

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90000302
Goodwyn Street Historic District
Property Name

Date Listed: 3/9/90
Shelby TN
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Amy Feldman
Signature of the Keeper

3/9/90
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

The predominant roof material is asphalt; the predominant wall materials are brick and stucco.

Discussed and concurred in by the Tennessee SHPO in March 1990.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

302

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

JAN 23 1990

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 Goodwyn Street Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Goodwyn St. between Central Ave. and Southern Ave. NA not for publication

city, town Memphis NA vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Shelby code 157 zip code 38111

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>26</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>26</u>	<u>5</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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.

Signature of certifying official Herbert L. Boyer
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Tennessee Historical Commission

Date 1/19/90

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:)

Amy P. Federman

3/9/90

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/single structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Tudor Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls Brick

stone

roof tile

other Wood

Stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Goodwyn Street Historic District

The Goodwyn Street Historic District is a small collection of estate-type residences facing the line of Goodwyn Street between Central and Southern Avenues in the city of Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee, in an area historically known as Buntyn or Buntyn Station. The district is situated along one of a number of low terraces related to the ancient geography of the Mississippi River valley. The district lies adjacent to the grounds of the Memphis Country Club (begun 1905), which borders the district along its eastern edge. While the majority of the district possesses an architectural character and historical origin in the twentieth century, the district is intrinsically tied to the development of the Geraldus O. Buntyn plantation and its surviving structure, the Buntyn-Ramsay House (circa 1850-55; additions circa 1908-10), which stands at the district's center at 487 Goodwyn Street.

Though tied economically, socially and historically to the development of the Memphis Country Club, the district was developed independently of the Country Club over a number of years and by a number of different individuals. The Country Club itself is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register and has not been included in this nomination, given that its resources have witnessed numerous rebuildings, remodelings and the construction of non-historic intrusions.

The nature of the district as an upper-class enclave is reflected in its essential architectural character. To a large degree, the structures are "original" designs of architects as opposed to those copied from stylebooks or builder's guides. Consequently, floor plans vary widely and defy common identification by traditional type names.

The physical character of the Goodwyn Street Historic District belies its development as an exclusive, suburban development. Historic structures within the district were built on commodious lots ranging from 0.75 acres to 1.86 acres. Deep setbacks are a hallmark of the district's character, both front yard and sideyard setbacks. Front yard setbacks range from 75' to 250' or more, while sideyard setbacks can range from 40' to 75'.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Goodwyn Street Historic District

Landscape characteristics of the district feature the combined influence of formal and informal plantings. Many lots feature a large expanses of lawn leading to the principal residence, bordered and framed by large, mature trees such as red oak, magnolia, laurel oak, tulip poplar, sycamore and red maple. It is apparent that many of these trees predate the houses on their lots and were carefully incorporated in its development. Other landscape features include gardens, both formal and picturesque, located mostly in rear yard areas. Some also include formal garden structures and furniture such as pergolas and fountains.

Numerous secondary structures are also found associated with principal residences, though most are removed from the view from the street. Servant's quarters, garages, guest houses and storage buildings are among those contained within the district.

Twenty-one principal structures are included in the district, of which, seventeen are contributing to its character. Contributing outbuildings include four garages, three guest houses and two servant's quarters. One non-contributing storage building was identified.

INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS

1. 333 Goodwyn Street. Charles O. Pfeil House, circa 1910-11. Two and one-half story, stucco irregular plan house with Craftsman influence. Complex gable roofs with projecting eaves and false exposed beams, covered with asphalt shingles. Gable end contains three-part multi-light casement. Entrance within recessed vestibule, door is multi-light double-door topped by four-light transom. Bay window beside porch with six-over-six double-hung sashes topped by six-light transom. Other windows are twelve-over-twelve double-hung sashes. One-story wings to either side feature banks of five, 10-light casements topped six-light transoms. (C)
2. 343 Goodwyn Street. circa 1915-20, altered circa 1970-75. Two-story, brick veneered modified four-square with Craftsman influence. Hip roof

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4 Goodwyn Street Historic District

343 Goodwyn, cont'd.:

shed dormer and projecting box cornice with paired brackets, covered with asphalt shingles. Added hip-roofed hood supported by iron brackets over multi-panel replacement door. Beside door is central bay with multi-light fixed sash center and flanked by multi-light double-doors. Porch wing to side supported by brick piers and now glassed-in. Windows are nine-over-one and eight-over-eight double-hung sashes. (NC)

3. 355 Goodwyn Street. McLallen House, circa 1926-27. One and one-half story, frame, side-gambrel type with Dutch Colonial Revival influence. Gambrel roof with boxed cornice and gable dormers, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Entrance features a six-panel door topped by multi-light transom and flanked by multi-light sidelights. Porte-cochere to side supported by grouped Tuscan columns on raised brick base. One-story brick addition to south side circa 1970-75 covered with shed roof. Windows are six-over-six and nine-over-nine double-hung sashes, grouped in triplets. (C)

Guest House, circa 1930. One and one-half story, frame, gambrel roof, weatherboard siding. (C)

4. 360 Goodwyn Street. circa 1930-35. Two-story, stuccoed residence with Colonial Revival influence, modified by additions. Hip roof with projecting eaves, covered with slate roofing. One story, one-bay-deep room projection encircles main house block, covered with hip roof. Porch features open pediment centered over door with cornice returns and wrought iron circular vent, supported by wrought iron posts. Entrance features a six-panel door flanked by one-half length four-light sidelights. Windows are one-over-one six-over-six double-hung sashes. Storage room & carport addition to north side circa 1960-65, c with hip roof, three open bays and one-room sto enclosure. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5 Goodwyn Street Historic District

5. 369 Goodwyn Street. S. C. Major House, circa 1924-25. Two-story, brick veneered residence with Colonial Revival influence. Hip roof with projecting eaves and Palladian-like hood dormer, covered with slate roofing. Entrance features full entablature supported by Doric pilasters, with a three panel door flanked by one-half length sidelights containing leaded tracery. Recessed corner porches to north on both levels supported by brick piers. Windows are six-over-one and nine-over-one double-hung sashes. (C)

Storage building, circa 1950-55. One-story, frame, shed roof with four open bays. (NC)

6. 385 Goodwyn Street. W. D. Mallory House, circa 1911-12. Two-story, brick veneered residence with Colonial Revival influence. Gable roof with boxed cornice and frieze, covered with tile roofing. One-story open pedimented portico with modillioned cornice and full entablature, supported by paired and grouped Tuscan columns. Door set within semi-circular arched surround, and contains a six-panel door topped by a semicircular arched transom with leaded tracery. One-story symmetrical wings to each side. Windows are six-over-six double-hung sashes. (C)

Garage/servant's quarters, circa 1925-30. One-story, hip roof with frame and stucco siding, three automobile bays. (C)

7. 390 Goodwyn Street. A. K. Burrow House, circa 1926-27. Two and one-half story, stone and stucco veneered residence with Tudor Revival influence. Complex hip and gable roofs with boxed cornice and gable dormers, covered with slate roofing. Some gable ends and wall surfaces stuccoed and half-timbered. Entrance below oriel window, features segmental arched surround with curved receding sides, containing Tudor-arched multi-paneled door. Windows of second floor are six-over-one double-hung sashes in pairs. Windows of the first floor are three-part diaper-pattern casements below label mold. (C)

Servant's quarters, circa 1926-27. One-story hip roof, stucco siding. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6 Goodwyn Street Historic District

-
8. 395 Goodwyn Street. W. D. Cannon House, circa 1924-25. Two and one-half story, brick veneered residence with Colonial Revival and eclectic influences. Gable roofs with boxed cornice, modillioned frieze and gable dormers, covered with slate roofing. Entrance located in center of three sets of multi-light double-doors, topped by arched panels with laurel decoration. One-story symmetrical porches to each side covered with flat roof with terra cotta frieze. Windows are nine-over-one double-hung sashes, grouped in triplets. (C)
9. 410 Goodwyn Street. S. M. Nickey House, circa 1924-25. Two-story, stuccoed residence with English Georgian Revival influence. Gable roofs with boxed cornice, covered with slate roofing. Projecting two-level portico covered with gable roof with bulls eye window in gable end. Second level open as porch supported by wrought iron replacement posts; first level enclosed, with Doric pilasters. Entrance set within paneled surround and features a six-panel door topped by a four-light transom. Windows are six-over-six and nine-over-nine double-hung sashes and triplets of six-light casements. Carport addition to side covered with flat roof and three parking bays, with shed-roofed storage area covered with brick veneer. (C)
10. 415 Goodwyn Street. K. G. Duffield House, circa 1911-12, altered circa 1945-50. Two-story, added brick veneered residence with Colonial Revival influence. Gable roof with boxed cornice, covered with asphalt roofing. Three-quarter length, two-level porch covered with projection of main roof supported by wrought iron replacement posts. Entrance contained in center of set of three multi-light double-doors. Windows are six-over-six double-hung sashes. (NC)
11. 425 Goodwyn Street. circa 1945-50. One-story, brick veneered ranch house variation with Colonial Revival influence. Gable roofs with boxed cornice and returns, covered with asphalt roofing. Entrance within paneled vestibule and features a single door. Windows are six-over-nine double-hung sashes. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7 Goodwyn Street Historic District

12. 440 Goodwyn Street. circa 1915-20. One and one-half story ashlar (curbing) veneered southern cottage with Colonial Revival influences. Hip roof with hip dormers and projecting plain eaves, covered with asphalt roofing. Stone veneer is rough-faced coursed ashlar with chip-face rustication. L-shaped porch covered with shed roof supported by paired and grouped ashlar piers raised on rough-faced ashlar bases, with a block spindle balustrade of ashlar. Closed pediment in porch roof above entrance. Entrance features a single-light multi-panel door. Windows are three-over-one and one-over-one double-hung sash lights. (C)

13. 441 Goodwyn Street. C. W. Floyd House, circa 1923-24. Two-story, dressed-faced coursed ashlar veneer residence with Italian Renaissance Revival influence. Complex hip roof with projecting eaves, covered with pantiles. Entrance within recessed vestibule behind triplet of semi-circular arches supported by Tuscan columns. Entrance featured at center of set of three semi-circular arched reveals, each containing a multi-light double-door topped by a single-light arched transom. Flanking vestibule are paired multi-light double-doors each topped by semi-circular arched reveals, combined within a semi-circular arched panel reveal. Windows are four-over-four double-hung sash lights. (C)

Guest House, circa 1925-30. One-story, flat-roof behind pantiled parapet, stuccoed wall surface. single-light door and one-over-one windows. (C)

14. 464 Goodwyn Street, S. L. Harlow House, circa 1920-25; altered circa 1955-60. One and one-half story added brick veneered saltbox variation with Colonial Revival influence. Gable roofs with gable ends enclosed with pent roof and boxed cornice with dentilled frieze, covered with asphalt roofing. Gable end contains a semi-circular vent. Portico with full pediment and full entablature supported by columns with Ioni capitals and Tuscan shafts grouped in pairs. Entrance features a three panel door topped by an art glass transom. Windows are six-over-six and nine-over double-hung sashes. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8 Goodwyn Street Historic District

15. 469 Goodwyn Street. W. E. Nickey House, 1929; Jones, Furbringer and Jones, architects. Two and one-half story, frame residence with Colonial Revival influence. Gable roofs with boxed cornice and frieze, covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. Two-story, Tuscan hexastyle portico covered with projection of main roof. Entrance features segmental hood above door containing shield and garland motif, supported by fluted Doric pilasters. Door is a multi-light double-door. Windows are eight-over-eight and twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash lights. (C)
16. 472 Goodwyn Street. Dudley-Willey House, circa 1923-25; George Mahan, Jr., architect. One and one-half story, frame residence with Colonial Revival influence. Complex gable roofs with boxed cornice and cornice returns, covered with asphalt shingles. Some gable ends contain decorative sunburst-pattern siding. Exterior wall surfaces covered with weatherboard siding. L-shaped porch covered with gable roof with dentilled frieze and laurel wreath decorations, supported by box piers with classical influenced detailing. Box bay with flared copper roof added to one side of porch, ca. 1965-70. Entrance features a six-panel replacement door topped by a four-light transom. Windows are eight-over-eight double-hung sashes, with paneled bulkheads below. (C)
17. 487 Goodwyn Street. Buntyn-Ramsay House, circa 1850-55. Two-story, load-bearing brick masonry residence with transitional Greek Revival and Italianate influences. Hip roofs with ornamental ventilator, boxed cornice and frieze, covered with standing seam metal roofing. Two-level front and side porticoes covered with hip roof and supported by Doric-like box piers with scroll sawn baluster-filler. Two-story, brick wing added to north facade ca. 1908-10. Entrance features a two-long over two-short paneled door topped with a three-light transom. Windows are four-over-four double-hung lights set within segmental-arched reveal. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9 Goodwyn Street Historic District

487 Goodwyn, cont'd:

Garage, circa 1925-30. One-story, flat roof with brick piers and board and batten siding filler. (C)

18. 505 Goodwyn Street. W. H. Willey House, circa 1920-23. One and one-half story, stuccoed residence with Colonial Revival influence. Complex gable roofs with gable dormers and boxed cornice, covered with asphalt roofing. Porch covered with flat roof behind paneled parapet, supported by paired Tuscan columns spanned with low segmental arch with keystone. Entrance features a single-light door. Windows are nine-over-nine double-hung sashes. (C)

Garage, circa 1930-35. One-story, gable roof, two-bay with stucco wall covering. (C)

19. 517 Goodwyn Street C. B. Stout House, circa 1921-23; George Mahan, Jr., architect. Two-story, stuccoed residence with Spanish Revival influence. Hip roofs with box cornice, covered with pantile roofing. Wall surfaces feature false vigas and medallions with festooned garland motif. Front facade features a portales-- an open roofed arcade with pantiled parapet and semi-circular arches supported by rope-turned columns with Corinthian capitals. Entrance features a multi-light double-door. Windows are nine-over-one and nine-over-nine semi-circular arched double-hung sashes. (C)

Guest House/pool house, circa 1921-23. One-story, flat roof, stuccoed wall surfaces, with four-part window with central door arrangement that form divided arch, windows are six-over-six double-hung sashes. (C)

20. 549 Goodwyn Street, circa 1920-25. Two-story, brick veneered residence with Colonial Revival influence. Hip roof with eyebrow dormers, concrete parapet and boxed cornice, covered with asphalt roofing. One-story portico with open pediment with full entablature, supported by paired Tuscan columns spanned by barrel vault. Porte-cochere to north covered with flat roof supported by Tuscan columns.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10 Goodwyn Street Historic District

549 Goodwyn, cont'd.:

raised on brick bases. Entrance features a six-panel door set within paneled recesses and flanked by one-over-one double-hung sashes. Windows are six-over-six double-hung sashes, some in pairs and triplets. (C)

Garage, circa 1930-35. One-story, gable roof, frame, two-bay with weatherboard siding. (C)

21. 565 Goodwyn Street. Clarence Saunders House, circa 1924-25. Two and one-half story, rough-troweled stucco veneer residence with Tudor Revival influence. Complex gable roofs with hip dormers and plain projecting eaves, covered with slate roofing. Wall surfaces feature terra cotta panels with medallion motifs. Entrance contained within recessed vestibule with Tudor arched surround, and features a single-light door flanked by secondary multi-light double door entrances. Windows are six-over-one double hung sashes, in singles or groups of two, three and four. (C)

Garage, circa 1924-25. One-story, hip roof, board and batten siding and Tudor arched, four-light windows in groups of three. (C)

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 N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

Ca. 1850-55; ca. 1908-1935

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Charles O. Pfeil; Jones, Furbringer &

Jones; George Mahan 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

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:
 State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 40 acres

UTM References

A 116 | 229890 | 3890570
Zone Easting Northing
C 116 | 230140 | 3889740

B 116 | 230200 | 3890540
Zone Easting Northing
D 116 | 229830 | 3889740

SE Memphis Quadrangle

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries for the nomination include only those properties facing Goodwyn Street between Central Avenue and Southern Avenue, as delineated on the enclosed Shelby county tax map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Goodwyn Street Historic District includes only those properties historically related to the development of the district, which retain its sense of significance and association. Adjoining resources, like the Memphis Country Club, are associated with the district but have lost significance by alteration. Others, like the Buntyn neighborhood, developed

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Linn Hopkins
organization Preservation Consultant date November 4, 1989
street & number 974 Philadelphia Street telephone (901) 278-5186
city or town Memphis state TN zip code 38104

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 Goodwyn Street Historic District

The Goodwyn Street Historic District is significant under criteria C as an outstanding assemblage of nineteenth and twentieth century upper-class residential architecture, many of which were designed by the leading Memphis architects of their day. Though small in size and number, the district contains a diverse architectural character. A number of architectural influences are represented, including Greek Revival, Colonial Revival, Spanish Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival and others. The district is also significant under criteria A for its association with a large number of locally prominent businessmen, civic leaders and professionals who have resided here through time. Its association of location with the Memphis Country Club has made it historically a preferred neighborhood for elite members of the Memphis community. As such, the district has achieved significance in contributing to broad patterns in the area of commerce for the city of Memphis and the surrounding Mid-South region.

The district represents the development of a loosely organized enclave of socially prominent and successful families. Given its indirect association with the Memphis Country Club lying to the east, the district represents the larger national trend for the development of exclusive residential areas adjacent to private country clubs beginning in the late nineteenth century. In this context, the district also represents the fragmentation and suburbanization of Memphis' elite housing districts that occurred following the annexations of 1899 and 1909. Unlike other elite residential areas developed in this period such as the Belvedere subdivision (Central Gardens, NR 9/9/82), Hein Park (NR 11/16/88), and Morningside Heights, the Goodwyn Street district lay well outside the city limits of Memphis in largely rural surroundings. In spite of its isolated location, families living in the area were able to remain active in social and cultural affairs with the aid of the automobile, instead of being tied to rail and trolley schedules. The Goodwyn Street area and its surrounds was not annexed until circa 1936. In essence, the district anticipated the more general trend toward rural suburbanization enjoyed by both and middle classes in the years following World War I and continuing today.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3 Goodwyn Street Historic District

Though the majority of structures within the district represent the social, cultural, economic and architectural trends of the early twentieth century, the origins of the district are traced directly to the plantation of Geraldus O. Buntyn (1791-1865), veteran of the War of 1812 and important figure in the development of Memphis and Shelby County as a whole.

According to tradition, Buntyn was awarded a quarter-section land grant in Shelby County for his service to the nation in the War of 1812. The one-hundred and sixty acre grant was bordered on the north by Central Avenue and on the south by Southern Avenue-- both roads related to and extended from the Solomon Rozelle plantation tract a mile to the west. The eastern boundary was old Raleigh and Hernando Stage Road, now known as Highland Avenue. Luckily for Buntyn, the survey of the LaGrange and Memphis Railroad led the trackage by his plantation parallel to Southern Avenue, though the venture failed in 1842. Replaced by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad beginning in 1846, the plantation became a notable and profitable enterprise when regular trains began running in 1851, often stopping at the southern foot of Goodwyn Street at Buntyn's Station. By the time of his death in July of 1865, Buntyn was a large land holder and a respected figure for success in agriculture and for achievements in community service, beyond just that of his war record.

The Buntyn-Ramsay House at 487 Goodwyn is a fine surviving example of an antebellum plantation house, built in circa 1850-55 for Geraldus O. Buntyn as his rural home. Following his death in 1865 and that of his wife's in 1866, and according to the direction of his will, the Buntyn plantation was subdivided by the estate's executors, Geraldus O. Buntyn, Jr., R. D. Goodwyn and A. B. Haynes. A plat of the subdivision was recorded on January 6, 1867, which reduced the plantation to 81 lots of varying sizes. Goodwyn Street was established as a part of the subdivision plan, named for R. D. Goodwyn, the husband of Buntyn's daughter, Sally. The Goodwyn farm was acquired the old Buntyn homestead from the executor located on lots 35 and 36 of the subdivision..

The family of Robert D. Goodwyn occupied the Bu

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4 Goodwyn Street Historic District

homestead until the death of Goodwyn in 1896. The property passed through the family estate until resting with Harriet R. Goodwyn, wife of William A. Goodwyn (1824-1898). The estate of William A. Goodwyn included the establishment of the Goodwyn Institute of Memphis in 1907, a private library and public speaker series that continues, in part, to this day. The disposition of the family property, including the old Buntyn House, was not settled in probate court until 1905. The heirs of the Goodwyn estate disposed of the lots left in the family's estate over a number of years, most between 1905 and circa 1915. The first of the sales included the Buntyn House and lot to Henry Ashton Ramsay (1862-1944) in 1908.

Ramsay was a noted cotton factor on Front Street in Memphis, in the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the Stewart-Gwynn Cotton Co. He later rose to the position of President of the concern, a position he retained until his retirement in circa 1939. The Ramsay family added the two-story wing to the north side of the Buntyn House in circa 1908-10, but were careful to preserve all other interior details substantially intact.

Development of other portions of the district followed soon after the trend set by arrival of the Ramsays. Many of the early residents of the area were also related to the cotton trade, including W. D. Mallory (385 Goodwyn Street, circa 1910-11) of the Planters Cotton Co. and A. Renwick Beck. Along with those in the cotton trade were others like Kenneth G. Duffield (415 Goodwyn, circa 1910-11), a building contractor and later insurance broker for Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance.

Another notable early resident was Charles O. Pfeil (1871-1927; 333 Goodwyn Street, circa 1911), noted architect of the early twentieth century, who, in partnership with G. M. Shaw and later with George Awsumb, designed such Memphis landmarks as the Van Fleet-Mansfield Drug Company Building, the Businessman Club, the William R. Moore Building (NR 8/26/82), Central Police Station, Ellis Auditorium, and many others. Other residential designs by Pfeil include the John R. Pepper House (Poplar), the Walter Lane Smith House (1520 Central), the Dr. E. C. Ellis House (1267 Peabody). Plans for Goodwyn Street home still exist in the hands of it

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5 Goodwyn Street Historic District

current owner, Mrs. Edwin L. Bruce. Mr. Bruce purchased the home from the Pfeil's widow in 1928. The plans show that Pfeil began planning the house on 1908 and revised the design numerous times before its construction in 1911. The unusual Craftsman-variation residence remains today as an important reflection of Pfeil's notable career, and indicates the possibility of other homes designed by Pfeil along Goodwyn Street.

One other Pfeil-designed residence in the district may be the A. K. Burrows House (390 Goodwyn, circa 1926-27), which has been attributed to Pfeil and his partner, George Awsumb. The home is an exuberant and clever example of the Tudor Revival style which is often noted as the city's finest example of this design period. At the time of its construction, Pfeil and Awsumb were at work on the design of Idlewild Presbyterian Church (1750 Union Avenue, completed 1930), considered at the time of its construction to be the finest Gothic Revival church built in the South. The Burrows residence possesses many similarities of design characteristics, materials and details to that of Idlewild Church, perhaps indicating a common architect.

The occurrence of a collapse in cotton prices in 1921 spelled doom for the fortunes of many Goodwyn Street residents. The closing of many Front Street brokerages during the agricultural depression was reflected in the ownership pattern of the district. A number of the district's homes turned over to new owners between 1921 and 1925, many of them to successful members of the city's burgeoning hardwood lumber trade. By circa 1929, at least six residences on Goodwyn were owned by lumber barons, including Edwin L. Bruce (333 Goodwyn) of the Bruce Hardwood Floor Co., Samuel C. Major (369 Goodwyn) of the S. C. Major Lumber Co., E. L. McLallen (355 Goodwyn) of the Green River Lumber Co., Samuel L. Harlow (464 Goodwyn) of the Dudley Lumber Co., and brothers W. E. Nickey (469 Goodwyn) and Samuel M. Nickey (410 Goodwyn) of the Nickey Brothers Lumber Company. Of these men, Bruce and S. M. Nickey made the most lasting contributions-- Bruce, development of the Bruce Hardwood Floor Company as significant national concern; and Samuel Nickey, who pioneered the popularity of red gum as an architect cabinet wood and developed a method for its management growth.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6 Goodwyn Street Historic District

Other major figures in the business environment who lived on Goodwyn Street during the latter stages of its historic period include C. M. Norfleet (517 Goodwyn, built circa 1921-23) of the McIntyre-Norfleet Wholesale Grocery Co.; Charles N. Burch (1868-1938), Solicitor General for the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad and General Counsel for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad; William A. Webster, Sr. of the Webster Pharmaceutical Co.; and, Charles B. Stout (1894-1965), President of the Dixie-Portland Flour Company. Of note as well is the house at 565 Goodwyn, built in 1924-25 for Clarence Saunders, the famed "inventor" of the first self-service grocery store and chain, Piggly Wiggly. Saunders built this house following the collapse of his store empire by a stock swindle in 1923. Saunders lived here until the completion of a new residence on Quince Road (now Lichterman Nature Center, NR11/13/1989) in 1927.

Comparison of the district with other residential areas in the immediate vicinity underscores aspects of its individual character. The adjacent Buntyn neighborhood to the west developed in quite a different character, being composed of smaller, middle-class and working class dwellings on small lots built from ca. 1915-1930. The district is separated from this neighborhood by infill housing developed largely since ca. 1960-65. Across Central Avenue from the district lies Chickasaw Gardens, an upper-class subdivision developed within the previous golf course of Clarence Saunder's Pink Palace grounds, beginning in ca. 1924. The neighborhood is characterized by a curvilinear street pattern with irregular lots shapes and sizes that set it apart from the characteristics of Goodwyn Street. Though a few residences were constructed here in the 1920s and 1930s, the majority of homes were constructed following World War Two. The area is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register at this time.

Finally, a number of residences built in the first three decades of the twentieth century exist along Central Avenue both east and west of the district. Many share similar architectural and estate-like characteristics with the resources of Goodwyn Street. While many may possess individual significance or significance as a group, their historical development and associations are separate from

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7 Goodwyn Street Historic District

those of the Goodwyn Street district and require a separate listing.

In addition to Goodwyn Street, Memphis contains a number of other residential areas that contain late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century resources. Central Gardens (NR 9/9/1982) is a district of some 1540 resources with a wide variety of late-nineteenth and early twentieth century resources, most of which are in single family use. However, it also contains multi-family, commercial and religious institutional uses that contrast with the exclusivity of the Goodwyn Street district as a residential area. While small portions of the district rival the estate-like qualities of Goodwyn Street, lot sizes by-in-large are smaller and setbacks narrower in these areas than Goodwyn Street. Goodwyn Street also possesses a narrower architectural context than the widely divergent styles and forms represented in Central Gardens.

Another district nearby is the South Parkway/Heiskell Farm Historic District (NR 2/11/1983), a three-block area located along South Parkway East and East Parkway South. Like Goodwyn Street, it contains a number of good examples of upper-class early-twentieth century Colonial Revival and Italian Renaissance Revival residences. Buildings are of two stories in height and are faced with brick or ashlar. Common characteristics of the district include uniform lot setbacks, mature landscaping both on the individual properties and along the median of the Parkways, along with numerous porticoes, porte-cocheres and sun rooms. Though similar in some ways to Goodwyn Street in terms of materials and scale, Goodwyn Street is more architecturally diverse with larger lots and deeper setbacks.

Annesdale Park (NR 12/22/1978), Annesdale-Snowden (NR 10/25/1979), Cooper-Young (NR 6/22/1989) and Evergreen (NR 1/11/1985) share similar affinity with Goodwyn Street in terms of construction periods, primarily dating from circa 1900 to 1930. However, each was developed as a single, organized subdivision or group of subdivisions laid out on grid patterns. Each possesses highly dense urban characteristics, including sidewalks, narrow front and rear-yard setbacks, street lights and concrete curbs, all of which differ with the physical appearance of Goodwyn Street.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 8 Goodwyn Street Historic District

Finally, Hein Park (NR 11/16/1988) is a residential area developed between 1924 and 1941 that also contains a good representative collection of early twentieth century residential styles, including the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival and English Cottage styles. The district was developed as an individual subdivision and features a curvilinear drive pattern and a park-like setting, without sidewalks or curbs. Though some of its architectural and physical characteristics are similar to those of Goodwyn Street, Hein Park is more architecturally diverse in its English Cottage and Tudor Revival resources. Its "picturesque" pattern of curvilinear drives and its origin as a planned subdivision differ with the conditions of Goodwyn Street.

The Goodwyn Street district remains as an important residential center for members of Memphis' leading businessmen and professionals. The architectural and estate-like characters of the area also remains intact, though pressures to subdivide the larger lots for infill construction are growing. The importance of setting as an intrinsic character of the neighborhood cannot be understated as a concern for the district's future preservation, which should be maintained in concert with the preservation of its significant collection of residential architecture.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2 Goodwyn Street Historic District

9. Bibliographic References

Bruce, Mrs. Edwin L., Interview, September 13,
1989.

Buntyn, Geraldus O. and Ann Eliza Buntyn, Will Book
#4, Office of the Clerk of the Probate Court,
Shelby County Courthouse, Memphis, TN, pp. 177 and
pp. 361.

Knight, Mary, processor, "The George Mahan, Jr.
Collection", unpublished MS in the collections of
the Shelby County Archives, Memphis and Shelby
County Public Library and Information Center,
Memphis, TN.

Memphis City Directories, 1900-1940.

Mooney, C. P. J., The Mid-South and Its Builders
(Memphis: Mid-South Biographical and Historical
Association, 1920), pp. 116.

Penn-Renshaw Co., comp., The Social Register of
Memphis, 1918 and 1925 editions (Memphis: Memphis
Linotype Co., 1918, 1925).

Plat of the Buntyn Subdivision, Plat Book 1, pp. 11,
Office of the Register, Shelby County Courthouse,
Memphis, TN. Registered January 6, 1869.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 2 Goodwyn Street Historic District

Boundary Justification, cont'd.:

seperately from this district and may possess significance in their own right. The boundaries of the Goodwyn Street Historic District thus represent the most intact, contiguous portion of the area that developed during the historic period and areas of significance presented.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs
Section number _____ Page 1 _____ Goodwyn Street Historic District

Goodwyn Street Historic District
Goodwyn Street, between Central and
Southern Avenue
Memphis, Shelby County, TN
Photographed by: John Linn Hopkins
Date: August, 1989
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission

343 Goodwyn Street, facing generally west
1 of 13

369 Goodwyn Street, facing northwest
2 of 13

385 Goodwyn Street, facing generally west
3 of 13

390 Goodwyn Street, facing southeast
4 of 13

395 Goodwyn Street, facing generally west
5 of 13

410 Goodwyn Street, facing east
6 of 13

441 Goodwyn Street, facing generally west
7 of 13

469 Goodwyn Street, facing generally west
8 of 13

505 Goodwyn Street, facing generally west
9 of 13

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Section number _____ Page 2

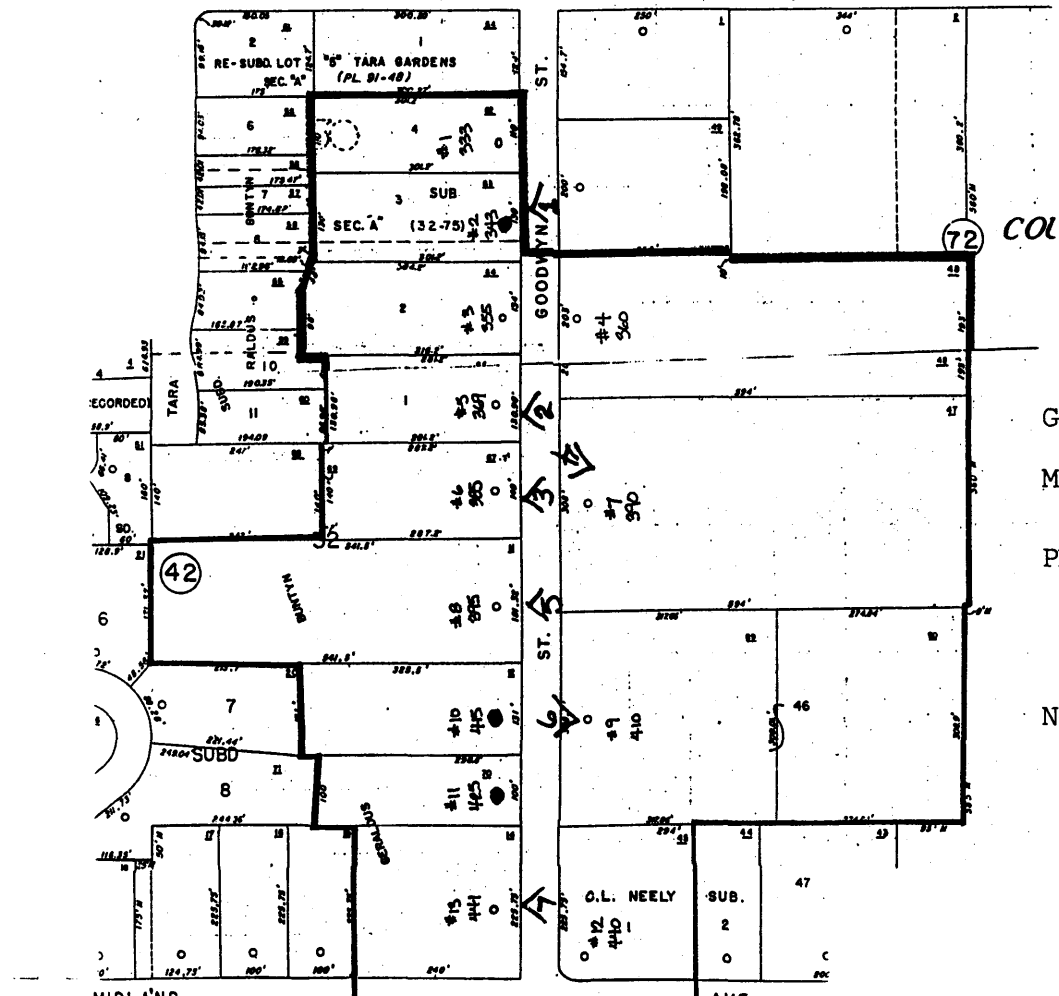
Goodwyn Street Historic District

487 Goodwyn Street, facing generally west
10 of 13

517 Goodwyn Street, facing generally west
11 of 13

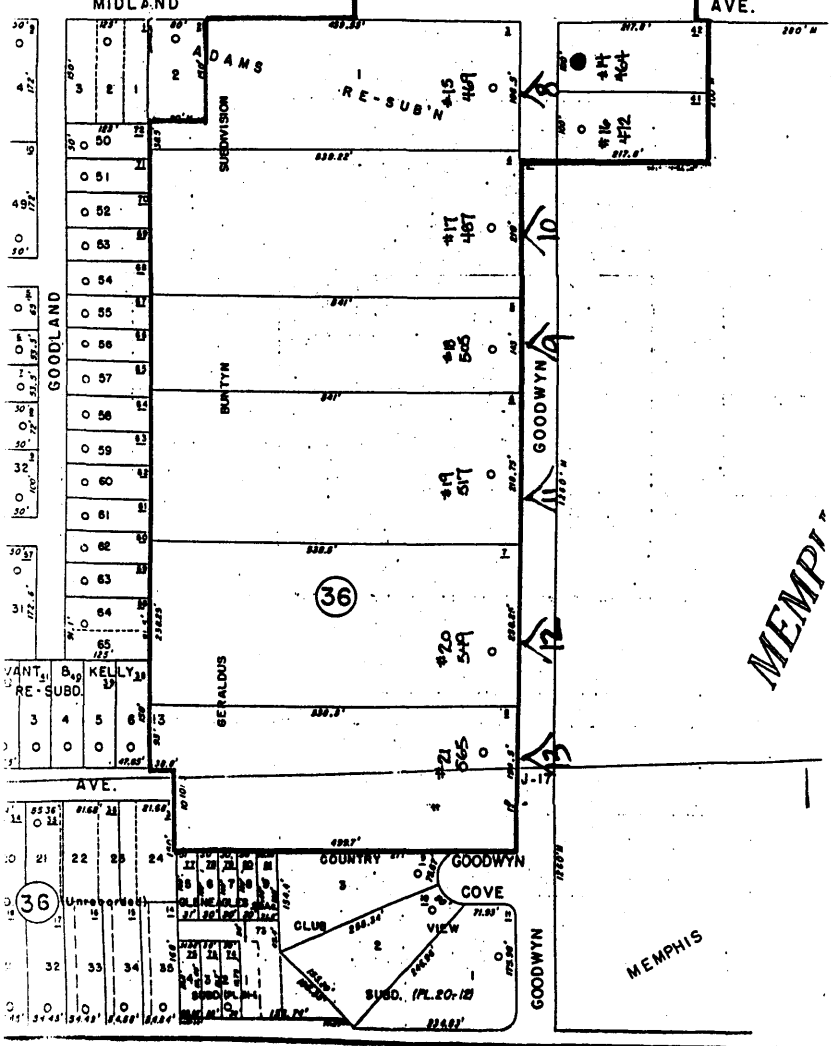
549 Goodwyn Street, facing generally west
12 of 13

565 Godwyn Street, facing generally west
13 of 13



GOODWYN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee
 PHOTO KEY MAP

North:



MEMPHIS

MEMPHIS