district were African-American. During the next decade, the tenant's in the district became predominantly white (Polk 1914). However, in 1918, the city directory indicates that the district residents were entirely African-Americans. Delmar - Lema remained a place for affordable housing among African-Americans thereafter. Additional research on other shotgun districts in Memphis is revealing a similar pattern of mixed racial populations prior to World War I.

The shift in racial composition in Delmar - Lema was likely the result of real estate and socio-political factors. The population explosion of Memphis from 65,000 in 1890 to 250,000 in 1930 fueled a huge building boom in residential housing. Land to accommodate the boom became available through the annexation of 1897, the largest land annexation by Memphis. With annexation the incentive to extend numerous trolley lines, water, sewers and the development of public schools in the annexed area occurred. The residential building boom that followed these improvements provided some working class the opportunity for mobility to the new neighborhoods like Cooper-Young and Shadowlawn (NR

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Delmar - Lema Historic District
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8/14/1995), and with it, the dream of home ownership. The production of housing affordable to working class families seems to have only caught up with demand by the early-1920s. The opportunities for mobility among African-Americans were far more limited, due to segregationist policies and economic constraints. Shotgun districts like Delmar - Lema were among the only housing sources available to African-Americans for the first several decades of the twentieth century.

Construction of shotgun areas like Delmar - Lema began to wane in the 1920s as the supply of affordable housing available to African-Americans stabilized. Beginning in the 1930s with the public housing development programs of the New Deal, the shotgun became a symbol closely identified with the poverty that the programs intended to eradicate. Shotgun districts often became the targets of demolition in the name of slum clearance and urban renewal. Urban renewal demolished hundreds, if not thousands, of these houses. In Memphis today, the shotgun is not entirely missing from the urban landscape, but the survival of concentrations of shotguns like Delmar - Lema is becoming rare.

Ironically, there is becoming a renewed appreciation and market for small-scale, freestanding affordable forms of housing like the shotgun house. The revival of entire neighborhoods of shotguns in New Orleans and Louisville is now a well-established trend, and the same is becoming true in Memphis. The Delmar - Lema Historic District is about to become a part of this growing trend with its pending rehabilitation. Its preservation will help to insure that this significant representative of an entire class of housing in Memphis will remain a viable part of the broad cloth of our heritage.

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Delmar - Lema Historic District
Shelby County, TN

9. Bibliography

Books

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Polk, R. L. and Company. *Polk's Memphis City Directory*. St. Louis: 1895, 1900, 1903, 1910, 1914, 1915, 1921, 1924, 1925.

Sigafoos, Robert A. *Cotton Row to Beale Street: A Business History of Memphis*. Memphis: Memphis State University Press, 1979.

Maps

Sanborn Map Company, "Insurance Maps of Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee." New York: Pelham, 1888.

_____. 1897, volume 2, 3.

_____. 1907, volume 2, 3.

_____. 1924, volume 2, 3.

_____. 1927, volume 2, 3.

Shelby County Plat Maps. Shelby County Tax Assessor's Office.

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Delmar - Lema Historic District
Shelby County, TN

10. Geographic Data

Boundary Description

The property in nomination comprises all of lots 7 and 8 in the William Harvey Subdivision. The frontage on Delmar Avenue is 245 feet with a depth of 210 feet, as delineated on the accompanying property map for the district.

Boundary Justification

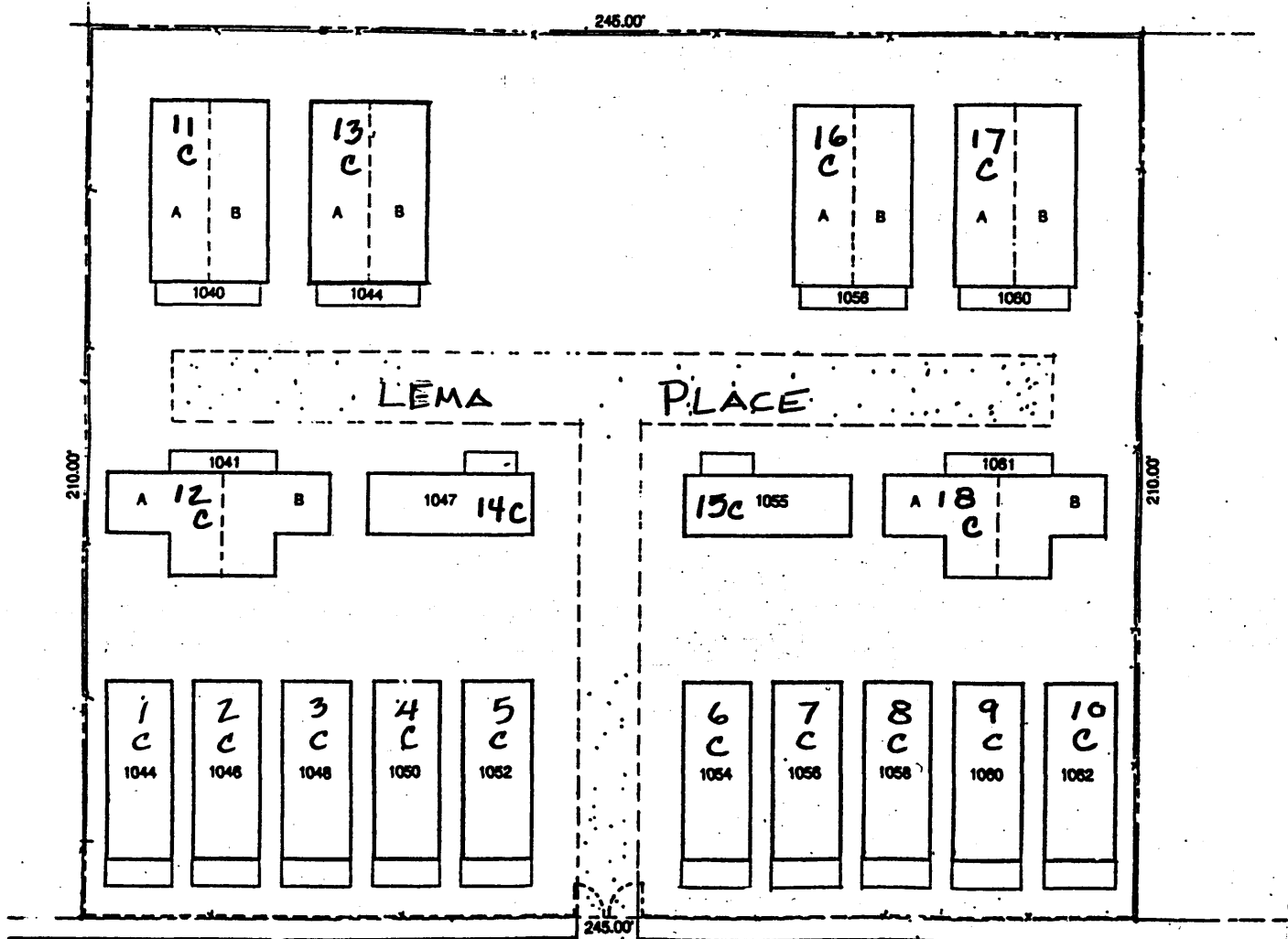
The property in nomination includes the property historically associated with the Delmar - Lema Historic District.

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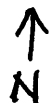
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Delmar - Lema Historic District
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DELMAR AVE.



Scale 1" = 40'±

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Delmar - Lema Historic District
Shelby County, TN

Delmar - Lema Historic District
Memphis, Shelby County, TN
Photos by: Judith Johnson
Date: September, 1997
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission

Photo 1 of 9
View of the streetscape along Delmar Avenue, looking northwest from 1052 Delmar Avenue.

Photo 2 of 9
View of 1052 Delmar Avenue, a representative example of the shotgun houses developed circa 1895, looking northwest.

Photo 3 of 9
View of the streetscape along Delmar Avenue, looking northwest from 1062 Delmar Avenue.

Photo 4 of 9
View of the rear of 1050 and 1052 Delmar Avenue, looking southwest.

Photo 5 of 9
View of 1055 Lema Place, looking southwest.

Photo 6 of 9
View of 1047 Lema Place, looking southwest.

Photo 7 of 9
View of 1061 Lema Place, looking southeast.

Photo 8 of 9
View of the rear of 1041 Lema Place, looking northwest.

Photo 9 of 9
View of the rear of 1056 Lema Place, looking northeast

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Delmar - Lema Historic District
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