

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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OCT 20 1995

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 LADIES REST ROOM

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 105 1st Avenue North not for publication

city or town Lewisburg vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Marshall code 117 zip code 37091

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 forth 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. Guyer 10/12/95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State of 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 J. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

11.29.95

Entered in the
National Register

Ladies Rest Room
Name of Property

Marshall County, TN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: Public facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: Public facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL REVIVAL

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD; GLASS

Narrative Description

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

See 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

N/A

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1924-1945

Significant Dates

1924

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Colley, A.C., architect

Sanders, J. L., builder

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:

MTSU Center for Historic Preservation

Ladies Rest Room
Name of Property

Marshall County, TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Lewisburg 65 NE

1	1,6	51,97,4,0	3,92,23,0,0
	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 Trina Binkley, Megan Dobbs, and Carroll Van West

organization MTSU Center for Historic Preservation date May 24, 1995

street & number Box 80, MTSU telephone 615-898-2947

city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37132

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 Marshall County Executive, Terry Wallace

street & number Marshall County Courthouse telephone 615-359-1279

city or town Lewisburg state TN zip code 37091

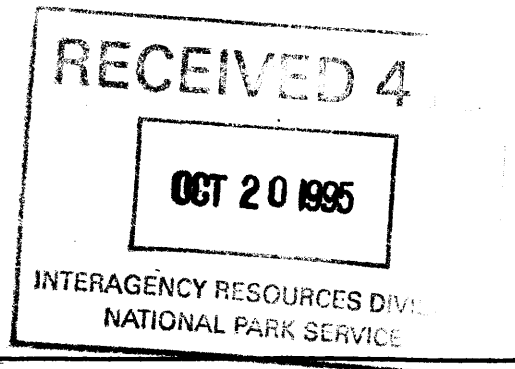
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 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 20503.

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Ladies Rest Room, Marshall Co., TN

VII. Description

The Ladies Rest Room, at 105 1st Avenue North, is located on a small commercial lot east of the county courthouse in Lewisburg, Marshall County, Tennessee. This narrow rectangular building shares its north wall with an adjoining property and is in close proximity to the original county jail. Built in 1924, the brick one-story Colonial Revival styled building with asphalt shingle roof and concrete foundation features a wrap porch with wood columns, a parapet roof with wood cornice, and trellis work characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. Originally designed as a public facility for ladies visiting town from the rural areas, it continues to serve the community in its original capacity and exhibits considerable architectural integrity.

The Rest Room exterior features stretcher bond brick work with concrete water table and concrete caps on the porch walls. Narrow wood columns on brick pilasters are connected by panels of wood trellis work on the east and south sides of the porch, which contains the original beaded board ceiling above thin wood molding. All windows are twelve over twelve double hung sash, and retain their original triple bevel wood framing with header brick sills. The wood cornice extends upward above the flat roof, forming a parapet, which continues along the perimeter of the building and provides drainage.

The west facade is bordered by a concrete sidewalk and walkway which leads to the central porch entrance which is marked by paired wood columns and the original sign for the Ladies Rest Room. Brick piers support the covered porch at both corners, although the southwest pier adjoins the north exterior wall, thus enclosing the porch at this side. Brick abutments with concrete tops flank the concrete steps and correspond with the concrete water table and porch wall caps. The centrally located front entrance contains the original eight panel stained wood door with a modern storm

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Ladies Rest Room, Marshall Co., TN

door. The front door is flanked by a large twelve-over-twelve double hung sash window on the left and by a corner bay window with matching window on the right. A newer section was created by enclosing a small area of the porch at the east end. Shiplap siding surrounds a modern storm door and connects to the adjacent brick wall.

The south elevation can be divided into two parts: the open section of the wrap porch, and the enclosed rear section of the bedroom. The porch section is characterized by the same elements as the facade, but also embodies several unique components. Arched drainage openings are located above the water table which is enhanced by a header brick band. Three twelve-over-twelve double hung sash windows are contained in the south porch wall, which extends to the newer frame enclosure. The horizontal wood siding of the addition tops the original brick partial wall and features a small double pane window. The rear section of this elevation is composed of stretcher bond brick with no water table and contains two six-over-six double hung sash windows.

The east elevation is composed of the main floor level and an exposed basement. Concrete blocks placed in circa 1980 connect the Rest Room with the adjacent property's fencing, and extend upward to the juncture between the cornice and the flat roof. County jail officials plan to remove concrete blocks now that the jail is no longer in use. This elevation does not feature the decorative cornice but does contain rain gutters along the roofline which drain into a large downspout. There are four bays, composed of six-over-six double hung sash windows at the main floor and basement levels, except for the third bay, which contains an upper floor window and a basement level half-glass door with screened french doors on the exterior.

The north elevation shares its exterior wall with the connecting commercial structure and is marked only by a narrow brick dividing wall which is slightly below the

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Ladies Rest Room, Marshall Co., TN

adjacent roof line but flush with the flat roof of the Rest Room. This section is painted white, which further emphasizes the division.

The Rest Room interior is a basic four room plan composed of a front reception room, a middle section containing bathroom and hall area, and the rear residential space. A separate kitchen/dining room is in the basement. The initial purpose of these rooms has not been altered and they continue to serve in their original capacity. The interior has many intact historical features. The plaster walls, wood molding, and painted five panel wood doors are original to the date of construction, as are the eight inch baseboards, wood window and door trim, and hardware. The reception room is the largest area and was designed to be a multi-purpose space. The room features large twelve-over-twelve double hung sash windows on the west and south walls as well as the original paneled wood front door and corner bay window. Nine foot high plaster walls separate the original acoustical tile ceiling the the circa 1970 addition of linoleum, which covers the plank wood floors. The chimney breast on the north wall is plaster with slender wood colonettes and narrow mantle. The polished brick surround and hearth contained a cast-iron insert, which has been replaced by a modern steam-heating unit.

The hall separates the public space from the private bedroom and allows access to the bathroom facilities. Five-panel wood doors divide the hall from the adjacent rooms and the basement stairs. Linoleum floor covering, acoustical tile, and plaster wall cladding correspond with the design of the reception room. The bathroom is located at the north end of the hall and features original bath fixtures as well as decorative hardware. The hexagonal-patterned floor tile dates to 1924, as does the wood framed stalls with five-panel swinging doors.

The bedroom, which opens off the east wall of the hall, is still used in its original capacity as residential quarters

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Ladies Rest Room, Marshall Co., TN

for the Rest Room matron. This space retains the original, uncovered wood floors and plaster walls, but the ceiling was replaced with modern acoustical tile in circa 1970, at which time the ceiling was lowered to eight feet in height. A row of four six-over-six double hung sash windows are contained in the east wall and two matching windows are located on the south wall. The projecting chimney stack on the north wall supplies ventilation for a modern heating unit.

The kitchen/dining room is located directly below the bedroom and is accessible via the single-flight of stairs off the hall. A nine-pane, two-panel half glass and wood door separates the hall from the stairwell, which features a wood staircase with wood post rail. The plaster walls, concrete floor, and beaded board ceiling are original, as are the three six-over-six double hung sash windows and nine pane, two panel, half glass and wood door on the exterior of the east wall. The north wall contains the projecting chimney stack with modern heating unit. A small closet is located under the stairs along the west wall, which also provides access to the crawl space beneath the front portion of the building.

The Ladies Rest Room exhibits considerable architectural integrity in its historical elements and has not been dramatically altered in either form or function by modern renovations. The overall design and characteristic elements are intact, which confirms its historical significance.

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Ladies Rest Room, Marshall County, TN

VIII. Statement of Significance

The Ladies Rest Room in Lewisburg, Marshall County, Tennessee, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its local significance in agriculture. Built by the Marshall County Court, and designed by Nashville architect A. C. Colley, in 1924, the one-story Colonial Revival styled building is a rare physical remnant of the progressive agricultural reform movement of the early twentieth century, particularly the interest of reformers in encouraging the development of a consumer ethic among rural women and enhancing the reliance of rural women on commercial services available in local county seats.

The idea of a "Ladies Rest Room" first appears in the literature of Tennessee agricultural reform in 1913, when the first issue of Tennessee Agriculture published an address by Mrs. Rutledge Smith, of Cookeville, to the state convention of home-makers in the fall of 1912. (1) Smith explored the relationship between country women and city women, urging city women to be more helpful and friendly to farm women when they visited town. "The city woman is not necessary to the country woman, but the country woman is absolutely necessary to the existence of the city women," insisted Smith. But since hospitality was lacking in too many towns, Smith begged "every town in the state to provide these rest rooms for their women from the country." To prove her point, Smith then painted a scenario, all too commonly experienced by farm women who came to town to trade:

A man and his wife come to town. He has many acquaintances and much business; he stays the entire day, never realizing that time is hanging heavy on his wife, who perhaps has been compelled to bring her baby, and maybe two or three other small children. The children get tired and restless; the stores are filled with people; no place to sit down and rest; no couch on which to lay the sleeping child and rest her tired arms. 'Tis like a horrible nightmare, and the result is next time the woman chooses to stay at home with the children, and thus the habit of staying at home is formed, and a life that might have been made brighter by congenial acquaintance met in a town rest room is dragged out merely as an existence. (2)

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Ladies Rest Room, Marshall County, TN

Smith next suggested that county court members set aside "the best room" in the courthouse "and thus give the town women a place to make inviting for all country friends." (3) This was not just a matter of hospitality. Women who had access to rest rooms would visit town more often--and buy more, because farm women "liked nice things as well as her town sister." Moreover, the Rest Room would give agricultural reformers a chance, through conversation, magazines, and other items available at the rest room, to convert farm women to the reform cause. The farm woman, relates Smith, would happily tell her husband of "the new friends she made, and how all had planned to meet there again the first Monday and organize themselves into 'The Country Woman's Club,' when they would discuss the Home-maker's Section, the Tomato Canning Club, and the Country Woman's Christian Temperance Union. . . . he need worry no longer about her getting tired of waiting." (4)

Smith's suggestions were slowly embraced by county governments or city officials in rural Tennessee. In 1917, when the U.S. Department of Agriculture first discussed the "Rest Room" movement in its annual yearbook, it described a movement that was largely present in the West and Mid-West. The civic league of Knoxville, however, had established a Rest Room on the second floor of the public market building (not extant). Rest Rooms were valuable because they "meet the needs of the country woman in town on business. They provide a place, where the farm woman has a right, without asking any favors, to the use of facilities for rest and refreshment." (5) By 1917, women's rural organizations, business groups, governmental officials, and individual merchants had established 200 Rest Rooms across the country. Most of these were individual rooms in public buildings or, more commonly, in a private business or centralized market building, like in Knoxville.

While USDA reformers lauded these accomplishments, they also had their preferences on how a proper Rest Room should be operated. In the yearbook report, Anne M. Evans urged communities to employ a "matron" to keep the Rest Room clean and ready for patrons at all times. She believed that public buildings, rather than private businesses, were the best location for a community rest room. In addition, Evans suggested that the Rest Rooms be located near the center of town's commercial district and that they be furnished with at least toilet facilities, beds, and a

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Ladies Rest Room, Marshall County, TN
reading or reception area.

Establishing Rest Rooms in county seats did not gain momentum in Tennessee until the 1920s when this reform cause became linked with the progressive program of improving country homes and lives through increased consumerism. By 1923-24, rural communities in Tennessee were emerging from a period of poor agricultural conditions, the years from 1919 to 1922, when agricultural prices and production were depressed compared to the boom years of World War I (1914-18). As one solution to economic hard times, agricultural reformers again had returned to a theme constant in their professional literature: better homes were a necessity for better farms, increased agricultural production, and increased profits. In a June 1921 issue of the Tennessee Extension Review, the monthly newsletter of the University of Tennessee Extension Service, a writer argued:

Women are more self-sacrificing by nature than are men, and that accounts for the fact that so frequently we find that the farmer has provided his end of the business with up-to-date equipment while the home is devoid of almost everything in the way of labor-saving devices that would tend to increase the efficiency of the home and the homemaker.

What is more important than a comfortable home life? Nothing in the world, and the equipment of it with modern labor-saving conveniences and comforts should have first consideration. (6)

Where else could farm women learn about, and acquire, these modern labor-saving conveniences and comforts but from merchants located in the county seats and around the courthouse square?

The immediate strategy for interesting rural women in modern consumer products rested on local "home convenience" or "home improvement" days, organized by extension and demonstration club agents and sponsored by local businessmen and bankers. The first events took place in East Tennessee county seats in 1922 and followed a similar routine. Rural women were encouraged to come to the courthouse for a morning of speeches and presentations from extension agents and home demonstration agents. Then, after a picnic lunch, the women were divided into smaller groups that toured local businesses and local banks. "Demonstration agents

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Ladies Rest Room, Marshall County, TN

believed they had educated farm women about products and services for rationalized homemaking while storekeepers and bankers believed they had reached new customers," observed historian Mary S. Hoffschwelle. "[T]he result was that participating country women had been exposed to the broader range of consumer goods and services in town." (7)

By 1923, these events were taking place in Middle Tennessee and met with considerable success. A Winchester businessman even remarked to the local demonstration agent that "it was one of the greatest ways of advertising they had ever had." (8) But while farm women were being urged to become modern consumers, reformers also realized that many rural women were still traditional and conservative. They would be reluctant to come to town, or to accompany their husbands or fathers to town, because rural town squares were typically male spaces, or at least urban spaces, that rural women were not accustomed to, or particularly comfortable with. Just as Mrs. Rutledge Smith had observed ten years earlier, shops might welcome women, but where could a proper rural woman go if she needed to eat, feed a baby, or merely rest. Women certainly would not feel comfortable doing such things at the county courthouse and grounds, a male preserve still in most small Tennessee county seats. It soon became apparent that to attract rural women to town on a regular basis, and to sell to them the new consumer goods that would improve life on the farms at the same time it increased the sales of local merchants, the town needed a place where rural women would be welcome and comfortable, a place where they could congregate and wait until the males in the family were finished with their business and ready to go home. Rural Tennessee was ready to embrace the cause of "Ladies Rest Rooms."

As suggested in the earlier USDA yearbook report, some county governments during the 1920s designated a certain space within the courthouse as a "Ladies Rest Room." At the Magness Community House and Library (NR 11/04/93) in McMinnville, constructed in 1930, an entire section of the building was reserved as a "rest room," complete with showers and beds. However, it may be that Marshall County was the first in Tennessee to take the steps of designating and building an entirely new building to serve as a "Ladies Rest Room." Located next to the county jail, within the recommended few yards of the town square, the "Ladies Rest Room" in Lewisburg was designed in 1924 by Nashville architect A. C.

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Ladies Rest Room, Marshall County, TN

Colley, who gave the simple building a restrained Colonial Revival style in its red brick, columns, and cornice.

Construction began in late March, under the direction of local builder J. L. Sanders. The building committee was comprised of county court members W.P. McClure, Jim N. McCord (then the publisher of the Marshall Gazette and the mayor of Lewisburg, who would later served as a two-term governor of Tennessee), Mrs. W. Allen Haynes (wife of the county extension agent), and Noble C. Hill. The county court spent \$4507.96 on the new building, leaving \$492.04 of the original \$5,000 appropriation to furnish the Rest Room. The county court also appropriated \$250 for the hiring of a "matron," who would live at and supervise activities at the Rest Room. The official dedication of the building was scheduled, not surprisingly, to coincide with "Home Improvement Day" in Lewisburg. As the local newspaper reported, after the dedication and lunch, "the ladies from the various clubs over the county, in dress parade, will visit the stores of the town, and whatever the merchants see fit to display at this time in keeping with Home Improvement will be appreciated." (9) A week later, the newspaper added that with the new building, the women of the county were "ready to prove that Marshall County stands four-square for real club spirit and enthusiasm." (10)

The dedication ceremony took place on June 28, 1924, with a featured address by Margaret Ambrose, state director of Home Extension at the University of Tennessee Extension Service in Knoxville. Mayor McCord then presented the building, on behalf of the county court, and Mrs. F.E. Funk "accepted same for the women in words of most gracious appreciation." Her comments were entered into the county court records as a letter of thanks to the magistrates:

In behalf of the ladies of the county, I desire to thank the gentlemen of the county court for the beautiful rest room they have given us. I need not speak of its specific beauties for it stands where all may see them and take advantage of its benefits. Rather would I speak of that to which it bears eloquent though silent testimony, the courtesy and chialry [sic] of the men of the court and the county, men show their own natures by the way they treat women. The savage man makes of his woman a beast of burden, the brutish man holds her a 'little' better than his dog, a

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Ladies Rest Room, Marshall County, TN

little dearer than his horse, but the enlightened man delights to honor and elevate his woman and in so doing honors and elevates himself.

And so we prize this beautiful gift, not merely for its beauty and its many conveniences but because it shows that we the women of the county are held in love and honor by our men. Again we thank you. (11)

This response documents how the Ladies Rest Room, while providing a new public space in downtown Lewisburg for county women, could be portrayed and accepted in the traditional terms that still defined gender relationships in rural Tennessee. In keeping with the Jim Crow ideology of race relations of the times, the new facility was only for the white segment of the community. It did not provide "separate but equal" facilities for black women who came to town. No known similar facilities existed for African-American women in Lewisburg.

The local Marshall County home demonstration agent, Fanny Allen Liggett, was delighted with the new building. In her 1924 report, she said that "reports show that it is the nicest and most complete rest room in the state. . . . It was dedicated and presented to the rural women on the day of their Home Improvement program." She described the building as "really a complete building consisting of a reception room, hall rest room, and toilet upstairs and a large dining room in the basement." These four primary spaces remain intact and are still used for their original functions over seventy years later. Liggett also reported that "constant use is being made of it by the country people," an initial acceptance that became a tradition in Lewisburg. (12) From this point on, on Saturdays and important court days, men congregated at the county courthouse while women gathered at the Ladies Rest Room.

Older country women in Lewisburg still visit and use the Ladies Rest Room when they come to town. No other Ladies Rest Rooms, located in a separate, distinct building, have been identified, or are known, in Middle Tennessee. There may be no other separate buildings constructed solely for such a function in any Tennessee county; Liggett's 1924 report claimed that the Lewisburg Rest Room was the first such separate building in the state, a statement that may be based on what she learned on

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Ladies Rest Room, Marshall County, TN

dedication day from Margaret Ambrose, state director of Home Extension. The Ladies Rest Room in Lewisburg is a rare but still important physical symbol of the early twentieth century agricultural era of Marshall County and an important document of an earlier generation of town-country and gender relationships in rural Tennessee. As such, it is of both local and statewide significance in the history of agriculture and social history in Tennessee.

Endnotes:

1. Mrs. Rutledge Smith, "Practical Ideals," Tennessee Agriculture 1(January 1, 1913): 414-419.
2. Ibid., 415.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid., 416.
5. Anne M. Evans, "Rest Rooms for Women in Marketing Centers," Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1917 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1918), 217.
6. "Efficient Farm Homes," Tennessee Extension Review 4(June 1921): 8.
7. Mary S. Hoffschwelle, "Rebuilding the Rural Southern Community: Reformers, Schools, and Homes in Tennessee, 1914-1929," Ph: d diss., Vanderbilt University, 1993, 192.
8. "Home Convenience Day in Franklin Marked Success," Tennessee Extension Review 7(October 1923): 2.
9. Marshall Gazette, June 19, 1924, p. 1. Also see notes of the beginning of construction in ibid., March 27, 1924, p. 1 and Lewisburg Tribune April 3, 1924; Marshall County Court Minutes, Book MM, July 7, 1924, 399.
10. Marshall Gazette, June 26, 1924.

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Ladies Rest Room, Marshall County, TN

11. Marshall County Court Minutes, Book MM, July 7, 1924, 399-400; Marshall Gazette, July 3, 1924.
12. "Marshall County Home Demonstration Agent Annual Report, 1924," Tennessee Extension Service Records, Tennessee State Library and Archives.

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IX. Bibliography

"Efficient Farm Homes." Tennessee Extension Review 4(June 1921):
8.

Evans, Anne M. "Rest Room for Women in Marketing Centers." Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1917. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1918. pp. 217-224.

Hoffschwelle, Mary S. "Rebuilding the Rural Southern Community: Reformers, Schools, and Homes in Tennessee, 1914-1929." Ph: d diss., Vanderbilt University, 1993.

"Home Convenience Day in Franklin Marked Success." Tennessee Extension Review 7(October 1923): 2.

Lewisburg Tribune, March 1924.

Marshall County Court Minutes, Book MM, 1924. Marshall County Courthouse, Lewisburg, TN.

Marshall Gazette, March-July, 1924.

Marshall County Historical Society, Inc. Marshall County, Tennessee: A Sesquicentennial History. Marceline, MO: Walsworth Press, Inc., 1986.

Mulliniks, Linda. Interview with Carroll Van West, April 18, 1995.

Smith, Mrs. Rutledge. "Practical Ideals." Tennessee Agriculture I(January 1, 1913): 413-419.

Tennessee Extension Service Records, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.

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Ladies Rest Room, Marshall County, TN

X. Geographical Data

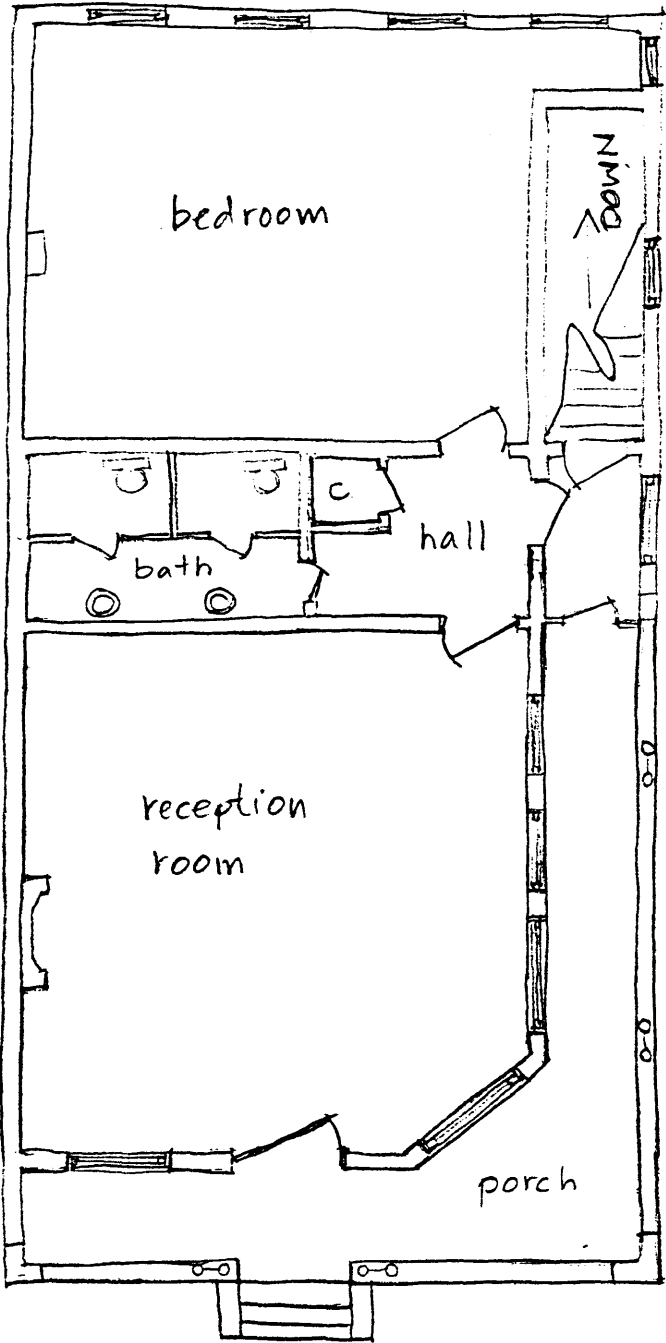
Verbal Boundary Description

The Ladies Rest Room of Lewisburg, Marshall County, TN, is located at 105 1st Avenue N, Lewisburg, a town lot corresponding to Marshall County Tax Map 2AA, Section "B", lot 6.

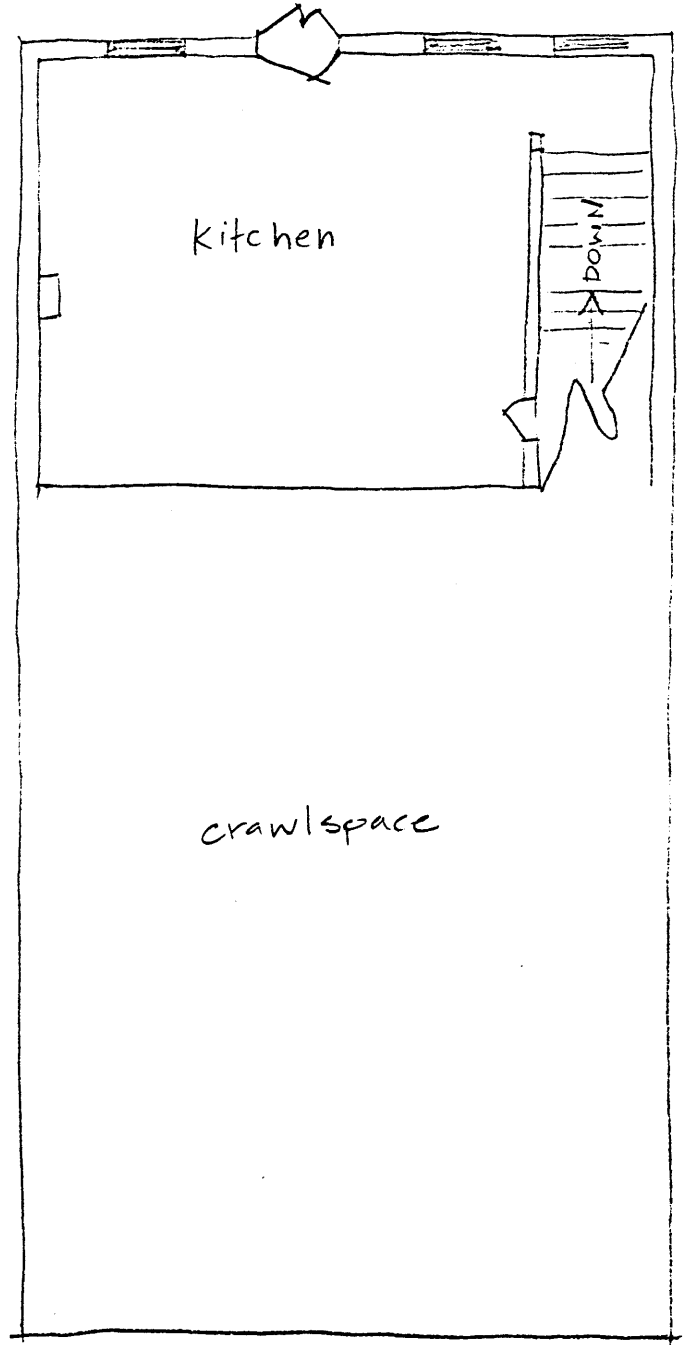
Boundary Justification

The nominated boundaries contain all of the historic property associated with the Ladies Rest Room.

← North



First Floor



Basement

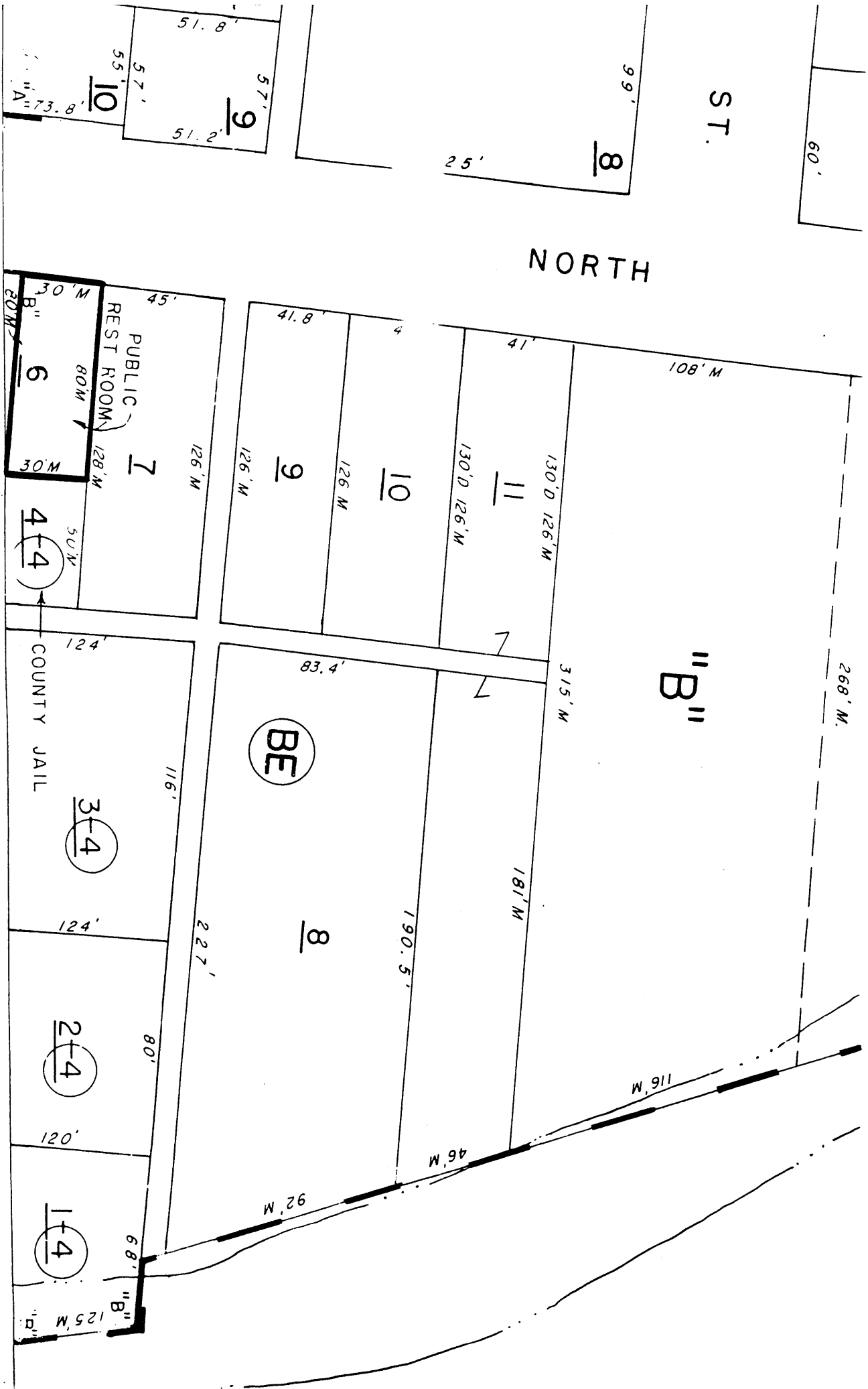
- LADIES REST ROOM -
Lewisburg, Marshall County, Tennessee

- not to scale -

ST.

NORTH

"B"



Ladies Rest Room
Marshall Co. TN

1" = 50'
N
2AA

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Ladies Rest Room, Marshall Co. TN

PHOTOGRAPHS

Ladies Rest Room, Marshall Co., TN

Photos by: Carroll Van West

MTSU Center for Historic Preservation

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission

2941 Lebanon Road

Nashville, TN 37243

Date: April 1995

West facade, facing east

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Detail, west facade, porch, facing southwest

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South elevation, facing north

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South elevation, facing north

4 of 15

East elevation, facing west

5 of 15

East elevation, facing northwest

6 of 15

Reception room, facing south

7 of 15

Reception room, facing northeast

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Mantle, reception room, facing north

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Toilet, hallway, facing north

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Bedroom, facing east
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Bedroom, facing north
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Staircase to basement, facing east
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Kitchen/dining room, facing south
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Kitchen/dining room, facing northwest
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