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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 26 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Collierville Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly along North/South Rowlett, Poplar, Walnut Sts. not for publication

city, town Collierville vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Shelby code 157 zip code 38017

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>79</u>	<u>29</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>14</u>	<u>3</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u> objects
<u>94</u>	<u>33</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historical and Architectural Resources of Collierville, TN. Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register -0-

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Herbert L. Hager
Signature of certifying official Deputy SHPO, Tennessee Historical Commission Date 1/23/90

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:) _____

Doug Federman 3/12/90

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE/ specialty store
RELIGION/religious structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
RELIGION/ religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

GREEK REVIVAL
QUEEN ANNE
COLONIAL REVIVAL
Other: Commercial Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, concrete
walls WOOD, weatherboard
BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other WOOD
STUCCO

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
COMMERCE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

circa 1865-1944

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

McGinnis, W. W., and various others

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

State historic preservation office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property approximately 70 acres

UTM References

A 16 257460 3881360
 Zone Easting Northing

C 16 256000 3880360

B 16 257460 3880820
 Zone Easting Northing

D 16 256000 3881000

See continuation sheet

Collierville, TN

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Collierville Historic District is shown on the accompanying Shelby County tax maps 44F, 44G, 44K and 44L.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Linn Hopkins date November, 1989

organization Preservation Consultant telephone (901) 278-5186

street & number 974 Philadelphia Street city or town Memphis state TN zip code 38104

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The Collierville Historic District is an irregular area of mixed uses surrounding its Town Square that forms the major concentration of historic structures in the Town of Collierville, TN (pop. 7,839, 1980), located in the extreme southeastern corner of Shelby County. The district contains 127 properties laid out along Walnut Street on the west, Poplar Avenue on the north and North Main Street on the east extending east on Natchez Street. The Town Square and the Norfolk-Southern Railroad form the southern boundary of the district, which also extends west along North and South Rowlett Streets paralleling the railroad.

The district slopes upward from the Norfolk-Southern Railroad to Poplar Avenue. Streets are arranged in an irregular grid pattern developed informally over time since circa 1840, centering on the Town Square, established in 1866. Surrounding residential and commercial areas contain structures of relatively recent construction or historic structures whose association with the district have been separated by structures of recent construction.

The district contains a variety of uses related to the historical development of the Town of Collierville up to 1944. It includes the Town Square as the commercial center of the district and extends to the surrounding residential areas developed largely by those who owned or worked in businesses on the Square. Scattered throughout are churches and its public school, thus representing a nearly complete cross-section of the historical development of the Town and its daily functions. This development follows the patterns outlined in the Property Type Descriptions- Residential Structures; Property Type- Commercial Structures; and, Property Type- Religious and Educational Structures as related in the Multiple Property Type Documentation Form for the Historic and Architectural Resources of Collierville, Tennessee. Buildings within the district and their settings retain a high degree of architectural and historical integrity.

Commercial structures in the district are generally of one story in height and are built of load-bearing brick masonry, although a smaller number-- perhaps ten percent-- are of two stories in height. Associated with these buildings, and particularly with the McGinnis Hardware and Lumber Company, are eight storage structures of varying

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sizes and plans as related to their particular functions. Of these, six are frame, one is brick and one is concrete block construction.

Residential structures in the district range from one to two stories and are predominately of frame construction. However, the district does contain eleven brick-veneered houses and four stucco-veneered houses. Outbuildings are of frame construction, with the exception of one concrete block structure.

Religious structures in the district widely vary in architectural style, scale and materials. The one educational building is the Collierville High School, which is two-stories in height and is constructed of a reinforced concrete frame with brick veneer and cast stone detailing.

Architectural styles within the district are as varied as its uses, ranging from an early example of the Greek Revival through the Italianate, Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Craftsman and Prairie School-influenced styles. Notable nineteenth century examples include the Greek Revival (A. S. Stratton House, ca. 1865-70, 373 South Rowlett, #085), the Italianate (218 East Poplar Avenue, ca. 1865-70, #057), the Stick-Style (old Collierville Presbyterian Church, 1886, 111 Walnut Street, #088) and the Gothic Revival (St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (1890, 106 Walnut Street, #087).

Early twentieth century structures also exhibit a variety of architectural styles, from the Colonial Revival (ca. 1910-15, 198 Natchez Street, #045), to the Craftsman (ca. 1920-25; 126 Walnut Street, #090), Tudor Revival (ca. 1920-25, 120 Walnut Street, #089) and an example of the Prairie School-influence in the Isbell House (ca. 1920, 169 East Poplar Avenue, #051). Many other examples throughout the district display combinations of styles, either by original design (Queen Anne and Colonial Revival, 222 North Rowlett Street, #074), or by additions through the years, such as the J. K. Waddy House (built at 142 Walnut in the Italianate style in 1869-70; modified with Colonial Revival additions ca. 1920-25, #092).

Though the architectural styles in evidence in

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Collierville are diverse, these influences are largely overlaid on vernacular building forms. Examples of these vernacular types are the L-plan (ca. 1905-10, 219 East Poplar Avenue, #058), the Southern Cottage form (ca. 1900-05, 186 East Poplar Avenue, #053), the bungalow (ca. 1915-20, 168 North Rowlett Street, #070) and the four-square (ca. 1915-20, 134 Walnut Street, #091). A particularly notable example of a rare vernacular form is the Y-shaped plan of the structure at 216 Natchez Street (#046).

Secondary structures in the district are somewhat rare, many of which have been demolished in years past as times and needs changed in the city. A notable example of a commercial complex of outbuildings is the lumber yard complex of the McGinnis Hardware and Lumber Company (#098), which contains eleven structures of various uses related to the storage and milling needs of the company.

Listed below, by street address, are the principal resources in the district:

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001 Bleckley Alley at North Rowlett Ca. 1930-35

One-story, frame, two-bay storage shed. Shed roof with exposed rafter tails, covered with sheet metal roofing. Exterior wall surfaces covered with asphalt roll siding in a brick pattern. Door covered with asphalt roll siding in a brick pattern. Association of this structure with other buildings is not known. (C)

002 Bleckley Alley Ca. 1910-15

One-story, frame, twelve-bay lumber storage shed. Gable roof with exposed rafters and fascia, covered with a standing seam metal roof. Exterior wall surfaces covered with vertical board siding. Eastern elevation features twelve equipment bay openings covered with hinged equipment doors, made of built-up wooden strips. Western elevation features twelve, three-light top-hinged casement windows. Structure originally 1/4 longer in length; removed in ca. 1987 for addition to St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. Known as the McGinnis Hardware Company Lumber Shed, it is related to the McGinnis Coal Yard (069), the McGinnis Hardware and Lumber Company (003) and the McGinnis Lumber Company Sheds (098). (C)

003 99-101 North Center Ca. 1900-05; altered ca. 1975-80.

One-story, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with added commercial Minimalist Traditional influence. Flat roofs behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Facade features centered stepped parapet wall covered with board and batten siding. Projecting canopy covered with hip roof supported by square tubular steel posts. Storefronts each feature a box-bay replacement display window beside the entrance; to the left, the entrance is topped by a broken shadow pediment and contains a recessed multi-light replacement door, to the right is a multi-light, cross-panel door flanked by four-light sidelights. McGinnis Lumber and Hardware Company and The Office Supply Center of Collierville. (NC*)

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004 105 North Center Ca. 1900-05

One-story, load-bearing brick commercial building with commercial Italianate influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Parapet topped by a corbeled, dentiled cornice, pierced by segmental-arched cast iron vents set within recessed panels. Added sheetmetal canopy suspended above storefront. Storefront features recessed center entrance with a single-light door flanked by display windows. Display windows and door are topped by single-light transoms and separated by polygonal cast iron columns marked "Chickasaw Iron Works, Memphis, Tenn." within a shield motif. Square Deal Discount (C)

005 107 North Center Ca. 1900-05

Two-story, load-bearing brick commercial building with commercial Italianate influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Front facade features flat parapet, with corbeled cornice now missing, above a corbeled recessed paneled frieze. Second floor windows feature brick segmental-arched hoods, and contain 1/1 double-hung sashes. First floor modified with shed roofed canopy suspended above storefront, added ca. 1970-75, which features center multi-light replacement door recessed behind flanking multi-light replacement display windows. Hewlett & Dunn Furniture and Appliance Center. (C)

006 109 North Center Ca. 1900-05

One-story, load-bearing brick commercial building with commercial Italianate influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Facade features complex stepped corbeled parapet with segmental-arched cast iron vents above a corbeled brick modillioned cornice. Storefront of three semi-circular arched bays with entrance to one side. Display windows feature replacement multi-light windows above replacement paneled bulkheads, topped by original semi-circular fan lights. Entrance features a replacement multi-light, multi-panel door flanked by replacement four-light sidelights, topped by original semi-circular fan light transom. Pansi's (C)

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007 111 North Center Ca. 1900-05. modified ca. 1975-80.

One-story, load-bearing brick masonry commercial building with commercial Italianate influence. Flat roof behind stepped parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Facade features stepped parapet above a corbeled modillioned cornice, flanked by brick pilasters with Doric capitals at the corners. A paneled frieze is featured above a second, corbeled, modillioned cornice above the storefront level. Added hip-roofed canopy projects from above storefront, supported by pairs of plain square steel posts. Storefront features replacement multi-light double-door entrance flanked by replacement multi-light display windows. Hewlett & Dunn Hardware Co. (NC*)

008 146 College Ca. 1936-38

Two-story, brick veneered, cast-concrete frame school building with Art Moderne and Neo-Classical Revival influences. T-shaped plan with classroom areas in the "cross-bar", auditorium and stage in the "base", and entrances set within open-roofed porticoes in the inside corners. The classroom area is detailed with a plain parapet closed with cast stone courses; 9/9 double-hung windows in pairs; and, a rusticated cast stone foundation. The auditorium wing is detailed with a plain parapet closed with cast stone courses and corner pedestals; brick band-surround window opening, now enclosed with brick; and a rusticated brick and cast stone-coursed foundation. The stage fly projects above the rest of this wing and is detailed with a plain brick parapet, engaged fluted Doric columns, false window openings with brick fill and a cast stone surrounds, and, a rusticated brick and cast stone coursed foundation. The entrances feature a cast stone closed parapet with applied turned balusters above a semi-circular arched portico springing from engaged fluted pilasters. A sunken garden is featured outside the base of the stage fly. The ca. 1975-80 addition is a two-story, reinforced concrete frame structure with a flat roof, brick-veneered walls, and, single-light fixed-sash windows set with stuccoed spandrels above and below each. The addition is separated from the original structure by a long glassed walkway. While there are four other structures contained in the school complex, only this is included in the nomination. The others are not attached to this building. (C)

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009 159 College Ca. 1910-15

Two-story, frame modified four-square residence with Craftsman and Colonial Revival influences. Complex hip roof with hip dormer and projecting eaves, covered with asphalt shingles. Dormer contains a pair of 1/1 double-hung sashes. Exterior wall surfaces covered with beaded weatherboard siding. A two-story box-bay window is featured on a side facade. Porch covered with hip roof supported by paired and grouped columns with Doric capitals on Tuscan shafts. An open pediment is featured in the porch roof above the door, decorated with applied laurel and garland. Entrance features a single-light door topped by a leaded beveled-glass transom flanked by leaded beveled-glass sidelights. Windows are Craftsman multi-light/1 on second floor; 1/1 double-hung sashes on first. (C)

Barn, ca. 1910-15. One and one-half story, frame, gable roof, board and batten siding, with center door and flanking shed wings. (C)

Garage, ca. 1925-30. One-story, frame, three-bay with gable roof, weatherboard siding and four-light casement windows. (C)

010 163 College Ca. 1920-25

One-story, frame modified cottage with Craftsman and Colonial Revival influences. Complex gable roofs with projecting eaves and exposed rafter tails, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Porch covered with hip roof supported by box Doric-like piers. Entrance features a replacement paneled door. Windows are 6/1 double-hung sash lights. (C)

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011 110 Cooper Ca. 1980-85

One and one-half story, brick veneered suburban house with French Provincial influence. Gable roofs with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Gable end contains a box bay window with a flared copper roof. Entrance recessed in Tudor-arched alcove, and features a semi-circular-arched multi-light, multi-panel door. Windows are 1/1 metal sashes, some are topped by semi-circular arched transom with fan lights. (NC)

012 111 Cooper ca. 1960-65

One-story, brick veneered ranch house with Minimalist Traditional influence. Complex gable roofs with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Gable ends covered with weatherboard siding. Corner porch covered with gable roof supported by a single wrought iron support. Entrance features a multi-panel door. Windows are 2/2 metal sashes. (NC)

013 84 North Main Ca. 1930-35.

One-story, load-bearing raked-brick commercial building with Minimalist Traditional influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Parapet topped by simple tile coping, decorated only by three wire vents in a diaper-pattern. A hip-roofed, wooden shingle awning is featured above the storefront, supported by wooden brackets. Storefront divided by brick piers and features a center metal-frame replacement door flanked by single-light, metal-frame replacement display windows. Georgette's Family Hair Care (C).

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014 88-90 North Main Ca. 1925-30.

One-story, load-bearing brick commercial row with Minimalist Traditional influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Parapet topped by a simple tile coping, decorated only with paired cast iron vents in an irregular pattern. Metal frame flat box awning above storefront features a vertical-banded cornice strip. Above awning is the original cornice and transom arrangement. Below awning, bays are separated by original cast iron supports; embossed "C. L. Mesker, Evansville". Storefronts contain replacement arrangements of single-light metal frame doors flanked by single-light metal frame display windows. Associated Steel Buildings, BKH & Associates and The Bedroom Suite (C)

015 92-94 North Main Ca. 1930-35

One-story, load-bearing brick commercial row with Minimalist Traditional influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Parapet topped by simple tile coping, decorated only with two diaper-patterned cast iron vents in each facade. Above the storefront is a shed-roofed sheet metal awning supported by wrought iron brackets, altered from original ca. 1950-55. Storefronts feature center single-light doors flanked by single-light display windows, all topped by single-light transoms. Terry's Clothing and Youngwood Collectibles. (C)

016 98 North Main Ca. 1927

One-story, load-bearing brick corner "drive-through" service station. Flat roof behind parapet wall extends over both service shop/office and pump island, and is covered with asphalt roofing. A single brick pier supports the roof projection over the pump island. Plain parapet is topped by a simple tile coping. A shed roofed wooden shingled awning extends from the parapet over the sidewalk on both street facade. Pump island area features a pressed-tin ceiling; the soffit spandrels over the drive-through feature a row of bare-bulb lights. Service shop/office area is L-shaped in plan, and features numerous window types, including 1/1 double-hung sashes and single-light display windows topped by three-light transoms. Entrances include an overhead frame equipment door and two single-light pedestrian doors. McGinnis Service Station (C)

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017 110 North Main Ca. 1895-1900

Two-story, load-bearing commercial building with commercial Romanesque Revival influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Parapet features a large corbeled cornice. Engaged piers divide the facade and flank its sides. Windows are topped by segmental-arched hoods and are enclosed with plywood. Storefront area altered and recessed in ca. 1960-65, now features a center single-light metal frame door flanked by single-light metal frame display windows. John Green Co. Realtors (C)

018 112 North Main Ca. 1895-1900

One-story, load-bearing brick commercial building with commercial Italianate influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Parapet features a corbeled cornice above a plain sign panel. Engaged brick piers flank the sides of the facade. Storefront topped by a corbeled brick cornice, and features a center single-light door topped by a single-light transom and flanked by single-light display windows topped by single-light transoms. Martin Cleaners (C)

019 127 North Main Ca. 1930-35

One-story, load-bearing brick commercial building with Minimalist Traditional influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Plain parapet topped by tile coping. Storefront features a center single-light door topped by a two-light transom, flanked by two-light display windows topped by three-light transoms. Camp and Trail Outfitters (C)

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020 135 North Main Ca. 1935-40, altered ca. 1975-80.

One-story, load-bearing brick automobile garage with Minimalist Traditional influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Plain parapet topped by tile coping, features recent application of half-timbering. Canted corner wall contains overhead equipment door. Shed-roofed, wooden-shingled awning supported by simple angle brackets featured above storefront and equipment door may be partially original to structure. Storefront area features replacement multi-light display windows and replacement multi-light, multi-paneled doors. Scott's Garage (NC)

021 139-47 North Main Ca. 1930-35; altered ca. 1975-80.

One-story, load-bearing brick three unit commercial block with Minimalist Traditional influence. Flat roof behind parapet walls, covered with asphalt roofing. Plain parapet altered through the addition of a shed-roofed awning, covered with wooden shingles and supported by square steel posts. Irregular storefront arrangement features replacement multi-light display windows and replacement multi-light, multi-paneled doors. Collierville Herald, Gilmer's Barber Shop and Collierville Printing. (NC)

022 151 North Main Ca. 1910-15; altered ca. 1980-85.

One and one-half story, frame residence converted to office uses. Complex hip and gable roof with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with aluminum siding. Porch covered with hip roof and enclosed for additional office space. Entrance features a multi-paneled double-door. Windows are multi-light fixed replacement sashes. (NC)

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023 160 North Main Ca. 1870-75; altered ca. 1900-05.

One-story, frame double-crib central hall plan house with added Queen Anne influence. Gable roofs with gable dormer and boxed cornice with frieze, covered with asphalt shingles. Dormer contains a 1/1 double-hung sash. Gable end contains scroll sawn gable drapery in the peak. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Porch covered with shed roof supported by turned posts with scroll sawn decorative brackets. Entrance centered under dormer and features a single-light, multi-panel door. Windows are 6/1 double-hung sashes. (C)

Garage, ca. 1900-05. One-story, frame, one-bay with hip roof and weatherboard siding. (C)

024 165 North Main 1988-89

Two-story, brick veneered office complex with Post Modern influence. Complex hip and gable roofs with a gable dormer and boxed cornice, covered with a standing seam metal roof. Dormer contains a 1/1 metal frame sash. Entrance features a single-light door. Windows are 1/1 metal frame sashes and multi-light fixed sashes, topped by false relieving arches with brick herringbone filler. Magnolias On Main. (NC)

025 168 North Main Ca. 1930-35.

One-story, frame suburban Cape with Minimalist Traditional influence. Gable roof with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with asphalt shingles. Porch recessed flush with facade beneath main roof, supported by boxed piers. Entrance features a multi-panel door. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash lights. (C)

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026 175 North Main Ca. 1900-05

One-story, frame cottage with Colonial Revival influence. Complex hip and gable roof with boxed cornice and gable returns, covered with asphalt shingles. Gable end contains a box Palladian like window, above a bay window covered with a hip roof. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Porch covered with hip roof supported by columns with Doric capitals on Tuscan shafts. Entrance features a single-light door topped by a single-light transom. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. (C)

027 176-78 North Main Ca. 1900-05

One-story, frame cottage with Craftsman influence. Complex hip and gable roof with box cornice and cornice returns, covered with asphalt shingles. A bay window is featured below the gable end. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Porch covered with hip roof supported by simple boxed piers. Porte-cochere to side of porch added ca. 1950-55 and supported by brick piers. The entrance features a multi-panel replacement door topped by a single-light transom. A cottage window is featured to one side of the porch and contains an upper multi-light art glass sash. Other windows are 1/1 double-hung sash lights. (C)

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028 196 North Main Ca. 1869; altered 1909

One-story, stuccoed frame vernacular Gothic Revival church building with two-story corner tower with steeple. Gable roof with boxed cornice and gable returns, covered with asphalt roofing. Tower features a low steeple with corner metal-roofed gablets above a simple parapet, covered with asphalt shingles. Entrance in tower contains two, solid replacement doors topped by a gothic-arched transom with stained glass. Side entrance features a hood supported by scissor brackets with highly-detailed scroll sawn decoration above a paneled replacement door. Windows are complex arrangements of four Romanesque arches combined into two equilateral arches, combined into a single four-center arch. Rear addition parsonage built ca. 1920-25 as one and one-half story, stuccoed frame saltbox house with gable roof and gable dormers. All windows are 6/6 double hung sashes, some in pairs and triplets. Collierville Christian Church (C)

Christian Church Youth and Education Building (186 North Main Street), ca. 1950-55. One-story, brick veneered ranch house with Minimalist Traditional influence. Gable roofs with flush eaves, covered with asphalt shingles. Gable end covered with weatherboard siding. Entrance features a multi-light, multi-panel door. Windows are 8/8 metal sash lights. (NC)

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029 100-102 East Mulberry Ca. 1920-25; altered 1975-80

One-story, load-bearing commercial building with added commercial Colonial Revival influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Facade features a simple string course coping on parapet with pilasters dividing storefront bays. A wooden-shingled, shed-roofed awning projects above the storefronts, supported by square steel posts. The storefront area to the left features a replacement multi-light cross-panel door with a side multi-light display window; the storefront to the right features a replacement multi-light, single-panel door with a side projecting box-bay display area containing a pair of multi-light, fixed sash windows. Gorgeous Again Salon and English Country Antiques. (NC)

030 108 East Mulberry Ca. 1900-05; altered 1975-80

One-story, load-bearing brick commercial structure with added commercial Mansard influence. Flat roof behind brick parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Parapet features a projecting mansard-like pent roof covered with a standing-seam metal roof. Entrance features an off-center multi-panel double door topped by a mansard-like hood, flanked by pairs of tall box-bay windows topped by mansard-like hoods and with each containing multi-light fixed-sash windows. People's Bank of Collierville. (NC)

031 110 East Mullberry Ca. 1950-55

Two-story, load-bearing brick commercial structure with commercial Minimalist Traditional influence. Flat roof behind brick parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Parapet features a simple tile coping. Second floor features windows spanned by flat brick arches and containing 8/8 double-hung sashes. A shed-roofed metal awning is featured above the storefront. Storefront features a single-light metal frame door flanked to one side with a pair of single-light display windows, and to the other side by a 2 x 2 panel pedestrian door to the upstairs. Collierville Cleaners and H & R Block. (NC)

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032 114 East Mulberry Ca. 1900-05; altered ca. 1975-80

One-story, load-bearing commercial building with commercial Italianate influence, altered through recent additions. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Parapet features a corbeled stepped parapet above a corbeled cornice. Above the storefront is a shed-roofed awning covered with wooden shingles. Storefront features an entrance with a multi-light door topped by a paneled transom and flanked by 1/2 length, single-light sidelights. To the side is a single-light, two-panel door; the other side features a projecting polygonal bay window with multi-light fixed sash windows. Brick work appears to have been salvaged; perhaps from original building brick rearranged and repointed during alteration. Turnipseed Insurance Agency. (NC)

033 116 East Mulberry Ca. 1900-05; altered ca. 1975-80.

One-story, load-bearing brick commercial building with commercial Italianate, altered through recent additions. Flat roof behind brick parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Parapet features a corbeled brick cornice above a frieze of brick in a herringbone pattern. Shed-roofed canopy covered with wooden shingles and supported by square metal posts is featured above storefront level. Storefront features an entrance containing a multi-panel door flanked to one side by a bow-bay window containing five multi-light fixed sashes, and to the other side by a multi-light double-door. Brick work appears to have been salvaged; perhaps from original building rearranged and repointed during alteration. Sovran National Bank (NC)

034 120 East Mulberry Ca. 1900-05; altered ca. 1975-80.

One-story, load-bearing brick commercial building with commercial Italianate influence, altered through recent addition. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Parapet features a corbeled brick cornice above a divided frieze with rectangular panels. Above storefront is a shed-roofed awning covered with a standing-seam metal roof. Storefront features a single-light metal frame entrance door topped by a single-light transom and flanked by full-length, single-light sidelights. To either side of the door are single-light fixed sash display windows. Brick work appears similar in configuration to its historic appearance, but brick appears to be salvaged, or rearranged and repointed from original during alteration. Mulberry Street Restaurant. (NC)

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035 122 East Mulberry Ca. 1900-05.

One-story, load-bearing brick commercial building with commercial Italianate influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Curved, stepped parapet and corbeled, dentiled cornice above paneled frieze pierced by segmental-arched cast iron attic vents. Original center-door storefront separated by polygonal cast iron piers. A flat, sheet metal awning separates display windows from transoms. Entrance features a two-light, single-panel double-door, topped by a three-light transom above awning. Display windows to each side contain four-lights above a paneled bulkhead, each with three-light transoms above awning. (C)

036 124 East Mulberry Ca. 1900-05

One-story, load-bearing brick commercial structure with commercial Italianate influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Curved, stepped parapet and corbeled brick cornice above paneled frieze containing segmental-arched, cast iron attic vents. Storefront divided by polygonal cast iron piers. A flat metal awning is supported by chains and divides the transoms from the display windows of the storefront. Center entrance recessed and contains a single-light, single-panel door, topped by a two-light pattern glass transom above the awning. Flanking the door are single-light display windows above paneled bulkheads with two-light pattern glass transoms above awning. Ron's Antiques & Etc. (C)

037 126 East Mulberry Ca. 1900-05; altered ca. 1975-80.

One-story, load-bearing brick commercial building with added commercial Minimalist Traditional influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Brick parapet wall covered with added board and batten siding. Hip roofed awning covered with wood shingles projects from facade, supported by square steel posts. Storefront features a center entrance containing a multi-light cross-panel replacement door, flanked on either side by multi-light replacement display windows. Hampton House Frame Shop (NC)

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038 128 East Mulberry Ca. 1910-15

One-story, load-bearing brick commercial building with commercial Minimalist Traditional influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Parapet wall features a tile coping above a simple brick string course. A canvas awning is featured above the storefront. Storefront modified in ca. 1975-80 and is topped by a built-up boxed cornice and is flanked by board and batten piers. Replacement storefront features a center entrance containing a metal frame single-light door, flanked by single-light metal frame display windows. Shakleford's Town Square Flowers (C)

039 132 East Mulberry Ca. 1905-10; altered ca. 1975-80

One-story, load-bearing commercial building with added commercial Mansard influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Parapet wall is topped with a simple brick coping above a plain signboard panel, flanked on each side by brick pilasters. Corbeled brick cornice above storefront mostly covered with addition of awning. Projecting awning above storefront features mansard roof covered with wood shingles above a modillioned cornice with architrave and frieze, supported by square steel posts. Replacement storefront features center door entrance containing a multi-light, cross-panel door and flanked by multi-light display windows. Harrel's Super D Drug Store (NC)

040 134 East Mulberry Ca. 1905-10

One-story, load-bearing commercial building with commercial Classical Revival influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Plain parapet topped by brick string course with plain sign panel, flanked at each end by brick pilasters. Corbeled modillioned brick cornice projects above storefront. A chain-suspended flat awning separates the six transom lights from the lower windows. The storefront area is flanked at each end by Doric-like pilasters and divided into three bays by a pair of cast iron columns. The columns below the awning are boxed-in, part of a storefront remodeling of ca. 1970-75. The entrance features a single-light door with false mullions, flanked by single-light display windows with false mullions. Cats and Quackers Antiques and Gifts (C)

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041 136 East Mulberry Ca. 1945-50; altered 1975-80.

Two-story, load-bearing commercial building with Minimalist Traditional influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Parapet topped by a tile coping. Simple two-bay facade unadorned except for simple brick pilasters at each side. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sashes. A one-half width hood awning projects above storefront, covered by wood shingle hip roof supported by decorative brackets. Board and batten panels flank the awning above the storefront. Entrance to one side and features a single-light metal frame door topped by a single-light transom and flanked to one side by a single-light sidelight. To the side of the door are two multi-light replacement display windows over paneled bulkheads. Hammer Jewelry (NC)

042 140 East Mulberry Ca. 1945-50; altered ca. 1975-80.

Two-story, load-bearing commercial building with Minimalist Traditional influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt roofing. Parapet topped by a tile coping. Simple, unadorned facade divided into six bays. Windows of the second floor are 2/2 metal frame replacement sashes. Storefront area surrounded by diagonally-laid board and batten siding. Center entrance features a pair of metal frame single-light doors flanked by single-light display windows. Town Square Market (NC)

043 100 West Mulberry Ca. 1920-25

One-story, load-bearing brick strip commercial building with Tudor Revival influence. Gable roof with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. End wall chimneys are featured on the side facades, with flanking quarter-round windows in the gable end. Entrance covered with hip-roofed hood above a single-light door. Windows of the front are single-light fixed sashes; to the side are eight-light casement sashes. Originally built as a short-order, drive-up restaurant, now used as a barber shop. (C)

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044 166 Natchez Ca. 1910-15

Two-story, stuccoed-frame modified four-square with Craftsman and Colonial Revival influences. Complex hip roof with shed dormer and bracketed box cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Dormer contains a triplet of six-light casement windows. L-shaped porch covered with flat roof supported by columns with Roman Ionic capitals on Tuscan shafts. Entrance features a multi-light double-door topped by a multi-light transom. Windows are 9/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs and triplets. (C)

045 198 Natchez Ca. 1910-15

One and one-half story, frame cottage with Colonial Revival influence. Complex hip and gable roof with gable dormers, gable ends enclosed with pent roofs and boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Dormers contain Palladian-like windows with leaded tracery. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Porch covered with hip roof with open pediment above entrance, supported by paired and grouped columns with Roman Ionic capitals on Tuscan shafts, raised on paneled pedestal bases. Entrance features a single-light door topped with a diaper-pattern leaded art glass transom and flanked by full-length diaper-pattern leaded art glass sidelights. Maude Humphreys Baker House. (C)

Chicken House, ca. 1910-15. One-story, frame, gable roof with boxed cornice and latticed panels on front and back sides. (C)

Wood and Coal House, ca. 1910-15. One-story, frame, gable roof with boxed cornice, weatherboard siding and hip pent roof above five paneled door. (C)

Root Cellar, ca. 1920-25. Small bulkhead covering for underground cellar, featuring a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles on a foundation of concrete block. (C)

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046 216 Natchez Ca. 1890-95

One-story, frame Y-plan house with Queen Anne influence. Gable roofs with boxed cornice and gable dormer, covered with asphalt shingles. Dormer covered with sawtooth shingles, and contains a decorative circular scroll-sawn vent. Gable ends are covered with a varietal beaded siding and feature circular vents, now covered with plywood. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. The porch is located between the "fork" of the Y; it is covered with a shed roof supported by paired posts raised on paneled bases with applied moldings, chamfered edges, and elaborate decorative scroll-sawn brackets. The entrance is located in the fork of the Y; it features an elaborate Queen Anne multi-light door with panels and applied and incised decoration, topped with a single-light transom. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes. (C)

047 243 Natchez Ca. 1890-95

One-story, frame center-hall plan cottage with Queen Anne influence. Hip roof with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Porch covered with hip roof supported by turned posts with scroll-sawn brackets and a turned spindle valence. Entrance features a Queen Anne multi-light double-door. Windows are 4/4 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. (C)

Servant's Quarters, ca. 1890-95. One-story, frame, gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, board and batten siding, shed roofed porch supported by posts, 4/4 sashes. (C)

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048 254 Natchez Ca. 1900-05

One and one-half story, frame cottage with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences. Complex hip and gable roof with gable dormers, gable ends enclosed with pent roofs and boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Dormer gable enclosed with pent roof and covered with octagonal shingles, and contains a 1/1 double-hung sash light. Gable end covered with octagonal shingles and contains a multi-light/1 double-hung sash light. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. L-shaped porch covered with hip roof with conical roof at corner, supported by columns with Roman Ionic capitals on Tuscan shafts. Entrance features a front and side single-light door, each topped with a single-light transom. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. (C)

Apartment, ca. 1980-85. One-story, frame, gable roof with masonite siding and 8/8 metal sash windows. (NC)

049 146 East Poplar Avenue Ca. 1900-1910

One and one-half story, frame Southern cottage with Colonial Revival influence. Complex hip and gable roof with boxed cornice, gable dormer and gable end enclosed with pent roof, covered with asphalt shingles. Dormer contains no lights. Exterior wall surfaces covered with vinyl siding. L-shaped porch covered with hip roof supported by fluted and banded cast concrete columns with Roman Ionic capitals, raised on paneled cast concrete pedestals. Entrance features a single-light door topped by a single-light transom and flanked by single-light sidelights. (C)

050 160 East Poplar Avenue Ca. 1920-25

One-story, brick veneered bungalow with Craftsman influence. Hip and gable roofs with exposed rafter tails, covered with asphalt shingles. Porch covered with gable projection of main roof supported by brick piers. Entrance features a Craftsman multi-light door. Windows are 9/1 double-hung sashes. (C)

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051 169 East Poplar Avenue Ca. 1920

One-story, stuccoed-frame Prairie School/Craftsman house with Craftsman influence. Complex hip roof with side shed dormers, three front eyebrow dormers, projecting eaves and decorative rafter tails, covered with asphalt shingles. Side dormers contain six-light casement windows. Eyebrow dormers each contain a segmental arched casement containing four lights. Exterior wall surfaces feature a wainscot of weatherboard siding with stucco above. Porch is a pergola-like feature with an open roof and decorative rafters supported by stuccoed piers raised on brick bases. Entrance features a beveled-glass multi-light door flanked by full-length, multi-light sidelights. Windows are paired and tripled sets of 9/1 double-hung sashes and triplets of six-light casements. (C)

052 177 East Poplar Avenue ca. 1925-30; altered ca. 1965-70.

One-story, frame saltbox house with Colonial Revival influence, now lost to alteration. Gable roof with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with vinyl siding. Porch covered with gable roof supported by wrought iron posts. Entrance features a multi-light, multi-panel replacement door. Windows are 6/1 double-hung sashes. (NC)

053 186 East Poplar Avenue Ca. 1900-05

One-story, frame Southern cottage with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences. Complex hip and gable roofs with boxed cornice and gable ends enclosed with pent roofs, covered with asphalt shingles. Gable ends are covered with octagonal shingles and contain a single-light casement window. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. L-shaped porch covered with shed roof supported by columns with Doric capitals on Tuscan shafts. Entrance features a single-light door topped with a single-light transom. A diamond-shaped window is featured beside the door and contains stained glass. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. (C)

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054 196 East Poplar Avenue Ca. 1920-25

One-story, stuccoed-frame bungalow with Craftsman influence. Complex gable roofs with jerkinhead gable ends and exposed rafter tails, covered with asphalt shingles. Entrance is covered with a shed-roofed hood, and features a multi-light, multi-panel door. Porch to one side covered with flat roof behind parapet, supported by stuccoed piers. Windows are 6/1 double-hung sashes. (C)

Garage, ca. 1920-25. One-story, frame, one bay with gable roof and asbestos siding. (C)

055 198 East Poplar Avenue Ca. 1905-1910

One-story, frame H-plan residence with Colonial Revival influence, converted from duplex to single-family occupancy. Gable roofs with projecting gable end facing the street at each corner and boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Porch covered with shed roof, in antis behind projecting gable ends, supported by boxed piers with Doric-like capitals. Entrances feature multi-light doors. Windows are 6/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. (C)

056 207 East Poplar Avenue Ca. 1905-15.

One-story, frame saddlebag house with Colonial Revival influence. Gable roof with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Porch covered with shed roof supported by columns with Tuscan shafts and Doric capitals. The porch roof also features an open pediment-like feature above the central door. Entrance features a single-light, two-panel door. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. (C)

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057 218 East Poplar Avenue Ca. 1865-70.

One-story, frame double-crib house with Italianate influence. Gable roof with boxed cornice and frieze, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with vinyl siding and feature paneled corner pilasters. Porch covered with shed roof supported by paneled box piers. Entrance features a four-panel door with arched top panels, topped by a six-light transom and flanked by 1/2 length, three-light sidelights. Windows are 4/4 double-hung sashes, with segmental-arched top sashes. (C)

058 219 East Poplar Avenue Ca. 1905-10

One-story, frame L-plan house with Queen Anne influence. Gable roofs with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Porch covered with shed roof supported by turned posts, with an added spindle valence. Entrance features a multi-light door. Windows are 4/4 double-hung sashes. (C)

059 229 East Poplar Avenue Ca. 1960-65

One-story, brick veneered ranch house with Minimalist Traditional influence. Gable roofs with flush eaves, covered with asphalt shingles. Corner porch covered with gable end projection of main roof supported by wrought iron posts. Entrance features a multi-light door. Windows are 8/8 metal sashes. (NC)

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060 232 East Poplar Avenue Ca. 1925-30

One-story, brick and fieldstone veneered cottage with Tudor Revival influence. Gable roofs with flush eaves, covered with asphalt shingles. Entrance located in gable-roofed projection, and features a pattern of diaper lights within a board and batten door. Porch to one side covered with flat roof behind parapet, spanned by segmental arches and supported by stone piers. Windows are 6/1 double-hung sashes. (C)

Garage, ca. 1925-30. One-story, stone veneer, one-bay with hip roof. (C)

061 237 East Poplar Avenue Ca. 1905-10

One-story, frame L-plan house with Queen Anne influence. Gable roofs with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Porch covered with shed roof supported by turned posts. Entrance features a single-light, two panel door. Windows are 4/4 double-hung sashes. (C)

062 243 East Poplar Avenue Ca. 1905-10

One-story, frame L-plan house with Queen Anne influence. Gable roofs with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with vinyl siding. Porch covered with shed roof supported by paired posts with decorative scroll-sawn brackets. Entrance features a single-light, multi-panel Queen Anne Revival door topped by a four-light transom and flanked by three-light sidelights. Windows are 4/4 double-hung sashes and replacement 6/6 double-hung sashes. (C)

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063 253 East Poplar Avenue Ca. 1910-15

One-story, frame saltbox house with Colonial Revival influence. Gable roofs with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Porch covered with hip roof supported by boxed piers. Entrance features a single-light, two-panel door. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. (C)

064 261 East Poplar Avenue Ca. 1910-15; altered ca. 1965-70.

One-story, frame saltbox with Colonial Revival influence. Gable roofs with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with permastone. Porch covered with shed roof supported by boxed piers. Entrance features a multi-paneled door. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. (NC)

065 267 East Poplar Avenue Ca. 1970-75

One-story, brick veneered tract house with Minimalist Traditional influence. Gable roof with flush eaves, covered with asphalt shingles. Entrance to side features a paneled door. Windows are 2/2 metal sashes. (NC)

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066 277 East Poplar Avenue Ca. 1905-10

One-story, frame L-plan house with Queen Anne influence. Gable roofs with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Porch covered with shed roof supported by turned posts. Entrance features a single-light, multi-panel Craftsman door. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. (C)

067 104 North Rowlett 1900

One-story, brick veneered "Akron Plan" church complex with Romanesque Revival and added Colonial Revival influences. Complex hip and gable roofs with two-story bell tower and boxed cornice, covered with patterned metal shingles. Tower features a triplet of semi-circular-arched windows. Sanctuary portion features a pair of triplet, semi-circular arched stained glass windows combined with intersecting tracery. A window of similar arrangement is featured on the opposite (rear) elevation. Other windows are semi-circular arched with stained glass. Entrance Vestibule, added ca. 1920-25. One-story, one-bay, brick veneer with gable roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt shingles. Parapet topped by string course stone coping.(C)

068 120 North Rowlett Ca. 1900-05

One-story, frame weigh station. Hip roof with box cornice and beadboard paneling covering the eaves, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces enclosed on two sides with weatherboard siding, one contains a 6/6 sash light. Remaining two sides open to allow passage of coal wagons and trucks. interior walls are unfinished. Scales remain within covered housing, made with beadboard paneling and topped with a molded cornice. Known as the McGinnis Coal Yard. (C)

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069 125 North Rowlett Ca. 1902; moved 1944; 1976

One-story, frame rural train depot. Hip roof with wide, overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and fascia, covered with asphalt shingles. Eaves supported by simple diagonal brackets. Exterior wall surfaces covered with board and batten siding. Main pedestrian entrance features a single-light, three panel double-door; other pedestrian doors are five panel doors. Equipment doors are multi-paneled with cross stiles and bead-board panel filler. Windows are 6/6 double hung sashes. Moved from LaGrange to Collierville 1944. Moved again 1976 less than 100' from present location, presenting no loss in setting or context with its railroad association. Collierville Chamber of Commerce. (C)

070 168 North Rowlett Ca. 1915-20

One-story, brick veneered bungalow with Craftsman influence. Complex gable roofs with boxed cornice and cornice returns, covered with asphalt shingles. Porch covered with gable roof with gable end covered with weatherboard siding contains a semi-circular arched 7/1 sash window and is supported by battered rough-faced, random-coursed ashlar piers. Entrance features a multi-light door, flanked by pairs of Craftsman multi-light/1 double-hung sash lights. (C)

Storage Building, ca. 1960-65. One-story, frame, one-bay with gambrel roof and board and batten siding. (NC)

071 180 North Rowlett Ca. 1905-10

Two-story, frame, modified four-square with Colonial Revival influence, modified by alterations. Hip roof with gable dormer and boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Dormer contains a single-light casement window. Exterior wall surfaces covered with aluminum siding. A metal fire escape stair has been added to one side. A projecting bay window is featured on the opposite side with leaded beveled-glass tracery. Porch covered with hip roof supported by replacement boxed piers with Doric capitals on fluted shafts. Entrance features a single-light door. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash lights. Known as the J. K. Swope House. (C)

Office Building, ca. 1905-10. One-story, frame, one bay with side addition, hip roof covered with fishscale metal shingles, weatherboard siding. Entrance contains a four-panel door, windows are 1/1 sashes. (C)

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072 194 North Rowlett Ca. 1910-15

One and one-half story, brick and stone veneered bungalow with Craftsman influence. Hip roof with side hip roofed dormer, bow-roofed dormer, flared, projecting eaves and exposed rafter tails, covered with asphalt shingles. Hip roofed dormer contains a pair of 1/1 double-hung sashes. Bow roofed dormer contains a triplet of 6/1 sashes. Entrance covered with shed roofed hood supported by curved major brackets, and features a multi-light double-door topped by a multi-light transom. Corner porches are covered with projection of main roof supported by battered rough-faced random-coursed ashlar piers. Windows are 6/1 double-hung sash lights, some in triplets flanking a 9/1 double-hung sash light. (C)

073 212 North Rowlett Ca. 1900-05

One-story, frame modified L-plan house with Queen Anne influence. Complex gable roofs with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Gable ends each contain a segmental arched single-light casement window. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Wall surfaces beneath gable ends are canted, some of the overhanging corners feature brackets and spindle valences. Porch is covered with a low hip roof supported by turned posts with scroll sawn and spindle brackets. Entrances feature a front single-light door topped with a single-light transom, and a side single-light door. Two cottage windows with leaded tracery in the upper sash are featured on the front facade. Other windows are 1/1 double-hung sash lights. Known as the J. T. Biggs House. (C)

074 222 North Rowlett Ca. 1900-05

One and one-half story frame cottage with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences. Complex pyramidal hip and gable roof with gabled dormer, boxed cornice and gable end enclosed with pent roof, covered with asphalt shingles. Dormer gable end enclosed with pent roof and contains a 1/1 double-hung sash. Gable end covered with octagonal shingles and contains Palladian-like window. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. L-shaped porch covered with hip roof and features a conical roofed semi-circular projection at its corner, supported by columns with Doric capitals on Tuscan shafts. Entrances feature a front oval single-light door topped by a single-light transom, a side stained glass light door topped by a single-light transom, and a side Queen Anne door with a single light and panels, topped by a single-light transom. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Known as the first W. W. McGinnis House. (C)

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075 232 North Rowlett Ca. 1875-80; modified ca. 1905-10.

Two-story, frame L-plan house with Italianate, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences. Gable roofs with a boxed cornice, cornice returns and full entablature, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. A polygonal two-story tower is featured in the corner of the L-plan, topped by a conical roof and featuring weatherboard siding on the first level, octagonal shingles on the second level. Three-sided porch covered with hip roof supported by columns with Doric capitals on Tuscan shafts. Entrance features a bracketed cornice above a Queen Ann door with a stained glass light over multiple panels with applied and incised decoration, topped by a single-light transom. Windows of the second floor are 9/1 and 6/1 double hung sashes; windows of the first floor are 4/4 double-hung sashes. All feature surrounds topped by a low pedimented hood with a scroll sawn decoration at the apex. (C)

076 242 North Rowlett Ca. 1905-10

One and one-half story, frame modified cottage with Colonial Revival influence. Steep gable roof with gabled dormers and boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Dormers contain 1/1 double-hung sashes. Gable ends covered with block end shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. L-shaped porch covered with projection of main roof and by a flared projection of main roof, supported by columns with Doric capitals on Tuscan shafts. Entrance features a single-light, three panel door topped by a single-light transom. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Known as the J. R. Irby House. (C)

077 260 North Rowlett .Ca. 1885-90

One-story, frame L-plan house with Italianate influence. Gable roofs with boxed cornice, frieze and scroll sawn brackets, covered with asphalt shingles. Gable end contains a diamond-shaped louvered vent. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Porch covered with shed roof supported by polygonal boxed piers with an open turned spindle balustrade. Entrance features a door with a polygonal single light over a polygonal single panel, topped by a single-light, segmental-arched transom with a silhouette hood. A pair of 4/4 double-hung sashes is featured beside the porch. Other windows are 2/4 double-hung sashes, set within segmental-arched surrounds with silhouette hoods. Known as the E. P. Williford Place. (C)

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078 328 North Rowlett Ca. 1910-15

One and one-half story, frame cottage with Craftsman influence. Complex hip and gable roof with projecting eaves and exposed rafter tails, covered with asphalt shingles. Gable end contains a pair of single-light casement windows. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Porch covered with hip roof supported by boxed piers. Entrance features a multi-panel door. Windows are 3/1 double-hung sash lights. (C)

079 338 North Rowlett Ca. 1907

One-story, frame cottage with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences. Complex hip and gable roof with boxed cornice and gable end enclosed with pent roof, covered with asphalt shingles. Gable end contains a single, single-light casement window. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Wall surfaces beneath gable end are canted, the overhang is decorated with scroll sawn brackets and a turned valence. Porch covered with projection of main roof supported by thin columns with Doric capitals on Tuscan shafts. Entrance features a Craftsman multi-light door topped by an art glass transom with leaded tracery. A cottage window with an upper leaded art glass sash is featured to the side of the door. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash lights. Known as the Charles Dean House. (C)

080 348 North Rowlett Ca. 1875-80, modified ca. 1905-10

One-story, frame L-plan house with Italianate and Colonial Revival influence. Gable roofs with boxed cornice, decorative bargeboard, paired scroll sawn brackets and frieze, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Gable end contains a circular scroll sawn vent. A bay window projection is featured to the side of the porch. Porch covered with shed roof supported by columns with Doric capitals on Tuscan shafts. Entrance features a door with two-long over two-short panels, topped by a transom with a pair of oval lights and flanked by 2/3 length single-light sidelights. Windows are 4/4 double-hung sashes. Known as the Robert Dean House. (C)

Garage, ca. 1910-15. One-story, frame, one-bay with gable roof and board and batten siding. (C)

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081 125 South Rowlett Ca. 1889

Two-story, frame railroad hotel. Hip roofs with boxed cornice, covered with pressed metal shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Two-story porch covered with shed roof supported by simple square replacement posts, with an open block spindle balustrade. Entrance (including door to second porch level) features a four-panel door topped by a three-light transom. Windows are 4/4 double-hung sashes. Known as the McGinnis Hotel. (C)

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082 213 South Rowlett Ca. 1895-1905

One story, frame, T-plan house with Queen Anne influence. Complex gable roof with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Gable end contains a circular scroll sawn decorative vent. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Porch covered with hip roof supported by turned posts with decorative scroll sawn brackets. Entrance features a Queen Anne door with a single light over multiple diagonally-laid beadboard panels. Windows are 4/4 double-hung sashes. (C)

083 225 South Rowlett Ca. 1910-15

Two-story, frame modified four-square with Colonial Revival influence. Complex hip roof with hip dormer and boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Dormer contains a single-light casement window. Exterior wall surfaces covered with aluminum siding. A two-story bay window projection are featured at center of the front facade and to the side. L-shaped porch covered with hip roof supported by columns with Doric capitals on Tuscan shafts. Entrance features a single-light door topped by a single-light transom. Windows are 1/1 metal frame replacement lights. (C)

084 343 South Rowlett Ca. 1905-10

One and one-half story frame cottage with Colonial Revival influence. Complex hip and gable roof with boxed cornice, gablet dormer and gable returns, covered with asphalt shingles. Gablet contains a circular scroll sawn vent. Gable end contains a box Palladian-like arrangement of metal sash replacement lights. Exterior wall surfaces covered with vinyl siding. Porch covered with hip roof and features a full entablature supported by columns with Doric capitals on Tuscan shafts. Entrance features a single-light door topped by a three-light transom and flanked by 1/2 length single-light sidelights. A multi-light double-door is also featured to the side of the main entrance. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. (C)

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Collierville historic district

085 373 South Rowlett Ca. 1865-70

Two-story, frame, central portico central hall-plan house with Greek Revival influence. Gable roofs with boxed cornice and full entablature, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Portico contains a full closed pediment supported by monumental polygonal columns and pilasters with Doric capitals; pediment contains a circular scrollsawn vent. Second story features a cantilevered single-bay porch decorated with scroll sawn baluster filler and boxed corner newels. Entrance features a single-light replacement door topped by a seven-light transom and flanked by 2/3 length two-light sidelights. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash lights. Known as the A. S. Stratton House. (C)

086 Town Square 1866, with various alterations and additions.

One-block town-center greenspace with center gazebo and radial concrete walk pattern, reduced slightly from its original size to accommodate additional parking for the commercial area that surrounds it. The Square contains some original plantings including white oaks, pin oaks and cedars, along with later plantings including dogwood, azalea and others. (C)

Structural features of the Square include:

1. Gazebo, ca. 1967. One-story, octagonal metal frame shelter with wooden shingle roof and dentilled cornice, supported by decorative cast iron posts and railing. Built to replace original band stand from 1876. (NC)

2. Restroom Facility, ca. 1975-80. One-story, brick veneered with hip roof. (NC)

3. Stage Coach Rest Stop, ca. 1850-55, moved to Square, 1977. One-story, square-notch single-crib log cabin with gable roof covered with wooden shingles, shed-roofed porch supported by rustic log posts, 4/4 sash lights and a board and batten door. (NC)

4. Civil War Memorial, Ca. 1980-85. Granite marker commemorating skirmishes in Collierville on October 11, October 25, November 3 and December 27-28, 1863. (NC)

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087 106 Walnut 1890

One-story, load-bearing brick masonry church with Gothic Revival influence. Steep gable roof with wide projecting eaves and small, cupola-like bell cap steeple, covered with asphalt shingles. Entrance covered with shed-roofed hood supported by major curving brackets and features a Gothic-arched multi-panel double door. Above the door is a multi-foil stained glass window set within a trefoil reveal. Windows are short lancet stained glass lights. Interior features an unusual double scissor-truss roof system. Addition built 1987-88 closely follows the design of the old sanctuary in scale, design and materials, but it recognizable as a modern structure. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. (C)

088 111 Walnut 1886

One-story, frame church structure converted to office use, with Stick-Style influence. Gable roof with plain projecting eaves, covered with asphalt shingles. Cupola sided with asbestos shingles, topped with high pyramidal roof, covered with pressed metal shingles with a ball-finial cap. Gable end features decorative half-timbering, diagonally-laid bead-board panels and a sunburst panel surrounding a decorative circular scroll-sawn vent. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Entrance features a center double door with two-long over two short panels, topped by a rectangular stained glass transom. Windows are rectangular reveals containing 1/1 double-hung stained glass sashes. Formerly Collierville Presbyterian Church. (C)

089 120 Walnut Ca. 1920-25

One and one-half story, brick and stone veneered Tudor cottage with Tudor Revival influence. Complex gable roofs with plain projecting eaves, covered with tile roofing. Gable ends contain paired multi-light diaper-pattern windows. Exterior wall surfaces feature the irregular use of random-range, rough-faced ashlar for foundation, quoins and other detailing. Porch to side covered by projection of main roof supported by battered brick and stone piers. Facade features rustic end wall chimney of rough-faced random-range ashlar, also containing door with an irregular Tudor-arched surround. Entrance also features a door with three diaper-pattern lights over three long panels. Windows are multi-light diaper pattern/1 double-hung sashes. Known as the second W. W. McGinnis House. (C)

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090 126 Walnut Ca. 1920-25

One and one-half story brick-veneered bungalow with Craftsman influence. Complex gable roofs with projecting eaves paneled with beadboard, covered with asphalt shingles. Gable end contains a Palladian-like window. Porch and porte-cochere covered with hip roof supported by brick piers, spanned by massive box-brackets. Entrance features a multi-light door topped by a multi-light transom. Windows are 9/1 double-hung sashes. (C)

091 134 Walnut Ca. 1915-20

Two-story, frame modified four-square with Craftsman influence. Complex hip roof with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with aluminum siding. Two-story bay window located on side facade. Porch covered with hip roof supported by tapered box piers raised on brick bases. Entrance features a six-panel door topped by a multi-light transom and flanked by 1/2 length four light sidelights. Windows are 4/1 double-hung sashes, many in pairs. (C)

092 142 Walnut Ca. 1869-70; modified ca. 1920-25.

One-story, frame central hall plan residence with Italianate and added Colonial Revival influences. Low hip roof with boxed cornice, paired scroll-sawn brackets and frieze, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Porch covered with hip roof with central open pediment and full entablature, supported by columns with Doric capitals on Tuscan shafts. Entrance features a paneled door topped by a multi-light transom and flanked by wide sidelights with 9/1 double-hung sashes. Windows are 4/4 double-hung sashes. known as the J. K. Waddy House. (C)

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093 151 Walnut Ca. 1909; rebuilt 1944 with additions 1965, 1979

One-story raked brick and stone veneered church sanctuary complex with Gothic Revival influence and additions, arranged in a U-shaped plan. Gable roof with projecting eaves, covered with asphalt roofing. Front facade is composed of rough-faced coursed ashlar with stepped buttresses and a modillioned cornice above the entrance. Entrance topped with a Tudor arch and contains a paneled double-door. Windows are set within Tudor arched reveals and contained stained glass lights. Education Building Addition (1965) is a two-story, brick-veneered structure of seven bays, with a flat roof and 2/2 metal frame windows. New Sanctuary (1979) is a one-story, brick veneered structure with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Front facade features a gothic arched stained glass window above a wide Tudor arched entrance, containing three sets of eight-panel double doors. First Baptist Church (NC)

094 152 Walnut Ca. 1920-25

One and one-half story, raked brick veneered bungalow with Craftsman influence. Complex gable roofs with wide projecting eaves paneled with beadboard, covered with asphalt shingles. Gable end contains a Palladian-like window. Porch and porte-cochere covered with gable roofs and supported by brick piers spanned by low segmental arches, with a closed brick balustrade. Entrance features a multi-light door, set within a reveal narrowed from its original opening. Windows are 9/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Construction attributed to W. W. McGinnis. (C)

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095 166 Walnut Ca. 1915-20

One and one-half story, stucco and ashlar veneered bungalow with Craftsman and Tudor influences. Complex hip and gable roof with jerkinhead, wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, covered with asphalt shingles. Gable ends feature half-timbering. Exterior wall surfaces feature random-range, rough-faced ashlar in key locations. Porch covered with hip roof supported by battered ashlar piers, and spanned by stuccoed spandrels curved to the soffit from the spring line. Entrance features a multi-light door. Windows are 4/1 and 9/9 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. (C)

096 178 Walnut Ca. 1900-05

Two and one-half story, frame residence with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences. Complex hip and gable roofs with gable ends enclosed with pent roofs, hip dormer, and boxed cornice, covered with asphalt shingles. Dormer contains a pair of Queen Anne multi-light casement windows. Gable ends contain single-light, Queen Anne multi-light casement windows. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. A two-story bay window is featured on one side facade. L-shaped porch and porte-cochere covered with flat roof and supported by paired and grouped columns with Doric capitals on Tuscan shafts. Entrance features a single-light door. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes. Known as the Holdon House. (C)

097 118 Washington Ca. 1980-85

One-story, metal frame fraternal lodge building with commercial Modernist influence. Flat roof with projecting eaves and metal band cornice, covered with asphalt roofing. Facade features fixed single-light bronze windows topped by panel transoms. Entrance features a jallosted metal frame door topped by a paneled transom. Collierville F & AM Lodge 152 (NC)

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098 Unnamed alley, north of East Mulberry

McGinnis Lumber and Hardware Co. Storage Yard. Resources include:

- a. Storage Shed, ca. 1920-25. One-story, frame with gabled sheet metal roof and brick-pattern sheet metal siding. (C)
- b. Concrete Storage, ca. 1905-10. One-story, brick, flat roof behind parapet with tile coping, painted wall sign "McGinnis Lime and Cement" (C)
- c. Storage Shed, ca. 1988-89. One-story, concrete block with gabled asphalt shingle roof and boxed cornice. (NC)
- d. Storage shed, ca. 1925-30. One-story, frame with gable roof covered with sheet metal and sheet metal siding. (C)
- e. Storage shed, ca. 1930-35. One-story, frame with gable roof covered with sheet metal and sheet metal siding. (C)
- f. Storage Shed, ca. 1930-35. One-story, frame with gable roof covered with sheet metal and sheet metal siding. (C)
- g. Storage shed, ca. 1930-35. One-story, frame with gable roof covered with sheet metal and sheet metal siding. (C)
- h. Storage Shed, ca. 1910-15. One-story, frame with gable roof covered with sheet metal and sheet metal siding. (C)
- i. Storage Shed, ca. 1950-55. One-story, frame with gable roof covered with sheet metal and sheet metal siding. (NC)
- j. Lumber Storage Sheds, ca. 1915-20. One-story, frame sheds with gable roofs, arranged in plan like that of "TT". Gable roofs covered with asphalt roll roofing, sheet metal and metal pattern shingles. Open sides with endwall enclosed with vertical board siding. Wide canopy eaves. (C)
- k. Planing and Custom Mill, ca. 1915-20. One-story, frame, flat roof covered with sheet metal and sheet metal siding. (C)

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The Collierville Historic District in Collierville, Shelby County, Tennessee, is nominated under criteria A and C for the associations many properties have with the development of the Town of Collierville as a significant small trade center for its surrounding plantation agricultural region and for significance in the area of community planning and development for its unusual Town Square plan. In addition, the district also possesses significance to Collierville and Shelby County as a whole in architecture. The district contains properties ranging from the business houses of bankers, lawyers, brokers and retailers, to their substantial residences and the residences of their clerks, managers and other employees. Resources represented in common are the churches and the public school as common denominators. In this way, the district represents a microcosm of small town life in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in western Tennessee and the many built resources that served their daily needs. The Collierville Historic District is nominated under the registration requirements for Residential, Commercial, Religious and Educational Structures set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic and Architectural Resources of Collierville, Tennessee.

Exceptions to National Register criteria are evident in its churches and in its Depot. The churches, however, are good examples of architectural styles and building trends in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Collierville and Shelby County, reflective of the growth in stature and sophistication of the community during this period. The Depot, though originally built in 1902 in LaGrange, Tennessee and moved to Collierville in 1944, is typical of depots constructed in smaller communities of western Tennessee in this period. As such, it is considered eligible under exception criteria B and G. Its siting, though changed by relocation less than one hundred feet to a point off of the Norfolk-Southern Railroad in 1976, still retains a strong feeling of association with the railroad and the surrounding Town Square, much as the previous three Depots had done before it. The Depot remains as the tangible link between the railroad and the Square, a key factor in the development of its commercial and residential historic resources.

The development of the Collierville Historic District

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has evolved over time through mostly informal means as mitigated by the effects of the Civil War and as economic prosperity, development pressures and the changing of generations have warranted, rather than by original plan and subdivision. Development began along major transportation routes such as Poplar Avenue and Mount Pleasant Road, but were shifted to a center at the Town Square following the nearly total loss of the town during the Civil War. The Town Square, laid out in 1866, was the exception as a planned approach to foster orderly development of commercial activity in a central area, facing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad (now Norfolk and Southern), while presenting the opportunity for public space as a civic improvement.

Subsequent development fanned out along side streets like Walnut Street and North and South Rowlett Street as larger tracts were subdivided and economic conditions caused the development of parcels. This informal approach to development is largely responsible for the irregular grid pattern of the Town's streets, established along property lines rather than planned and platted by design.

An example of this pattern is witnessed in the area of North and South Rowlett Streets. Originally part of larger tract, the properties in this portion of the district were subdivided in ca. 1865-75 into long and narrow lots on either side of the Norfolk-Southern Railroad, not unlike the appearance of the ribs of a ship. The lots ran south to South Street and north to Poplar Avenue, as evidenced by the 1888 Williamson Map of Shelby County. In years since, the subdivision of these lots has occurred in a haphazard manner, some divided many times to create small contemporary building lots, others, very little or not at all. The long lots at 343 South Rowlett Street (#084), 225 South Rowlett Street (#083) and 222 North Rowlett (#074) are among the few important reminders of this trend in the development of the area. The pattern may be seen in the portion of the M. T. Williamson "Map of Shelby County, Tenn." dated 1888 and included with this nomination on a continuation sheet.

As indicated by the irregular pattern of planning and subdivision, the district illustrates the trends of economic development and prosperity in Shelby County as

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evidenced in the architecture of the district's buildings. The patterns in Collierville are not recognizable as successive steps or "dominoes" of development-- it is not unusual to find a mid-nineteenth century structure between pairs of early twentieth century ones. The pattern here was to the subdivision of larger lots over time and for the construction of infill development.

In spite of this irregular pattern, the Town Square was the focus for the daily commercial activity. Here the seasonal harvest was brought to the railhead at the southern side of the Square; the profits were reinvested in goods, tools and necessary services that could be had in the businesses surrounding it. Unfortunately, few directories and related documents survive to indicate the exact locations of businesses and their operators. However, the commercial area of the district contains a number of good examples of well-preserved vernacular commercial structures common to smaller western Tennessee towns and cities, such as the commercial Italianate structures at 105 North Center Street (#004), 107 North Center Street (#005), 109 North Center Street (#006), 122 East Mulberry Street (#035) and 124 East Mulberry Street (#036). All represent the survival of traditional masonry designs well past the eras of their original popularity. These structures, along with most others surrounding the Square, were developed in ca. 1895-1915 to replace earlier detached frame structures in an era of civic improvement and prosperity.

Residential resources in Collierville were developed through time and represent a significant cross-section of the types and styles of housing developed in rural western Tennessee. Earlier structures, such as the Greek Revival-styled home of A. S. Stratton (ca. 1865-70, 373 South Rowlett Street, #085), represent the prominence of this local doctor, developer and merchant. The structure is a traditional central hall plan with a two-story pedimented portico, constructed apparently in the post-Civil War economic boom that shaped much of the present appearance of the town. By contrast is the home of his daughter, Maude Humphreys Baker (ca. 1910-15, 198 Natchez Street, #045), built as a Southern Cottage form in the Colonial Revival style at the later end of this same period of prosperity.

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As the Town of Collierville grew during the latter quarter of the nineteenth century, its sophistication and importance as a cultural center grew along with its population. Evidence of this growth is seen in its residences and particularly, its churches. Though the old Collierville Presbyterian Church (1886, 111 Walnut Street, #088) was built as a vernacular expression of the Stick-Style of architecture, the sanctuary of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church across the street (1890, 106 Walnut Street, #087) is a highly-designed expression of the prevailing Gothic Revival tastes of the day. Though small in size, the qualities of its massing, fenestration and interior detailing are sharp in contrast with its neighbor. The same is true of the Collierville United Methodist Church (1900, 104 North Rowlett Street, #067), whose Romanesque Revival design, paneled vaulted ceilings and "Akron Plan" interior arrangement were quite up to date with its time.

The environment of economic prosperity, development and cultural improvement proved the proper concentration for the emergence of W. W. McGinnis as a significant figure in re-shaping the commercial, architectural and governmental make-up of the city. McGinnis, the son of a local merchant, began the McGinnis Hardware and Lumber business on the Square in 1898. The business expanded into general contracting soon after, with McGinnis demonstrating a notable talent as a skilled builder. Though he likely worked from the many style manuals and builder's handbooks of the day, the quality of his work is readily apparent in structures like those of his own first home (ca. 1900-05, 222 North Rowlett Street, #074), his own second home (ca. 1920-25, 120 Walnut Street, #089), his work in building the Collierville United Methodist Church (#067), and numerous other structures throughout the district. McGinnis and his company remained active builders of residential and commercial structures in the district through the 1930s and into the late 1940s. Apart from his business and building activity, McGinnis was also active as a civic leader, serving for many years in city government.

Though the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century may numerically best represent the architectural composition of the

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Collierville district, a number of later structures-- commercial, religious, residential and educational structures-- were built through the end of the historic period in 1944. Notable among these is the majority commercial block that makes up the eastern side of the Town Square, south of Washington Street (#013, 014, 015, and 016). All were constructed following a fire in ca. 1926, and indicate the dramatic change in commercial architecture away from the survival of Victorian designs towards more restrained Modernist trends. In addition, the McGinnis Service Station (1927, 98 North Main Street, #016) acts as a symbol of the arrival of the automobile age. It was the first automotive service facility in the town developed solely for automotive use, rather than converted from an earlier livery.

An other significant indication of the changes experienced by the community during this period exists in the form of the Collierville High School, built between 1933 and opened in 1937 (146 College, #008). Designed in a very unusual Neo-Classical variation of the Art Moderne style by the Works Progress Administration, the school displays a number of novel treatments, in the form of its corner entrance porticoes with open roofs and its well-preserved sunken garden. The school remains as a good example of the architectural experimentation that occurred during this period.

The Collierville Historic District contains the largest and many of the most distinctive houses in the city, and retains a strong sense of origin and place as the core of a town that has since vastly expanded in population and land area. In this way, the feeling and association of the district with its origins remains, both as the commercial, cultural and civic center of its modern community. It reflects the trends, personalities and conditions that shaped this community and the whole of Shelby County from the 1860s until 1944.

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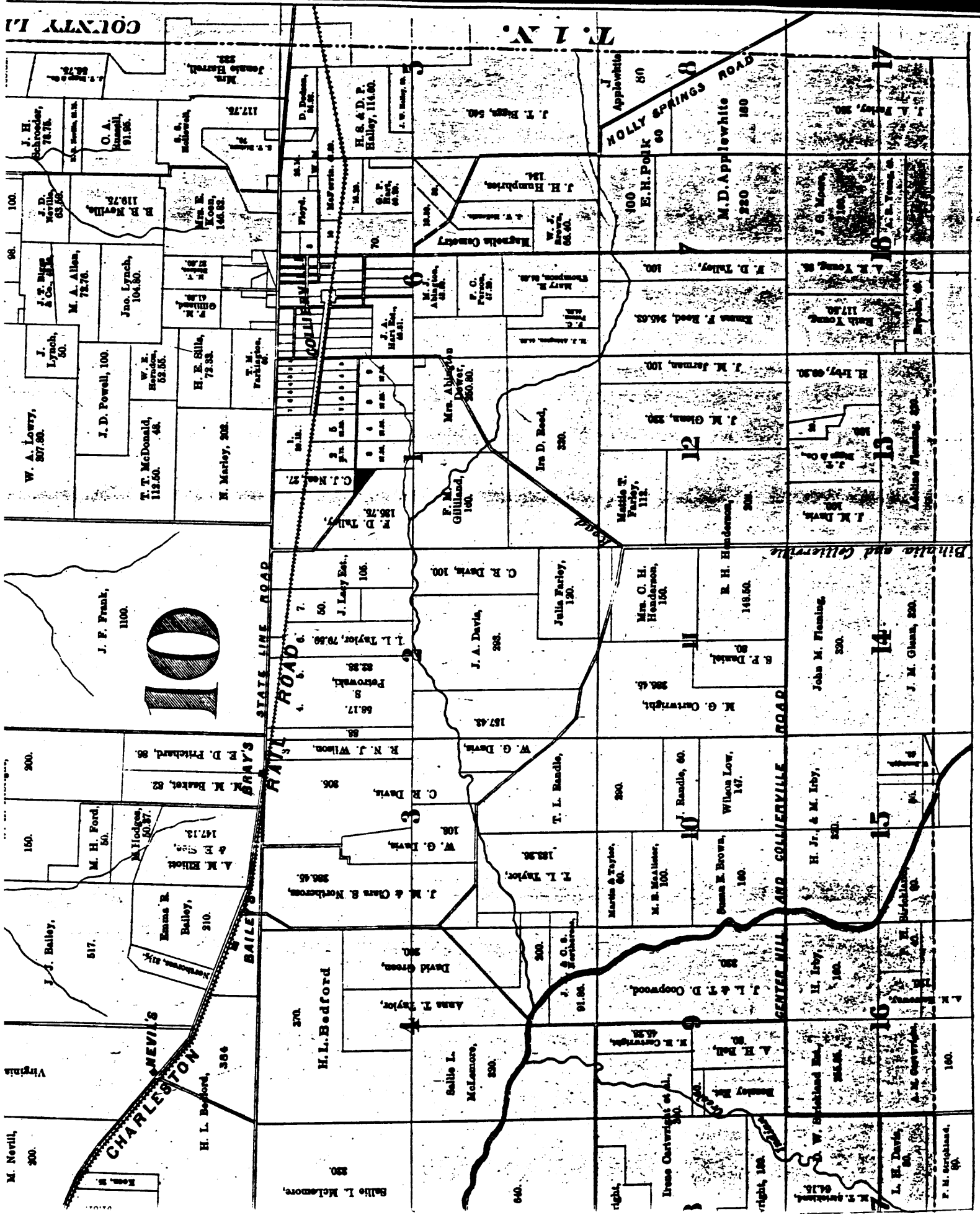
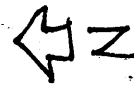
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Boundary Justification, cont'd.:

The boundary of the Collierville Historic District includes all contiguous historic properties associated with the development and use of the original Town of Collierville prior to 1944. The long, narrow lots along North and South Rowlett Streets have been included in their entirety as sole survivors of the original subdivision pattern of this area in ca. 1865-70. The pattern established in this area affected the later patterns of subdivision for the entire area west of Walnut Street.



COUNTY

T. N.

10

12

13

14

10

15

16

NEVILL'S
CHARLESTON

RAIL ROAD

STATE LINE ROAD

HOLLY SPRINGS ROAD

BENTON HILL AND COLLIERVILLE ROAD

BAILEY'S ROAD

GRAY'S ROAD

M. Nevill, 200.

H. L. Bedford, 300.

J. J. Bailey, 517.

M. H. Ford, 50.

J. F. Frant, 1100.

T. T. McDonald, 112.50.

J. D. Powell, 100.

J. H. Schroeder, 78.75.

Sallie L. McLamore, 300.

H. L. Bedford, 300.

Anna E. Bailey, 310.

M. H. Ford, 50.

J. F. Frant, 1100.

T. T. McDonald, 112.50.

J. D. Powell, 100.

J. H. Schroeder, 78.75.

Sallie L. McLamore, 300.

H. L. Bedford, 300.

Anna E. Bailey, 310.

M. H. Ford, 50.

J. F. Frant, 1100.

T. T. McDonald, 112.50.

J. D. Powell, 100.

J. H. Schroeder, 78.75.

Sallie L. McLamore, 300.

H. L. Bedford, 300.

Anna E. Bailey, 310.

M. H. Ford, 50.

J. F. Frant, 1100.

T. T. McDonald, 112.50.

J. D. Powell, 100.

J. H. Schroeder, 78.75.

Sallie L. McLamore, 300.

H. L. Bedford, 300.

Anna E. Bailey, 310.

M. H. Ford, 50.

J. F. Frant, 1100.

T. T. McDonald, 112.50.

J. D. Powell, 100.

J. H. Schroeder, 78.75.

Sallie L. McLamore, 300.

H. L. Bedford, 300.

Anna E. Bailey, 310.

M. H. Ford, 50.

J. F. Frant, 1100.

T. T. McDonald, 112.50.

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Sallie L. McLamore, 300.

H. L. Bedford, 300.

Anna E. Bailey, 310.

M. H. Ford, 50.

J. F. Frant, 1100.

T. T. McDonald, 112.50.

J. D. Powell, 100.

J. H. Schroeder, 78.75.

Sallie L. McLamore, 300.

H. L. Bedford, 300.

Anna E. Bailey, 310.

M. H. Ford, 50.

J. F. Frant, 1100.

T. T. McDonald, 112.50.

J. D. Powell, 100.

J. H. Schroeder, 78.75.

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Collierville Historic District
Collierville, Shelby County, TN
Photographed by: Richard Leake and others
Date: May, 1989
Neg: Tennessee Historical Commission
Nashville, Tennessee

PHOTO KEY MAP 1 OF 4

View 1 of 41

View of the Collierville Depot, 125 North Rowlett,
facing generally southeast

View 2 of 41

View of the McGinnis Hotel, 125 South Rowlett, facing
generally southeast

View 3 of 41

View of the gazebo and the Collierville Town Square,
facing due north. The storefronts of East Mulberry are
visible in the background.

View 4 of 41

View from the Depot facing generally west, showing the
relation of the railroad with the parallel routes of North
and South Rowlett.

View 5 of 41

View of the principal facade of the Collierville
United Methodist Church, 104 North Rowlett, facing west.

View 6 of 41

View of the Collierville United Methodist Church and
the storefronts of North Center Street beyond, facing
generally northwest.

View 7 of 41

View of the storefronts of North Center Street, with
111 North Center at extreme right, the tower of the
Collierville United Methodist Church at extreme left,
facing generally southwest.

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View 8 of 41

View of the McGinnis Coal Yard and Scales Shed, 120 North Rowlett, facing generally southeast. The storage sheds of Bleckley Alley are visible at left and center.

View 9 of 41

View of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 106 Walnut Street, facing southeast.

View 10 of 41

View of the principal facade of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 106 Walnut Street, facing east

View 11 of 41

View of the southern edge of the district at North Main Street, facing generally northeast. The three buildings at right, beginning with the tall building at center, are not included in the district. To their left is 84 North Main and part of 88-90 North Main.

View 12 of 41

View of the storefronts of North Main, with 110 North Main at left, facing generally southeast.

View 13 of 41

The same general view facing southeast, with the McGinnis Service Station, 98 North Main, at left.

PHOTO KEY MAP 2 OF 4

No views are appropriate for representation on this map.

PHOTO KEY MAP 3 OF 4

View 14 of 41

Beginning at right, view of 212, 222 and 232 North Rowlett, facing generally northwest.

View 15 of 41

Beginning at left, view of 213 and 225 South Rowlett, facing generally southwest.

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View 16 of 41

View of the Williford Place, 260 North Rowlett, facing generally north.

PHOTO KEY MAP 4 OF 4

View 17 of 41

View of the front and southern side facades of the old Collierville Presbyterian Church, 111 Walnut Street, facing generally northwest.

View 18 of 41

View of 120 Walnut Street, the second W. W. McGinnis House, facing due east.

View 19 of 41

Beginning at right, view facing northeast of 120, 126 and 134 Walnut Street.

View 20 of 41

Beginning at right, view facing northeast of 152, 166 and 178 Walnut Street.

View 21 of 41

View of the original sanctuary of the Collierville Baptist Church, 151 Walnut Street, at left and the Collierville High School in the distance, facing generally northwest.

View 22 of 41

View of the Collierville High School, 146 College Street, facing generally northwest.

View 23 of 41

View of the commercial streetscape of Mulberry Street, with 100 West Mulberry Street at center left, 100-102 East Mulberry Street at center right, facing generally east.

View 24 of 41

View of storefronts along East Mulberry Street, beginning with 108 East Mulberry at left, facing generally northeast.

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View 25 of 41

View of commercial buildings along the west side of North Main Street, beginning with 139-147 North Main Street at right and 135 North Main at center, facing towards the Town Square, generally south.

View 26 of 41

View of the front (western) and side (southern) facades of 160 North Main Street, facing generally northeast.

View 27 of 41

View of the East Poplar Avenue entrance to the Collierville Christian Church, 196 North Main Street, facing generally south.

View 28 of 41

View of 146 East Poplar Avenue, facing due north.

View 29 of 41

View of 169 East Poplar Avenue, facing due south.

View 30 of 41

View of 186 East Poplar Avenue, facing generally northeast.

View 31 of 41

View of the north side of East Poplar Avenue, beginning with 196 East Poplar Avenue at left and including 198 and 218 East Poplar Avenue, facing generally northeast.

View 32 of 41

View of 218 East Poplar Avenue, facing due north.

View 33 of 41

View of 237 East Poplar Avenue, facing due south.

View 34 of 41

View of 243 East Poplar Avenue, facing generally south.

View 35 of 41

View of 254 Natchez Street, facing generally north.

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View 36 of 41

View of 243 Natchez Street, facing generally southeast.

View 37 of 41

View of 216 Natchez Street, facing generally north.

View 38 of 41

Detailed view of the entrance porch to 216 Natchez Street.

View 39 of 41

View of 198 Natchez Street, facing generally northwest.

View 40 of 41

View of the eastern side facade of 198 Natchez Street and its outbuildings, the wood and coal house at left and the chicken house beyond to the right, facing generally north.

View 41 of 41

View of 166 Natchez Street, facing generally northwest.