

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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OCT 18 1995

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See **INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION** **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE** **Register of Historic Places registration Form** (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bromley, Dr. Richard Calvin, House

other names/site number Bromley Hotel, Hotel Bromley

2. Location

street & number State Highway 13 near Slink Shoals Road

N/A  not for publication

city or town Flatwoods

N/A  vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Perry

code 135 zip code 37096

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

*Herbert L. Brige*  
Signature of certifying official/Title

10/9/95  
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

*Edson H. Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

11.29.95

Entered in the  
National Register

Bromley, Dr. Richard Calvin, House  
Name of Property

Perry County, TN  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
4	2	Total

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

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**  
0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
DOMESTIC: hotel  
DOMESTIC: secondary structure  
HEALTH CARE: clinic

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
DOMESTIC: secondary structure

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Queen Anne Influenced I-House

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone  
walls poplar weatherboard, white oak boards  
roof metal  
other Limestone, WOOD, BRICK

**Narrative Description**

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

Bromley, Dr. Richard Calvin, House  
Name of Property

Perry County, TN  
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

Property is: N/A

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

### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

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

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

MEDICINE/HEALTH  
COMMERCE

### Period of Significance

1909 - 1935

### Significant Dates

1909 - 1911, 1918

### Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Chappell, Robert Thomas; Cunningham & Small

#### Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Tennessee Historical Commission

Bromley, Dr. Richard Calvin, House  
Name of Property

Perry County, TN  
County and State

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** 1 acre Leatherwood, TN 33NE

**UTM References**

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>425040</u>	<u>295980</u>	3	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	4	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Webster  
organization N/A date May 1995  
street & number Route 4, Box 531 telephone 615-589-5692  
city or town Linden state TN zip code 37096

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**Additional Documentation**

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submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

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

**Additional items**

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

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**Property Owner**

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

name Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Webster  
street & number Route 4, Box 531 telephone 615-589-5692  
city or town Linden state TN zip code 37096

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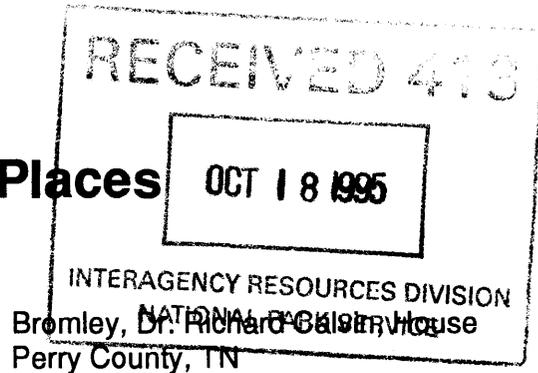
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain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

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

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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## NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Dr. Richard Calvin Bromley House is located in the unincorporated community of Flatwoods, Tennessee in the extreme southern part of Perry County. The house sits on Highway 13 near Slink Shoals Road, twelve miles south of Linden, Tennessee, the county seat. The original construction began in 1909 and was finished circa 1911. The house is constructed of native materials including white oak, yellow poplar, yellow pine, field limestone and clay. An external limestone chimney is located on the west front portion of the house and two internal brick chimneys serve several rooms with flues for wood stoves. Yellow poplar weatherboards and flush boards covered the outside portion of the house. The Queen Anne influenced I-House was constructed by Robert Thomas Chappell, a Mr. Small (of Cunningham and Small) and local laborers.<sup>1</sup> Circa 1918, a five-room, two-story addition created additional space for bedrooms, a large dining room and kitchen. At the same time, a stairway was constructed to the attic for two more rooms. A tin or metal shingle roof was installed when the house was built, and this was matched for the addition in 1918. The roof is still in good shape. Both the lower and upper porch floor were constructed with oak tongue and groove lumber. The upper level is still original, but does need portions repaired. The first story balustrade was removed some time between 1934 and 1947, but the upper remains original. Ceilings for both porches are finished with pine and are still original with two and one-half inch tongue and groove lumber. The original lower level porch floor have deteriorated over the years and have had to be replaced at different intervals.

The front, or north facade of the house is dominated by three gables surmounted the two story porch roof. Sawn bargeboards and attic vents provide the decorative features of the three gables. The two story wraparound porch consist of paired Doric columns atop brick piers on the first floor and paired columns atop boxed wood bases on the second floor. An historic photograph documents that the first floor columns were also boxed wood piers. The brick replacement piers appear to be part of the porch changes that occurred between 1934 and 1947. The first floor is open and a turned post balustrade surrounds the porch on the second floor. A spindled frieze runs along the cornice line. Originally the first floor had a matching balustrade.

Located on the first floor of the north facade is a central entrance with sidelights above blind panels and a transom. The entryway is framed in with a slight set back. The single leaf door

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<sup>1</sup> According to Mr. Roy Bromley, nephew of Dr. Bromley. Information found on an original picture of the house records that a Mr. Small was also one of the builders.

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is wood with an oval glass pane. Paired, original one-over-one windows flank the central entrance. The second floor had a simpler center door flanked by identical paired windows.

The east elevation is comprised of the wrap around porch in half-octagon form. The paired columns continue along this elevation and are on the original box piers. Located on this portion of the porch is a six sided bay window. Each side contains an original one-over-one window on both floors. Located over this portion of the house is a gable projection identical to the three front gables. This gable is on the same plane as the front gables and does not extend over the porch.

The addition on the east elevation has a full length two story porch with turned posts and turned balustrade and frieze on the second story. The eastern upstairs porch provided access to the servants quarters before the addition in 1918. Located just south of the bay window on the first story is an entrance door with transom and sidelights over blind panels. On the second story directly above the first floor entrance is a simpler entrance. South of the first door on the first floor is a second door and a one-over-one window. One-over-one windows continue along both the first and second stories.

Several changes have occurred on the rear of the house, or the south elevation. This elevations sided with synthetic siding. On the first floor of the gabled ell on this elevation is a small window, replaced in 1985 when the kitchen cabinets were installed. On the second floor an original one-over-one window remains. The window surround is sheathed in siding. West of the gabled ell is a small one story addition with an open porch west of the addition. There are two modern six-over-one windows on the first floor and two one-over-one windows on the second floor. The window surroundings are also sheathed in siding.

The west elevation of the house consists of the rear open porch supported by a single modern turn post. A lattice panel provides privacy for the porch. The original portion of the house consists of a two story porch with turned posts, and a turned balustrade on the second floor of the southern end of the house and a gabled ell with external chimney on the northern end. On the first floor of the porch section there is (going south to north) a one-over-one window, a single leaf glass and wood door with transom, paired one-over-one windows and a second entrance door. On the second floor is a single one-over-one window, and entrance door, a one-over-one window, and a second entrance door. In the gable section of the west elevation is a stone chimney flanked on both sides by single one-over-one windows. The gable end has a wide frieze board and gable returns.

By the time the original house was finished in 1911, "electricity," or DC power, was installed by the use of a dynamo system. Besides being an asset to Dr. Bromley for his practice,

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neighbors and passers-by watched in awe at dusk, to see the electric lights. This system served the Bromley family for years until converted to AC Power when electricity became available circa 1950.

Circa 1950, the root cellar beneath the kitchen on the southwest corner was enlarged and converted into a small basement with a stairway leading up into the back hallway. At this time another stairway was constructed directly over the basement stairway to the second floor hallway and water was installed in the kitchen.

The ceiling height in all lower rooms and hallways is ten feet, with transoms featured over all five outside entrances. The five interior doorways on the first floor also have transoms. These transoms, when opened, provide natural ventilation. The walls and ceiling of the original rooms were constructed of yellow poplar boards covered with burlap-type fabric and then wallpaper. The walls and ceilings of the 1918 addition feature three and one-half inch tongue-and-groove lumber covered with paint. The back and eastern portion of the hallway and dining room have chair rails. In addition, the two 1909 second floor northwest rooms still have the original ceiling and wall coverings. The ceiling height on the second floor is eight feet, three inches.

The first floor, front hall is part of the original house built between 1909 and 1911. The south view features sidelights and transom window. There are four doorways leading off the hallway. These include the front door, which is oak and features an oval, beveled window, carvings and doorbell; a door leading to the northeast bedroom; one to the east and center back hallway; and one opens to the extreme northwest living room. The original walls and ceiling are made from yellow poplar, covered with wallpaper. The floor is the original two and one-half inch tongue-and-groove yellow pine. It was painted circa 1950, then later covered with linoleum type covering. Portions of the wooden floor are visible. Circa 1963, the original walls in some rooms and the front hallways were covered with either sheet rock or four foot by eight foot paneling sheets and the ceilings were covered with twelve inch acoustical tile. The original single bulb light fixture and switch remain in the front hallway. The original wood stair and early rubber-type stair tread remains intact. There is a small closet underneath the stairway that provides storage space. Dr. Bromley used this hallway to treat many patients that came at all hours of the day and night. During his practice, medicine bottles were visible along the sides of the hallway and always handy.<sup>2</sup>

The first floor extreme northwest living room is part of the original 1909 ell. This room has always been used as a living room. It has yellow poplar walls and ceiling with sawmill-run

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<sup>2</sup> According to Mrs. Sara Breeding, first cousin to Celia Bromley Moore.

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variety of width boards, covered with wall paper over burlap-type fabric. Due to the bad shape of the wall coverings and the need of more insulation, the walls were covered with sheetrock on the outside (north and west) walls, and paneling was installed on the inside (south and east) walls, circa 1964. The acoustical tile ceiling was also installed at this time with the original ceiling coverings remaining beneath the tiles. The one-bulb light fixture was replaced with a five-bulb chandelier in 1950 when electricity was installed. The walnut fireplace mantle is original, but the opening of the fireplace has been covered with a plywood board, cut to fit the opening, and painted black. A gas heater was installed circa 1969. The floor is two and one-half inch white oak tongue-and-groove lumber. In 1989, the original floor was covered with pressed wood and carpet was installed, to provide insulation and warmth. At this time, the wooden trim around the doors and windows were repainted. All of the original materials still exist under the present coverings.

A bedroom adjoining the living room on the west side of the house is part of the original house. It has yellow poplar walls and ceilings from various width boards and the floor is two and one-half inch white oak tongue-and-groove lumber. The original wallpaper was covered with paneling and the ceiling covered with acoustical tile, circa 1964. In 1963, a small bathroom was installed with a portion of this room used for the space, and a portion of the adjoining kitchen. The original floor is covered with pressed wood and linoleum. This room was used as a private dining room by Dr. Bromley, but has been used as a bedroom since 1947. A ceiling fan and light fixture replaced the single electric light bulb in 1989. All the original materials still exist under the present coverings.

The extreme southwest first floor room in the original portion of the house is constructed from various width yellow poplar boards on the ceiling and walls. Two and one-half inch white oak tongue-and-groove lumber was used for the floor. Circa 1964, sheetrock was installed over the original wallpaper and burlap-type fabric wall covering, and acoustical tile was installed on the ceiling. A linoleum-type rug has always been used in this room, however, due to much use and deterioration, the floor was covered with pressed wood and a new linoleum covering was installed in 1989. In 1950, the extreme southern exposed wall had to be reconstructed and the single window was replaced with double sashes. Kitchen cabinets with a sink and inside plumbing were installed at this time. The single light-bulb fixture that was installed is still visible. This room has always served as the kitchen.

In 1985, a laundry room and larger back porch was built to replace the small porch that led to the back yard near the extreme south eastern portion of the house. It is not part of the original structure. The sub-floor is constructed from pine with pressed wood and inlay-vinyl floor covering while the walls and ceilings are covered with chipboard (blendex) and painted white.

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The ceiling height in this room is eight feet. A washer and dryer were installed and the area is used for laundry and closet space.

The bathroom that is located at the end of the southern back hall, first floor, was originally the back part of the side porch of the 1909 - 1918 house. This room connects the laundry room on the southern portion of the house and the back hallway to the northern portion. It was converted into a bathroom in 1950 and the original oak tongue-and-groove one and one-half inch flooring was covered with inlay vinyl covering. The ceiling was dropped to height of seven feet, due to heating, and features two and one-half inch pine tongue-and-groove lumber, painted white. The original three and one-half inch poplar tongue-and-groove lumber for the walls was covered with sheetrock and painted white, with wood trimmings painted blue. This room is under construction at this time 1995). The original ceiling is currently visible. (This is the only room in the house that has had the ceiling lowered.)

The back hallway that adjoins the bathroom was the original east porch of the house, lower level. The 1 1/2 inch oak, tongue-and-groove floor and the walls and ceiling of three and one-half inch tongue-and-groove poplar is original and remains. Some of the wall was repainted circa 1989, but the floor and ceiling remain original. The staircase was constructed circa 1950 with yellow pine. In 1989, the stairs were painted blue and covered with a carpet. The balustrade was painted white. The construction of the stairway was done by Mr. Arthur Webster, and he used some of the original balustrades that were taken from the lower level porches. (Due to weathering and deterioration, all the lower level balustrades were removed some time between 1934 and 1947.) This also provided space to build the stairway to the converted root cellar. These alterations were done circa 1950. Most of the woodwork was left unpainted. Chair rails are featured on all walls of this hallway. A temporary fluorescent utility light fixture was installed circa 1985 to provide light in the hallway. The ceiling remains original.

Another portion of hallway that adjoins the back hallway, is the other part of the porch that was the eastern section of the original house. This hallway still features the original walls, ceiling and floor, chair rails, the original door, sidelights and transom window. The floor was constructed from one and one-half inch oak, tongue-and-groove lumber and the ceiling and wall constructed three and one-half inch poplar tongue-and-groove lumber. All these original materials remain and are still visible.

The extreme northeastern room on the first floor with the six bay window served as the master bedroom for Dr. and Mrs. Bromley until his death in 1934. It continued to be used by Mrs. Bromley for a bedroom until 1947 and by the Websters until 1992. Currently the room serves as a small museum housing historical articles that belonged to the Bromley family and articles

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from the surrounding community of Flatwoods and Perry County. The original poplar board walls and ceiling of wallpaper and burlap-type fabric are covered with paneling and acoustical tile added circa 1963. The one inch by six inch yellow pine board floor is still original, but is covered with linoleum (in-lay type, not glued). There are eight windows, six of them on the eastern side of the room, and two on the northern. All windows and wooden trim feature the original materials of the 1909 construction and have not been repainted since the house was first constructed. The room features one of the original four closets from 1909. The closet is located beside the chimney on the western wall of the room, and still has the original door and woodwork. The original single light bulb fixture still remains.

The large first floor room located in the 1918 addition served as the Hotel Dining Room. The dining room is located in the center of the eastern portion of the house with an entrance from the east lower level porch and from another doorway off the center back hallway. It features two windows, transoms over the doors and chair rails. In this room, hotel guests and other visitors enjoyed the country cooking provided by Mrs. Bromley and the servants until Dr. Bromley's death in 1934. There is a third doorway on the extreme southern wall leading into the kitchen of the 1918 addition. The original walls and ceiling are three and one-half inch poplar, tongue-and-groove lumber, while the floor has one and one-half inch oak tongue-and-groove lumber. The walls and ceiling are covered with sheetrock and acoustical tile added circa 1960, with the chair rails and other original wooden trim painted and left visible. The room served as a bedroom from 1947 until 1985. In 1985 it became the den or sitting room and at the same time a ceiling fan with light fixture replaced the original single light bulb fixture. The original floor was covered with a carpet.

The extreme southeastern first floor room is also part of the 1918 addition. This room served as a kitchen for the hotel until Dr. Bromley's death in 1934 and has remained a kitchen since 1947. The walls and ceilings are original three and one-half inch poplar and the flooring is one and one-half inch oak tongue-and-groove lumber. In 1985, the walls were covered with sheetrock and painted white; the ceiling was covered with acoustical tile, and the floor was covered with pressed wood and linoleum. Some of the boards on the interior outside walls were removed so that insulation could be installed. The kitchen cabinets were installed at this time, but the original single light bulb fixture remains. Near the kitchen is a built-in ironing board that folds up into a built-in cupboard.

The second floor front hallway features four original doorways; one to the front upper level porch; one to each side to bedrooms and one to the east and back hallway. The original poplar various-width board walls and ceiling retain their burlap-type fabric with wall paper. However, these materials were covered with paneling and acoustical tile, circa 1964. The pine floor is one inch by six inch boards and is covered with linoleum. The ceiling height is eight

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feet and three inches. A small portion of the floor near the stairway is visible, since the linoleum does not cover it, nor was it glued to the floor when installed.

On the extreme northwestern second floor portion of the house is a bedroom that still features the original ceiling, walls and floor. The walls and ceilings are various width poplar boards covered with burlap-type fabric and wallpaper. Although the wallpaper needs replacing, all original material is still visible. The one inch by six inch pine boards are covered with a circa 1940 linoleum-type rug, which can be lifted to see the flooring. This room was used as a bedroom for the nanny of Dr. Bromley's only daughter, Celia. As a young child, there were times when Celia would sleep here with her nanny. Mrs. Bromley and some neighbor women also used this room to make hats in the 1930s.<sup>3</sup> In 1950, the room was used as a sitting room for some of the guests. Circa 1965, until present, it has been used as a bedroom and for storage.

The room located in the center of the western second floor portion of the house served as the servants quarters with access to the room off the porch only. The ceiling and walls are constructed from various width poplar boards, and the floor is one inch by six inch pine, the room retains its original materials. In 1950, a doorway was made in both the northern and southern walls to provide passage from one room to another, thus connecting all three second floor rooms of the original structure. There is one entrance to the room from the western upper level porch and another that leads to the inside, upper middle hallway. Due to the original wallpaper sagging from the ceiling, some extra sheets of paneling were temporarily tacked up to help protect the ceiling. The opening to the closet still has the original door; and the original one light bulb fixture still exists. The doorway in the south wall was closed off in 1985 to provide closet space for the extreme southwestern bedroom. The room also has one window, facing west. Since 1947, the room served as a bedroom for family or guest use, until circa 1965, when it converted primarily to a storage room.

The extreme southwestern room, second floor, also served as servants' quarters until sometime after Dr. Bromley's death in 1934. It has access to the outside upper level western porch and to the inside back upper hallway. This hallway was the original porch of the 1909 structure. The ceiling and walls are constructed from various width poplar boards, with burlap-type fabric and wall paper. The floor is one inch by six inch pine boards. Circa 1950, this room was used as a kitchen and dining area for an upstairs apartment, then used again as a bedroom, until present. In 1985, the inside of the exterior walls were removed and insulation was installed, with fiberboard, sheetrock and wallpaper covering it, and the interior walls. The original poplar board with wallpaper ceiling was covered with acoustical tile and floor was

<sup>3</sup> According to Mrs. Mary Jo Beasley, cousin of Celia Bromley Moore.

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covered with pressed wood and carpet. A closet was constructed in the northwestern corner of the room and a ceiling fan with a new light fixture replaced the one light bulb fixture. Three new electrical outlets were installed, along with a telephone outlet. This room is now serves as the master bedroom.

The middle back hallway, second floor was the original exterior porch of the ell that provided access to the servants' quarters on the east side. The walls are constructed from three and one-half inch tongue-and-groove poplar and has been repainted white, but all original material remains. The three and one-half inch tongue-and-groove poplar board ceiling was covered with acoustical tile in 1985 for added insulation. The extreme southern wall was covered with paneling at this time and a room size window air conditioner and a propane gas heater were installed. Also, the hallway was enclosed around the head of the stairs. This allows heating or cooling for the hall and four bedrooms as needed. The one and one-half inch oak tongue-and-groove lumber floor was covered with a commercial type carpet at this time and the ceiling was left the original height with a five-bulb light fixture installed near the center of the hallway. Originally there was no light fixture.

In the center of the house, second floor, the eastern hallway, originally the upper story porch of the 1909 house, still features all original materials. The walls and ceiling consist of three and one-half inch poplar tongue-and-groove lumber, and the floor is one and one-half inch oak tongue-and-groove. The eastern entrance still retains the original door, but does not have the side-lights and transoms that are present on the first floor just below it. The original one light bulb fixture still exists. An original stairway, constructed from yellow poplar, leading to the attic is located on the southern wall with a small storage closet underneath, opening to the west. The back stairway connecting the upper and lower levels is located in the extreme western portion of the hallway with the stairway descending southward.

The extreme northeastern 1909 bedroom, second floor, features six sided bay window that faces the east. It has various width poplar boards for the ceiling and walls, covered with burlap-type fabric and wallpaper. When it was finished in 1911, Dr. Bromley's daughter, Celia, was born so this was to be her bedroom, just across the hall from her nanny. It has always served as a bedroom. Also, many guests requested to stay in this room because of its size. In 1988, the original walls were covered in sheetrock and new wallpaper was applied. The woodwork, which includes window facings, door and door facing, and baseboards were repainted. The six inch pine board flooring was originally covered with linoleum, but pressed wood and carpet was installed for warmth and comfort. Due to deterioration, the original poplar board ceiling was striped of the old wallpaper, then sheets of plastic covering were attached to the boards and was then covered with cedar chip-board. The single light fixture was replaced with a ceiling fan and new fixture. There is a small closet in the southwestern

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corner of the room, beside the original flue. The opening to the closet never had a door, and is still being used without one.

The room adjoining the original 1909 ell porch, eastern portion of the second floor, was specifically designated for hotel guests when the 1918 addition of the house was constructed. It is presently used as a bedroom with all original materials visible. The walls and ceiling have three and one-half inch poplar tongue-and-groove boards with one and one-half inch oak tongue-and-groove flooring. The room has only one window that faces the east and one door that opens into the back hallway, facing west. This is the only room in the house that does not have access to a flue for heating purposes. In 1988, the single light bulb was replaced with a modest pull-chain light fixture, and the walls and ceilings repainted white. A clear floor sealer was applied to the floor.

Another bedroom on the second floor, eastern portion, served as a room for hotel guests, after the addition of 1918. The original ceiling and walls are tongue-and groove poplar three and one-half inch boards and the floor is one and one-half inch oak tongue-and-groove lumber. In 1985, the walls were covered with sheetrock, then paneling added for insulation. The original ceiling was not lowered but covered with acoustical tile and carpet was installed over the floor. A closet was built in the extreme northwest corner behind the door which opens into the hallway, facing west. The door used for the closet originally served as the door to the pantry in the servants kitchen, on the southeast portion of the first floor. All the original material still exist in this room but the trimmings were repainted white. The single light-bulb fixture was replaced with a ceiling fan and five-bulb fixture. Between 1918 and 1985, this room served as a hotel room. Since then, it has been a private bedroom for the Webster family.

The extreme southeastern bedroom on the second floor also served hotel guests after the addition of 1918. Since 1985, it has been a private bedroom. This room is unique because of its shape and location. It provides privacy and is quiet due to its structure. The ceiling and walls are constructed from three and one-half inch tongue-and-grove lumber with one and one-half inch tongue-and-groove oak flooring. In 1985, the walls were covered with sheetrock, then paneling. As the other rooms described, the original ceiling was not lowered; however, it was covered with acoustical tile. The original floor was covered with carpet. An original closet, located in the northeastern corner was the depth of the flue (twelve inches) until 1985. Then, it was enlarged to make it approximately thirty inches deep. The original door is still in use, but was repainted white along with the other trimmings. It features two original windows, one on the east, and one on the southern wall.

There are several outbuilding on the property, including Dr. Bromley's Clinic, one large shed that housed buggies for daily use, saddles and riding supplies and also provided storage for dry firewood; a smaller shed that housed the special buggy for the family's Sunday use; a log and yellow poplar board, two story smoke house that was reconstructed into one story due to

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deterioration; a wash house with access to the nesting area for laying hens; a cistern with water supplied from the roof gutters, through a filtering system; a metal building that served as a two cell jail for Linden of Perry County until 1957. A large barn was torn down in 1967.

Dr. Bromley's clinic, constructed in 1918 sat adjacent to the house approximately midway to the property boundary. The location was just inside the western boundary of the property being nominated. Materials used in construction included white oak, yellow poplar and yellow pine. Yellow poplar weatherboards and flush boards cover the outside. This is a one-story building with features to match the house. The building has a porch across the front and the gable tin roof extends to cover it. The front door with sidelights and transom is flanked by single sash windows. Two other single sashes are featured at the back of the building, with both sides being without windows. The measurements are approximately twelve foot by twenty-six foot; being a one-room structure. The clinic was wired for dynamo, or DC, power circa 1918. Since the house already had this, the power was extended to the clinic. There are two original dynamo light fixtures still present inside the building. Dr. Bromley actually did most of his practice from the porch of the house, the hallway and the living room, and making house calls. Patients would almost always come to the house to ask for treatment. While he did use the clinic for treating some patients, many medicine bottles and other medical supplies lined the wall along the first floor front and middle hallway of the house. The African-American residents who lived in the surrounding areas also ask for Dr. Bromley's help; however, they always went to the side or back entrances of the house and waited for someone to come and see what they needed.<sup>4</sup> Dr. Bromley was known for never turning anyone away without helping them.

In 1947, after selling the property and hotel to the Websters, Dr. Bromley's daughter, Celia requested that the clinic be moved to the farm across the Buffalo River, where she and her husband, William (Bill) Moore were then living. The clinic remained there until July 1994, when it was moved back to the nominated property. Since a newer building sits on the original foundation, the clinic was relocated as near to the original location as possible. Circa 1960, Celia had the outside of the building repaired, but nothing has been done to restore the inside. There is one shelf and two small portions of original wallpaper that still exists inside. Dr. Bromley used this shelf for medicinal storage; the wallpaper is located on the back portion of the left wall and the center of the back wall. The original yellow poplar one inch by six inch boards for the ceiling and walls, and the one inch by six inch oak flooring boards are fully exposed. During the time it was on the Moore farm, it was used to provide storage for various farm supplies. When it was moved from the Moore farm, the roof had to be removed in order to pass under the height of the Buffalo River Bridge. However, it has been replaced with the original boards and as much of the original roofing as possible. The small porch also had to be removed, but has been replaced. Since 1947, there has been some deterioration on the

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<sup>4</sup> According to Mrs. Sara Breeding.

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foundation beams and portions of them were replaced. (While the clinic has been restored, it is non-contributing due to being moved to a new location)

The large shed that is located on the west side of the house was built circa 1911. It housed the buggies and provided storage space until 1947. The shed is constructed from yellow pine, yellow poplar, and white oak boards, sawmill run, in variety widths, and has no wooden floor. The dimensions are approximately twenty-four foot by thirty foot, and features one large wooden door that opens on the front, or north by being pushed to the side on rollers. Part of the rails and iron-work still exist and are visible above the opening of the door. The remainder of the building was enclosed, having nine cedar support posts inside. It has a sloping tin-covered roof twelve feet in height at the front and eight feet in the back. The roof needs repairing. The building is now used as a garage and storage for lawn movers and other items. (contributing)

There is a small shed that is located on the southwestern corner of the property just inside the boundary of the property. It is approximately twelve foot by twenty foot in dimension, eight feet in height, and still has the original gable tin roof. It is constructed from yellow poplar, yellow pine and white oak, sawmill-run various width boards. This building features a white oak floor and two doors that swing open from the center on large hinges. There are no windows or other doors in the building. It was constructed circa 1911 when the original portion of the house was being built. Dr. Bromley used the shed for storing his surrey, or Sunday buggy. Although it has deteriorated, the building still retains its historic and architectural integrity. (contributing)

Circa 1911, a smoke house was constructed directly behind the house on the southern portion of the property. It has white oak boards for the floor and walls, with pine logs for the ceiling joists. The boards for the walls are twelve inches wide with four inch battens. Due to deterioration of the building, it was reconstructed and made into a one-story building circa 1963. The original salt-cure table still remains on the back wall, extending from one side of the building to the other. The original door had to be replaced, and the current door features four window panes, thus allowing some natural light to enter. Approximately fifteen feet by fifteen feet; this building served as storage for the pork that was smoked and cured for the family and guests. The servants would bring a large kettle inside with hickory wood and chips which would be left smoldering for days to flavor the hams and shoulders of pork. Ventilation was provided by leaving small openings around the eaves of the building. The ceiling joists still show signs of age that indicate a large quantity of pork was cured in the building. Originally a stairway was located on the right, inside the door that led to a small platform for walking on the log ceiling joists to hang the meat for smoking. The stairway and platform was removed during reconstruction. The original floor was also replaced with six inch white-oak boards. The gable, tin roof is original and still in good condition. The smokehouse is now used for storage. (Non-contributing due to changes)

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The wash house constructed circa 1911, is located in the extreme southern portion of the lot. It still has the original gable tin roof that is in fair shape, but does need some repair. The two-part front door, facing northwest, served to discourage domestic animals from entering the building and also provided ventilation while the laundry or other chores were being done inside. The dimensions are twelve and one-half feet by twenty feet; with approximately ten feet by twelve feet serving as the laundry area. The back part of the building provided a nesting area for the hens. The laundry room floor and walls are constructed from yellow poplar and white oak boards. The original two foot by six foot wash bench still exists on the left of the front door. There is a two foot by three foot screened window on each side of the building that slides to open. A door located in the center of the back of this room leads down three wooden steps into the nesting area where the original hen's nests are still on the walls. The chickens had access to this nesting area by coming underneath the outside walls that were left three feet above ground level. A summer roosting area was provided for them on the southwestern side of the nesting area that was enclosed by chicken wire. This provided excellent protection from predators; however, it had to be torn down circa 1966. Although the nesting area was removed, the building retains integrity. (Contributing)

The hand-dug cistern located directly behind the house and in front of the wash house was constructed circa 1909. Because of this system, Dr. Bromley and his family never worried about contaminated drinking water. Gutters were installed for the entire roof of the house to empty rain water into a three-foot cube-shaped filter system located directly behind the house that channeled the filtered water into the cistern, through an underground tile. The cube-shaped filter system was made of concrete with a four inch slab top that has a six inch circular opening for the rain water to empty into from the enclosed pipe that carried the rainwater from the gutters. The rainwater was then filtered through layers of gravel, sand and charcoal before being released through the underground tile and emptied into the cistern. The cistern is approximately fifteen feet deep and is in a circular shape that is approximately fifteen feet across; and is completely plastered on the inside. Over the cistern, a concrete and rock slab, approximately six foot square with a square concrete box is centered on top to serve as an anchor for a rotary hand-cranked water pump. This consisted of a chain with rubber washers that were enclosed in a pipe that extended down into the cistern. By cranking (or turning) the handle, the chain turned on a pulley and brought the washers back up out of the cistern with water trapped in the pipe until it reached the escape spout. This provided excellent drinking water and the system was enclosed so as to prevent contamination. The water from the cistern was used until circa 1968 when a well was dug in front of the northwest corner of the large buggy shed, near the western boundary of the nominated property. The water supply for the house was supplied by the well until circa 1991, when the City of Linden made city water available to Flatwoods. (contributing)

A two-cell steel building known as the Old Linden Jail, now sits on the property on the east side of the old smokehouse, and to the northwest front of the wash house. It was moved to

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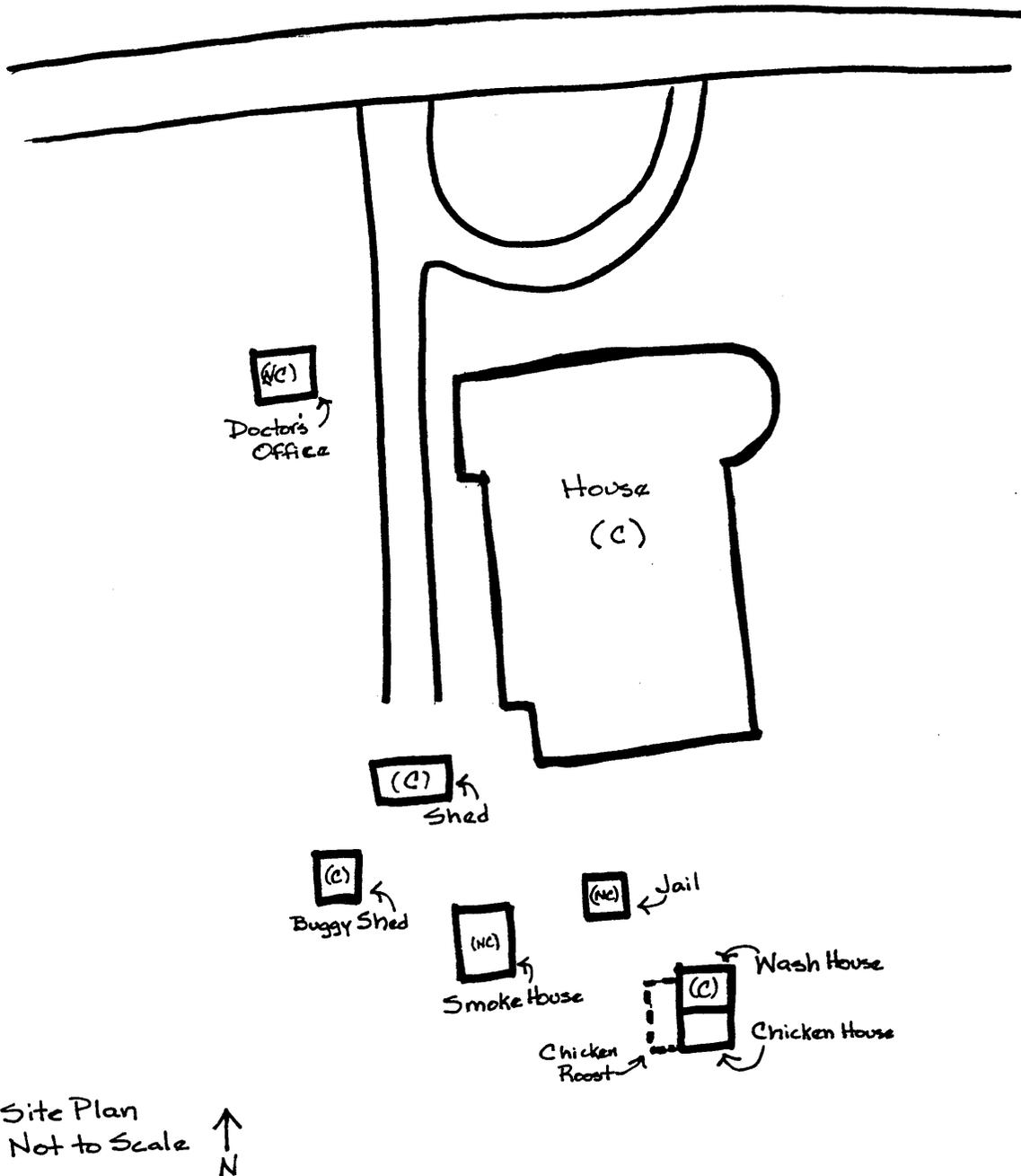
Flatwoods circa 1957 when the movie "Natchez Trace" was filmed, and was used in the setting of that film. (noncontributing)

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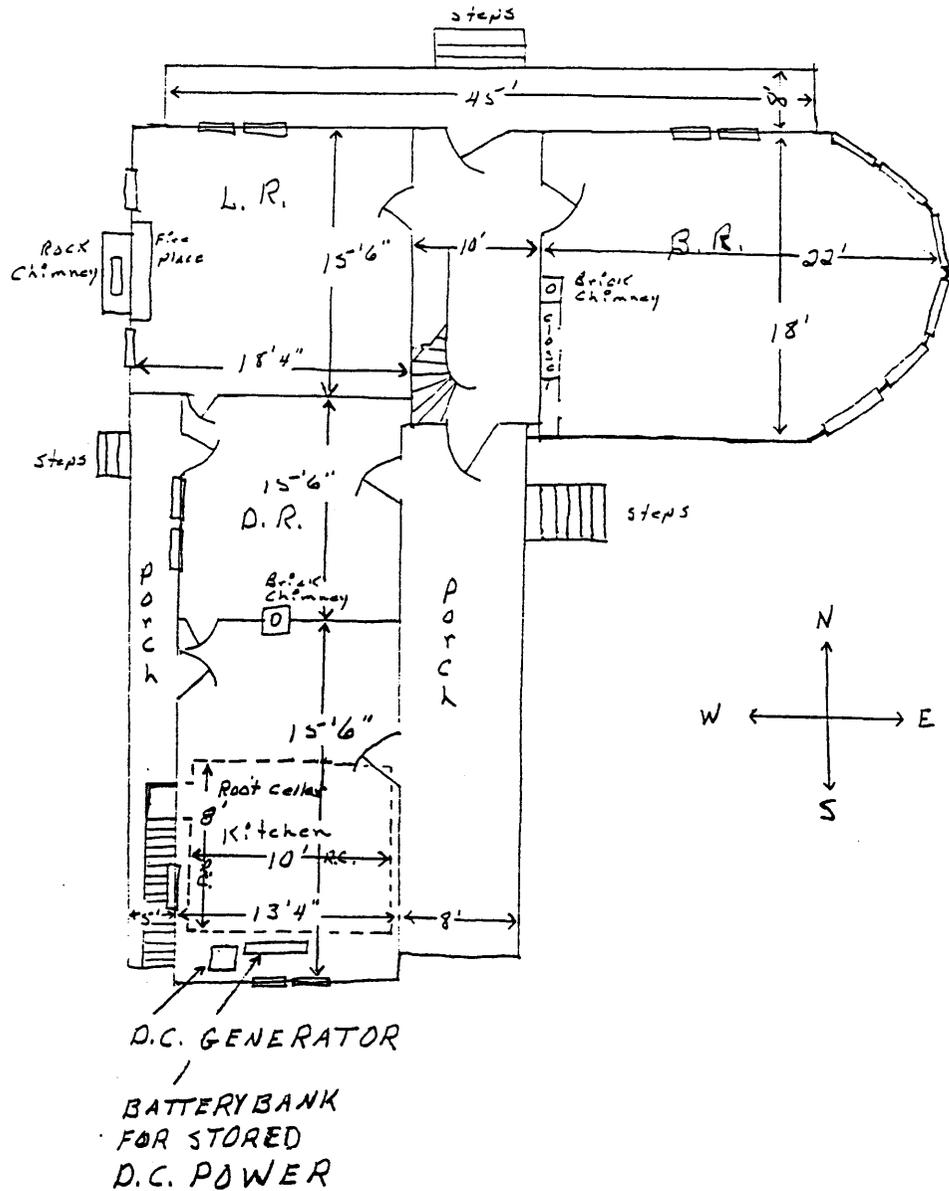


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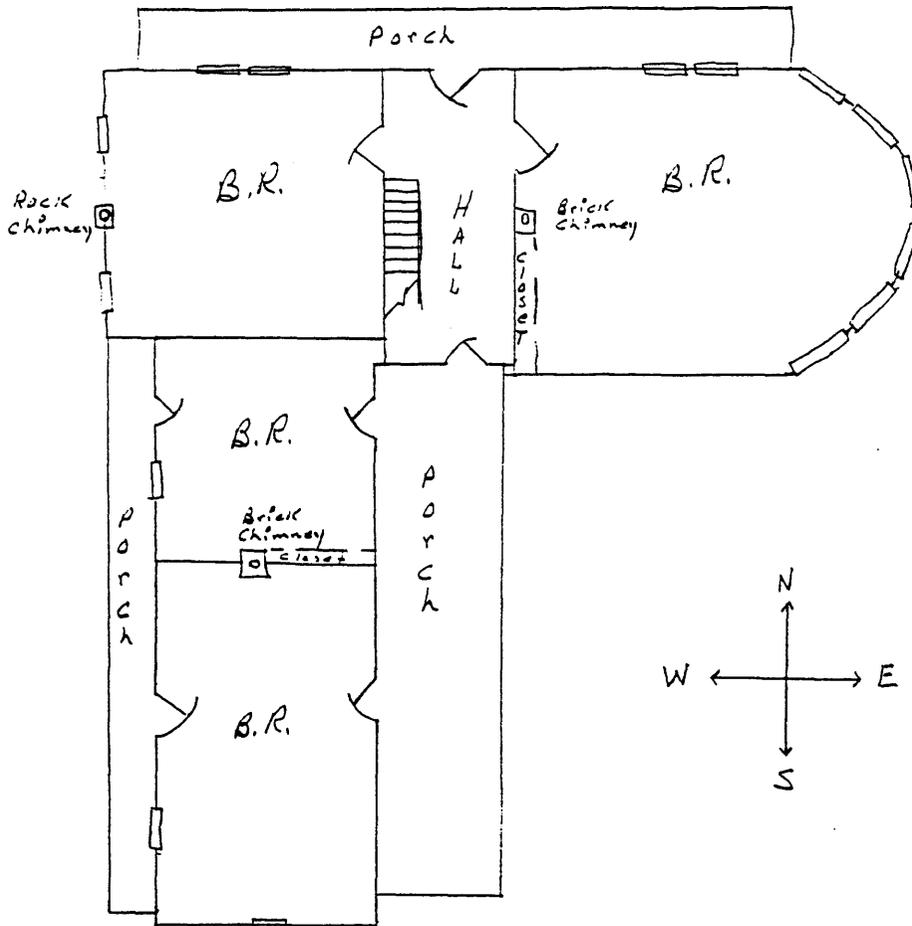
FIRST FLOOR - 1909  
NOT TO SCALE

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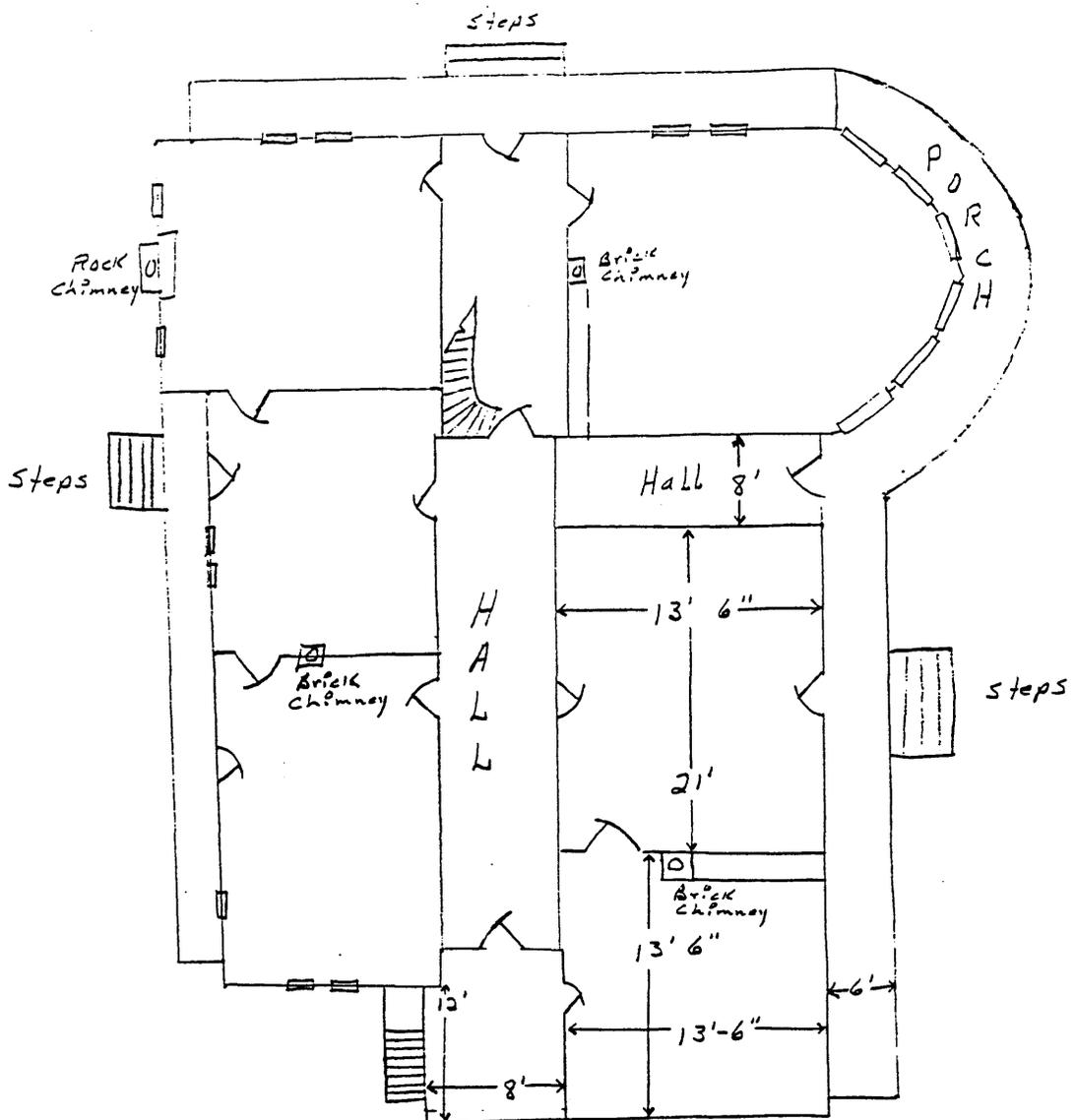
SECOND FLOOR - 1909  
NOT TO SCALE

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FIRST FLOOR- 1918  
NOT TO SCALE



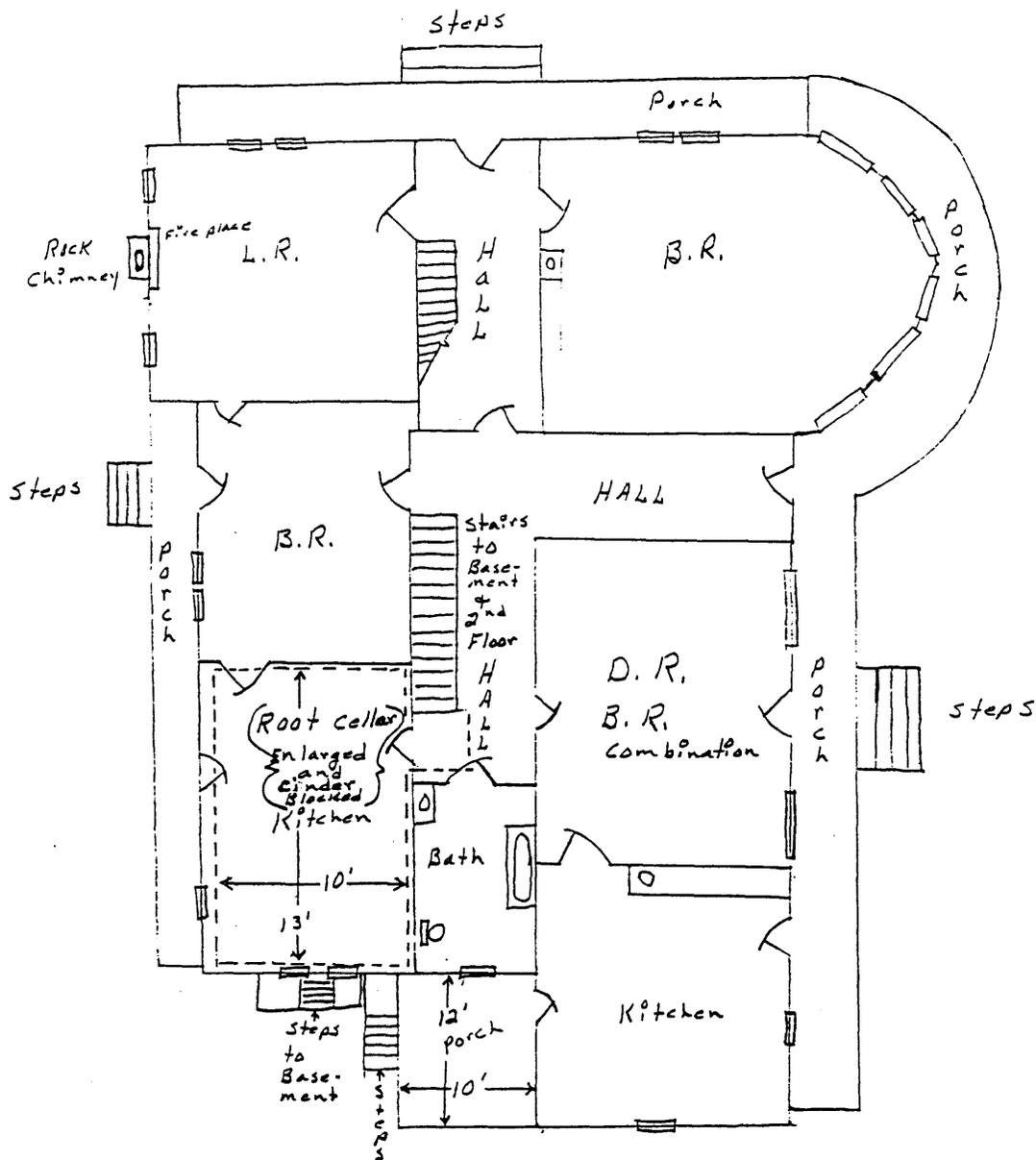


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FIRST FLOOR - 1950  
NOT TO SCALE

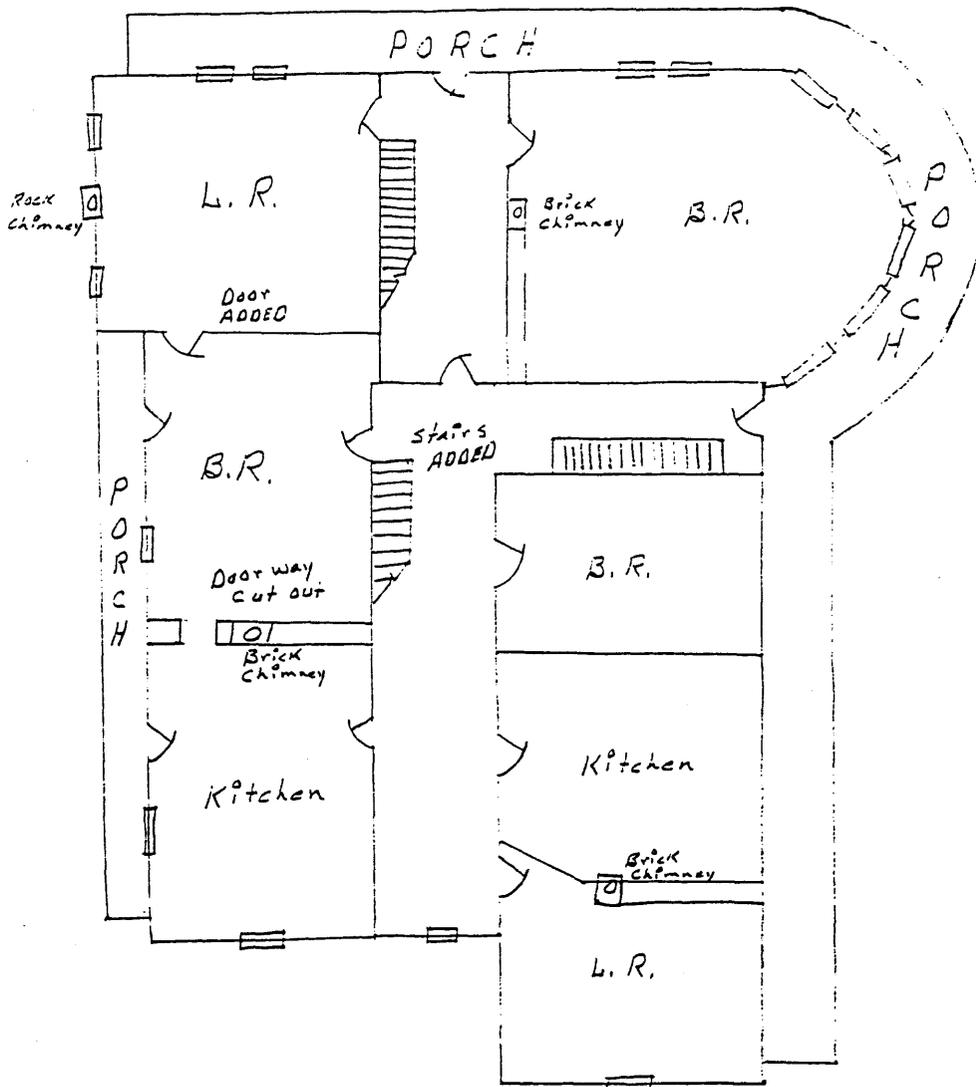


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SECOND FLOOR - 1950  
NOT TO SCALE

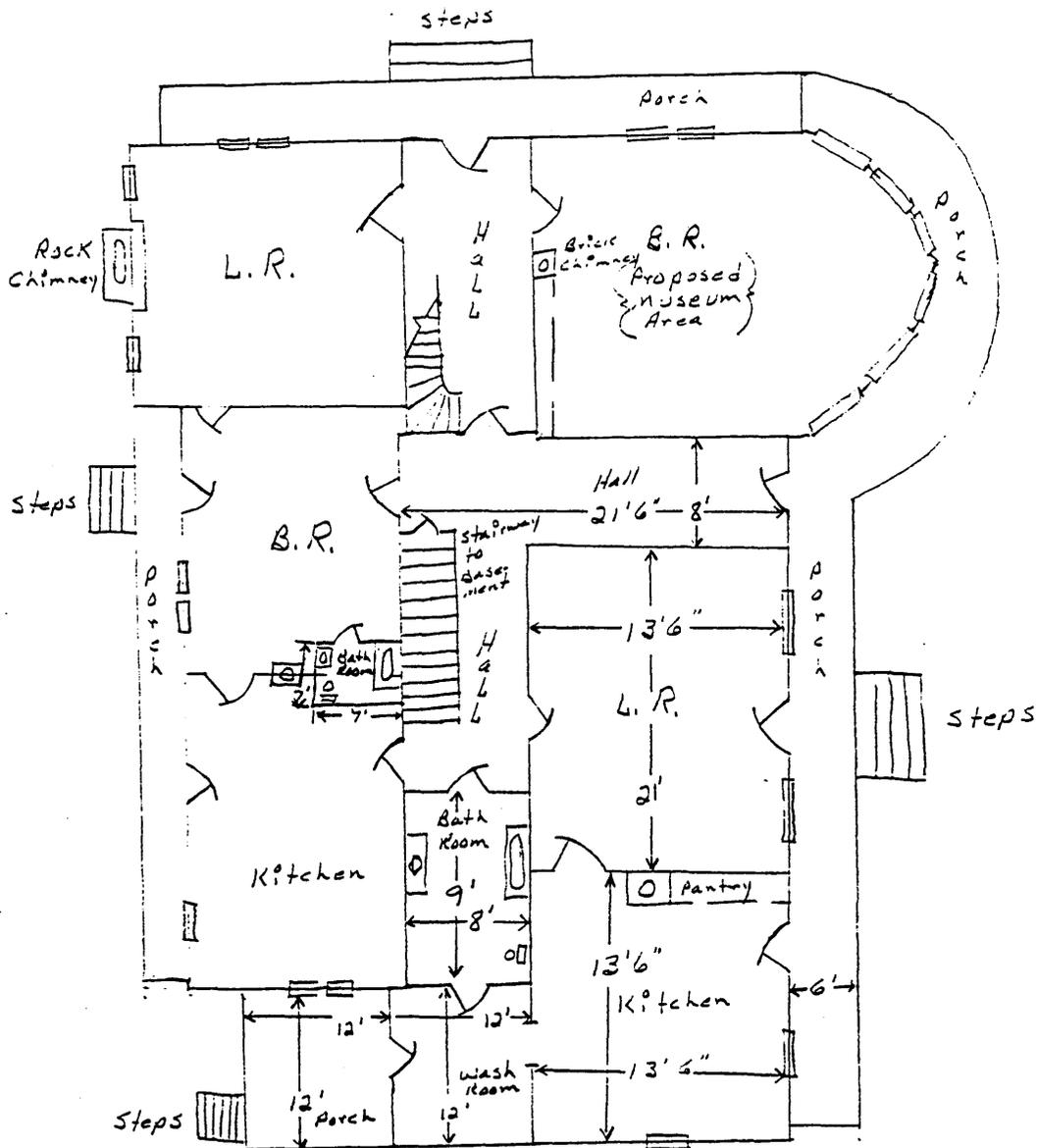


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FIRST FLOOR - 1995  
NOT TO SCALE

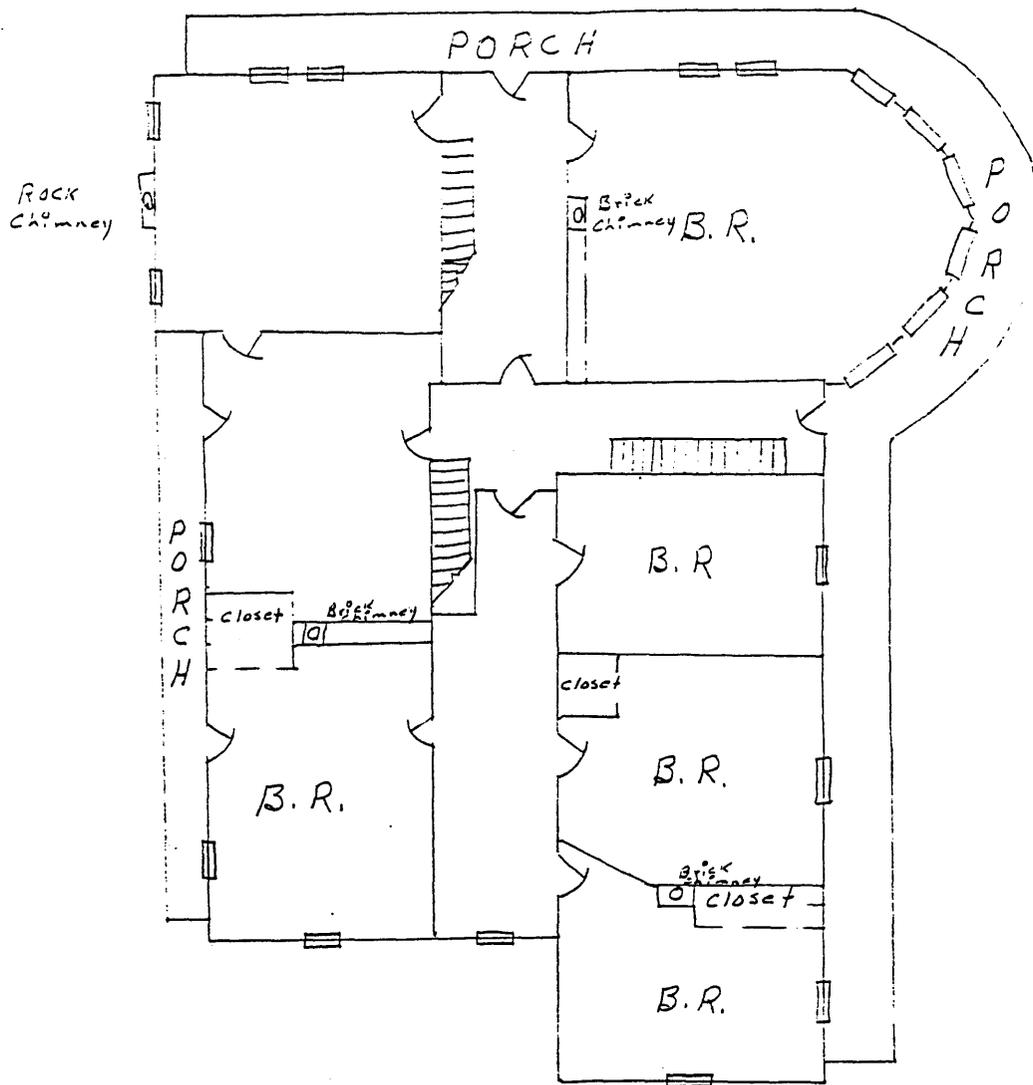


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SECOND FLOOR - 1995  
NOT TO SCALE



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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Dr. Richard Calvin Bromley House, also known as Hotel Bromley, is being nominated under criterion A for its local significance in the areas of health/medicine and commerce. The house represents an important part of Perry County history as the home and office of the only local physician in the Flatwoods community. It also play an important part in the community's commerce for its use as a hotel for travelers and hunters.

Richard Calvin Bromley was born February 17, 1871, in the northern portion of Wayne County. His parents were John Jefferson Bromley and Mary Belsha Bromley. He was the fifth child of thirteen children and knew at an early age that he wanted to become a doctor. John Jefferson Bromley served as a Sergeant in Company F, 9th Battalion of the Tennessee Cavalry, during the Civil War. The Bromley family owned a farm on the southeastern side of the Buffalo River in Wayne County. When the family needed supplies, they would cross to the north side of the river in Flatwoods to purchase enough goods to last for a long period of time. In making these trips, Richard Bromley met and fell in love with Ona Ardilla Fluty, whose family owned property in the community.

While attending medical school at University of Nashville (now Vanderbilt University), Bromley came home periodically. He worked whenever possible to help pay his expenses. Richard C. Bromley graduated for the University of Nashville in the spring of 1902 and began his medical practice at a time when physicians were called upon to take care of the sick, act as dentists, and dispense drugs. After graduating in 1902, he returned home and lived with his family on the farm in Wayne County and started his medical practice there by making house calls. In 1902, Dr. Bromley started his practice in the rural area of Perry County and north portion of Wayne County.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Sara Breeding has in her possession the diploma of Dr. R. C. Bromley from the University of Nashville. She has donated some of the birth records of the babies, dating back to 1918, delivered by Dr. Bromley, along with some other documents, files, and other articles for a proposed museum in the Bromley House. In Dr. Bromley's own handwriting, the birth records show the baby's name, the parents, their age and address, the sex of the child and whether or not it was legitimate; the address and occupation of the parents. One record shows that a set of twins was delivered on January 23rd, 1923, the first being male and the second being female, at eleven o'clock in the morning. According to records, hardly a day passed that he wasn't called to deliver a baby. Most of the medical notes and ledgers belonging to Dr. Bromley have been donated to the archive section of the Perry County Library, in Linden, Tennessee. While some of the pages are worn, the earliest date found there is March 7, 1903, showing a visit to the home of John Hickerson stating, "visit at night for wife in labor," the charge was \$5.00. On March 8, 1903, Dr. Bromley returned and charged \$2.50 for the visit. On November 21, 1905, a visit was made to see Mr. Will Hickerson to "set his leg, " the fee

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On January 11, 1903 he married Ona Ardilla Fluty and they lived in a two-room house that was directly behind the location of the present Bromley house. A daughter, Ester Celia, known as Celia, was born August 29, 1912. When the house was completed in 1911 it served as the Bromley residence, as well as Dr. Bromley's office, clinic, and pharmacy until 1918. In 1918 Bromley had a small office built on the property into which he moved the majority of his clinic equipment, office supplies and some of his medication. In spite of the move, Dr. Bromley's patients continued to come to the house for treatment. Both the house and the clinic were used for treating his patients until his death in 1934. While many of his patients came to him, he also ministered to hundreds of families within Wayne, Perry and Decatur counties by making house calls. For most of his life he made his house calls by riding a horse. The medicines and instruments that Dr. Bromley carried with him fit easily into two small saddle bags slung across the back of his horse. Around 1914 Dr. Bromley purchased a Model-T Roadster. Although he could only use the car at dry times during the summer. During the rest of the year he was often forced to ride his horse when muddy roads made it impossible to go by car.<sup>6</sup> When necessary, patients would be "put-up" for the night, or sometimes longer, in one of the rooms of the house.

As the result of using his house as a clinic and the influx of hunters, local businessmen and professionals from surrounding cities who came out to visit the Bromleys, Dr. Bromley was persuaded by his friends and colleagues to expand his house. In 1918 the addition was added to the house allowing his friends and acquaintances with a place to vacation and stop-off on business trips from Nashville, Centerville and Columbia, in route to other cities. His friends and classmates from school made it a point to come once or twice a year for hunting and fishing. These visits often lasted from two to four weeks. The visitors would hire Ross Chappell, a local resident, to paddle and guide the men on the Buffalo River all summer, each year while they would hunt and fish.<sup>7</sup> The men came to enjoy the leisure of the country while Ms. Dilla (Ardilla) and the servants prepared tasty country meals for them.<sup>8</sup> Other travelers

was \$10.00. Although charges were made, many times that the patients paid the doctor in other ways. Listed throughout the ledgers, dating to the year 1934 before Dr. Bromley's death, it states he was paid with potatoes, pears, peanuts, pigs yearlings, corn, baskets, wood, hay, molasses, work and other items. The ledger dated 1930-1934 shows a visit made to Mr. John Sharp's home to administer to his son. Upon this visit it is recorded that Dr. Bromley first met Dr. William E. Boyce, another physician in this area.

<sup>6</sup> The Richardson saddle that Dr. Bromley used was given to the Websters by Mr. Bromley in 1993 to keep in the proposed museum. According to Mr. Roy Bromley, nephew of Dr. Bromley, the leather saddle was re-worked once, then was almost worn out the second time.

<sup>7</sup> According to Mrs. Sara Breeding.

<sup>8</sup> The large dough board used by Mrs. Bromley has been donated to the proposed museum area and is in excellent condition.

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passing near the area soon learned about Hotel Bromley and would stop over for rest while traveling. People visited and stayed from Linden, Waynesboro, Clifton, Hohenwald, Centerville, Columbia, Nashville, and even Decatur County and Jackson, Tennessee.<sup>9</sup>

During these visits, Dr. Bromley still had the responsibility of looking after his patients. He was always very busy and knew that Celia would be going away to school, so he was dedicated to preparing for her education. Much of the management of the hotel and upkeep of the house was left to Mrs. Bromley and the servants. There were two African-American servants to assist with the house work and one nanny for Celia. The servants lived in the two upper-level rooms on the southwest side of the original ell of the house. Celia's nanny resided in the second floor room on the extreme northwest corner of the original ell. She took care of Celia and helped with the cooking and cleaning, while the servants also helped with this and the outside work.

When Celia was ready to leave the 10th grade at the Flatwoods School, Dr. and Mrs. Bromley sent her to Pulaski, Tennessee to finish High School at Martin School (now known as Martin Methodist College). From there, she attended Vanderbilt University. In 1931, Celia married William Allen Moore from Pulaski, Tennessee. Dr. Bromley continued his dedicated practice and his patients continued to come to his house and clinic. Although he had purchased an automobile, on October 3, 1934, he continued to call on patients while making his rounds on horseback due to the muddy condition of the roads. Returning home late, he complained of a head and stomach ache. He collapsed and died from complications associated with brain hemorrhage. Dr. Richard Calvin Bromley was 63 years of age when he died and is remembered as one of the last practicing physicians in Flatwoods.<sup>10</sup>

Celia and her husband continued to live in the hotel with her mother, Ardilla until they sold to property in 1947. The hotel and property was purchased by Arthur H. and Connie M. Webster in May 1947. Hotel Bromley was not used as a hotel after Dr. Bromley's death until the Websters resumed this practice in 1947 through 1985. During these years the rooms on the second floor continued to be rented. Especially to local newly-weds until they were financially able to afford a place of their own. There were other visitors traveling through that would stop over for the night. During the local church revival meetings, the visiting ministers always knew they had a place to stay at the old Bromley House. They used the rooms to rest and meditate during the day and prepare for the nightly sermons. These revivals usually lasted from one to two weeks. The rooms used by guest ministers is the original lower-level six-bay window northeast room and the northwest second floor room. At times they would bring other family members or another minister, and would need more space. Mrs. Webster prepared most of the meals herself and proved to be as good a cook and hostess as Mrs. Bromley. Mr. Webster stayed busy in the service station and blacksmith shop that he built in 1947.

<sup>9</sup> Mr. Roy Bromley.

<sup>10</sup> Mrs. Weda Graves remembers her mother "being one of the last patients treated by Dr. Bromley on that day".

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few other doctors, who played an important role in the rural community surrounding Flatwood. It is not only representative of his residence, but serves as a reminder when the only twenty-four hour health care available in the rural community was at the doctor's house. The addition of the hotel/clinic rooms in 1918 also are representative of an important commercial venture in an area where such amenities did not exist.

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After Mr. Webster's death in 1971, Mrs. Connie Webster continued renting the hotel rooms, but could barely manage the upkeep on the house and property. With her health failing, she discontinued this in 1985 and her son, Jerry and his family moved into the house to help with the care and maintenance of the property, as well as care for her. On November 2, 1987, Mrs. Webster died from cancer. Since her death, Jerry and his family have resided in the Bromley house and continue to repair it, but no longer use it as a hotel. In July 1992, the complete back southern portion of the house was in bad need of paint and repair, so the original poplar weatherboard siding was covered with vinyl. The siding chosen was as identical to the original siding as possible. Also, all the eaves surrounding the house were repaired and covered with vinyl. Since the back portion of the house is so tall and in-accessible, this provides protection of the original wood and will eliminate excessive repair in the future.

The 1909-1911 portion of the house is two rooms wide, two rooms in height, and three rooms deep with a central hallway and stairs. It was constructed with local labor and materials. Dr. Bromley was the architect of the house and oversaw the construction. He utilized the timber from his own property to build the house. All materials that required mill work (including the weatherboard siding, tongue-and-groove lumber, ornamental woodwork, and support sills) were cut and hauled by wagon to Centerville, Tennessee, to a sawmill, then transported back to Flatwoods by wagon for the construction of the house. The timbers used were such length, that no sawmill in this area could accommodate the mill work needed. Siding for the house was cut from yellow poplar, dressed at the sawmill. The house is supported by limestone piers and poplar and oak sills. The interior walls and floors also have poplar, oak, and pine. Two chimneys were erected, one of hand-hewn limestone and one of brick (the brick one being for stoves and the limestone for a fireplace). There are portions of the house that are quite simple, while it has many features that show a high quality workmanship that is still evident. Dr. Bromley made good use of native materials and his own knowledge of construction. The 1918 addition of the house was constructed from the same materials as the original 1909-1911 portion, with all designs in workmanship to match.

The Dr. Richard Calvin Bromley House was constructed between 1909 and 1911 by Robert Thomas Chappell and local builders under Dr. Bromley's supervision. The hand hewn limestone chimney, gabled roof, two story porches, the entrances and ornamental wood work are some of the distinguishing features on the exterior. Inside the house still retains its overall plan, original woodwork, and many original features. While some walls have been covered with sheetrock and wallpaper in recent years, this treatment provides the house with the same overall feeling as when the wood walls were covered with material and wallpaper. The addition of paneling and acoustical tile ceilings in some rooms does not distract from the overall integrity of the house. While no comprehensive survey of houses of this architectural type has been made in Perry County has been undertaken, the Bromley house is thought to be one of the few extant historic residences in this rural county that retains such a high degree of integrity. The house is significant as that of an local physician, in an area where there were

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- Sharp, Ernest. Written documentation, October, 1993, Linden, TN.

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<sup>11</sup> Note: The 82 year old daughter of Dr. Richard Calvin Bromley, Celia Bromley Moore, has been a resident of the Perry County Nursing Home since July, 1990 suffering from Alzheimer's disease, therefore all information from her was passed down from her before she was stricken with the disease. She and her husband, Bill, never had children, so most of the information on Dr. Bromley's history is from other relatives. Mr. Roy Bromley, 90 year old nephew of Dr. Bromley, in particular, has a keen memory for dates and facts. Mrs. Sara Breeding, cousin of Celia, spent many hours in the house, since she and Celia were very close.

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Bromley, Dr. Richard Calvin, House  
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### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Dr. Richard C. Bromley House is located in the center of approximately a 1 acre tract. This is the area nominated and contains the house, all out-buildings, contributing and non-contributing, and the yard surrounding the house. The house is approximately 150 feet from State Highway 13, facing north with this boundary being approximately 250 feet; east boundary 300 feet; south boundary approximately 250 feet; west boundary 322 feet.

The tax map for this nomination has the scale of 1" = 400'. This scale tax map is prepared by the Tennessee State Board of Equalization for rural areas.

### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

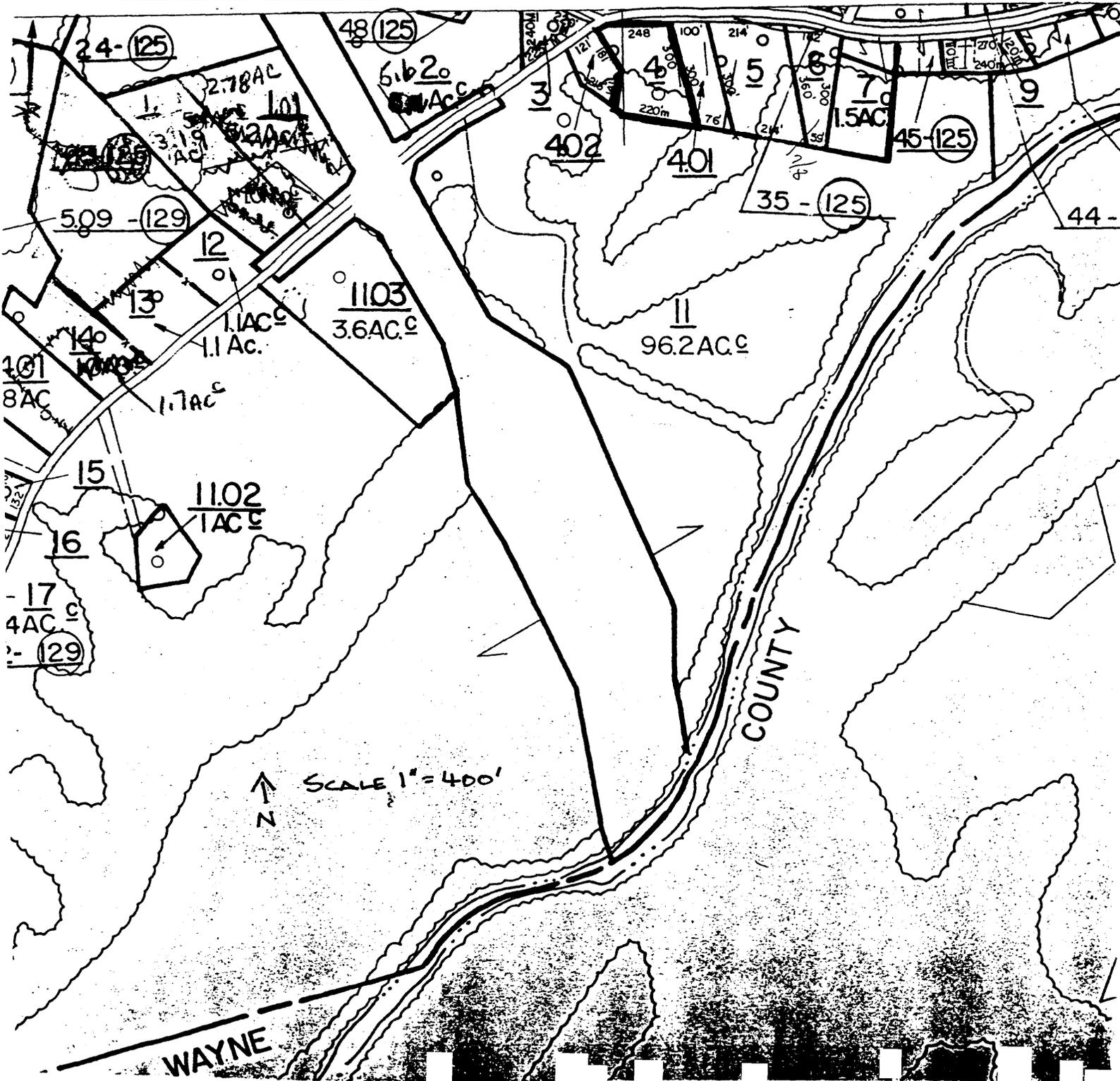
The one acre of the nominated area contains the house and all out-buildings originally associated with Dr. Richard C. Bromley.

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Dr. Richard Calvin Bromley House (Hotel Bromley)  
Highway 13 South  
Flatwoods, Tennessee  
Photos by: Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Webster  
Date: March 21, 1993  
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission  
Nashville, Tennessee

North facade, facing south,  
#1 of 17

North and west elevations, facing southeast  
#2 of 17

North and east elevations and side, facing southwest  
#3 of 17

West elevation, facing east  
#4 of 17

South elevation, facing northeast  
#5 of 17

Front entrance (interior) first floor, facing north  
#6 of 17

Front entrance (interior) second floor, facing east (door open)  
#7 of 17

West entrance (interior) second floor, facing north (door open)  
#8 of 17

Interior, transom featuring opening and closing mechanism, facing east  
#9 of 17

Interior, original staircase, northwest view  
#10 of 17

Interior, original staircase, southwest view  
#11 of 17

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Interior, original fireplace mantle, living-room, facing  
northwest  
#12 of 17

Interior, six-bay window, second floor, facing east  
#13 of 17

Interior, guest room with original floor, walls & ceiling (1918 addition) facing east, second floor  
#14 of 17

Interior, guest room, second floor, facing southeast, (original portion of house)  
#15 of 17

Interior, guest room featuring flue and off-set closet; second floor, facing north  
#16 of 17

Interior, doorway of guest room, featuring angle of wall second floor, facing northeast  
#17 of 17

Around 1911



BROMLEY, DR RICHARD CALVIN, HOUSE  
PERRY CO., TN  
HISTORIC VIEW