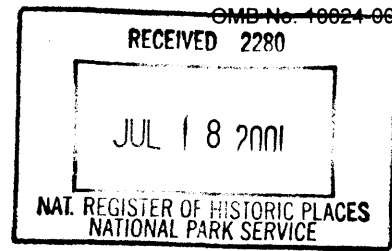


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

955



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Washington Avenue and Florida Avenue Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number located along Washington and Florida Aves. between 3rd and 5th sts. not for publication N/A
city or town Union City vicinity N/A
state Tennessee code TN county Obion code 131 zip code _____

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. Hays 7/16/01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper
**Entered in the
National Register**

Date of Action
9/1/01

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	
76	7	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
76	7	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Historic & Architectural Resources of Union City, TN

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single residence

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

RELIGION: religious structure

LANDSCAPE: plaza

DOMESTIC: single residence

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

RELIGION: religious structure

LANDSCAPE: plaza

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival,

OTHER: Folk Victorian,

OTHER: Minimal Traditional

foundation CONCRETE, BRICK

walls WOOD, VINYL, BRICK

roof ASPHALT,

other WOOD, METAL, BRICK, CONCRETE

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations N/A

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

circa 1900 - circa 1940

Significant Dates

circa 1900 - circa 1940

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

MTSU Center for Historic Preservation

Washington Avenue and Florida Avenue Historic District
Name of Property

Obion County, TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 30 acres Union City, TN 427 NE

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>315180</u>	<u>4032980</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>315440</u>	<u>4032340</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>315500</u>	<u>4032940</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>315100</u>	<u>4032400</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.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carroll Van West
organization MTSU Center for Historic Preservation date May 1988
street & number MTSU Box 80 telephone _____
city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code _____

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name MORE THAN FIFTY PROPERTY OWNERS
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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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Washington Avenue - Florida Avenue Historic District
Obion County, TN

7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Washington Avenue and Florida Avenue Historic District is located in Union City (pop. 10, 436 - the county seat of Obion County), which is located in the northwest corner of Tennessee. Obion County was established on October 24, 1823. Union City is located in the north-central part of the county, about five miles south of the Kentucky border. Reelfoot Lake serves as the western boundary of the county, separating Obion County from Lake County. Weakley County lies to the east, and Dyer and Gibson counties lie to the south. The Obion River flows through the county, and Reelfoot Lake is a major waterway. Originally, Obion County included all of present-day Lake County until they were separated in 1870.

Union City grew because of the railroads that were first established in the county in the mid-nineteenth century. General George W. Gibbs, a Nashville lawyer and surveyor, was a pioneer in locating and establishing Union City. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad was chartered from north to south in 1848, and ran across Gibbs' land. In 1851, the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad was chartered to run from Nashville to a place in west Tennessee. "Gen. Gibbs chartered a line to run from Hickman, Kentucky to connect with this and intersect the M & O on his land, and in 1854 he laid out the city of Union City at the juncture of these two lines."¹ Originally, Gibbs wanted to call the town "Junction City" because of the intersecting railroad lines, however, another Tennessee town already had this name, so he called the town Union City.

Originally, the county seat of Obion County was located in Troy, but residents of the county voted to change the location to Union City in 1890. The first courthouse was built on the present site of the Obion County courthouse, and it was used until 1938, when it was torn down and construction on the present Obion County courthouse began. The current Obion County courthouse was completed in 1940 with money from the Public Works Administration (PWA), part of the New Deal program.

The courthouse is the focal point of the Washington and Florida Avenue Historic District, as the streets emanate from the west, south and north sides of the Courthouse Square. A residential area, and school make up the historic district surrounding the courthouse. The present courthouse was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in March 30, 1995. The houses in the district are located on Washington and Florida Avenues, South Third Street, South Fifth Street, and South Fourth Street.

The historic district is anchored by a late 1910s school and residential buildings constructed from circa 1900 - 1940, with the majority of these having been built in the 1920s. Most of the houses are frame one-story and one-and-a-half-story cottages, and bungalows composed of brick or

¹ Forrester, p. 4.

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Washington Avenue - Florida Avenue Historic District
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frame. The district consists of houses spread over six different streets, with Washington and Florida Avenues serving as the heart of the district. The majority of the houses in the district have maintained their historic integrity and have not been altered over the years, with the exception of the addition of vinyl and aluminum siding to some of the dwellings. The more modern houses of Union City are located outside of the downtown area, as the suburbs moved closer to where new businesses located. Therefore, the majority of the houses in the district are early to mid-twentieth century dwellings, with only five non-contributing houses.

Many of the houses in the Washington and Florida Avenue district are of the same architectural style, as urban planners would have been striving for a uniform appearance for the neighborhood. Most of the houses were built in the 1920s, and are constructed in the styles popular at that time. Hence, the neighborhood contains a very large number of bungalows (#s 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 19, 23), Craftsman style houses, (#s 51, 6, 61). A circa 1920 Prairie style house (# 39) is representative of that popular style during this period. Besides the houses built in the 1920s, a large number of Folk Victorian houses dating from the turn of the century are also found in the district. Examples of Folk Victorian houses include #s 12, 18, and 20. A Tudor Revival style house is illustrated by # 7. Houses dating from the 1940s include Colonial Revival houses and Minimal Traditional cottages. Colonial Revival houses include #s 4 and 21, and Minimal Traditional styles include #s 3, 11, and 24. Other styles found in the district include a few gable-front and wing houses, bungalows with Craftsman details, and a Second Empire house. The majority of the houses are constructed of frame or brick, with some having stucco and others having siding (vinyl, aluminum, asbestos) of some sort. Most of the houses rest on brick or concrete foundations, and almost all of them have asphalt shingle roofs. Many of the houses also have contributing outbuildings; most of these are garages.

The dates of the houses show the development pattern of the neighborhood. The earliest houses in the district date from the turn of the century, when this part of town was first developed. The first courthouse was constructed in 1890, and many of the people who lived in the neighborhood may have been government employees wanting to live near their place of work. This neighborhood is representative of the emerging middle class, as most of the houses along East Main Street were representative of the upper class. As businesses moved into town, more houses were constructed, and planners realized the need for a middle-class neighborhood for the growing population between 1900 and the 1920s.

The Washington and Florida Avenue Historic District is laid out on a boulevard plan. In the middle of both of these streets is a grassy, tree-lined strip, running the entire length of the streets, and modeled after the popular City Beautiful movement which took place in the 1920s. The City Beautiful movement was an example of the increasing influence of urban planners, who wished to create a model community. Industrialists and urban planners began to recognize the value of planned neighborhoods, with every house having one of several designs and resting on the same-

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Washington Avenue - Florida Avenue Historic District
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sized plot of land. The planned neighborhood provided an attractive setting for workers and their families to live, and was seen as having a good influence on workers and their families. Although this plan was originally developed for larger towns, the idea spilled over into smaller towns where the plan was implemented in middle-class and working class neighborhoods. The Union City Washington and Florida Avenue Historic District is an example of this small-town beautification movement.

The majority of the houses in the district date to the 1920s, which was a period of capital improvement along the Mobile & Ohio rail line. At the same time that the railroad was being updated, economic growth and expansion were taking place in Union City. Larger industries moved to town with the improved rail service, including the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis, Missouri, and the Salant and Salant textile plant. The growth of industry in Union City meant an influx of workers from the surrounding counties and towns, creating the need for more housing. The Washington and Florida Avenue neighborhood sprang up as middle-class and working-class families desired to locate in downtown Union City near the factories and plants where they worked. The neighborhood around the courthouse was home to many of the people who worked in Union City's industries and the neighborhood began and then expanded because of the need for workers' housing convenient to downtown Union City.

Of the thirty-nine primary buildings in the district, thirty-eight are contributing, and one is non-contributing. Contributing resources (C) have similar design features and maintain the scale and use of the district. Non-contributing resources (NC) have lost their integrity through significant alteration.

Carroll Van West and Megan Dobbs of the Middle Tennessee State University Center completed previous survey and fieldwork for Historic Preservation. Kate Carothers and Judi McIntyre of the Middle Tennessee State University Center completed further research, field survey work, and preparation of the nomination for Historic Preservation.

Inventory

Florida Avenue

1. 212 Bill Burnett Circle c. 1900. Folk Victorian. The 1 ½-story gable-ell brick dwelling is capped with a steeply pitched gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and rests on a brick foundation. Located on the corner lot, the west and north elevations feature a full width flat roof awning that is supported by Classical columns. The main façade reveals three door openings with a circular window opening located in the half story of the front facing gable. (NC due to abusive alterations)

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Washington Avenue - Florida Avenue Historic District
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2. 204 Florida Avenue. c. 1920. American Four Square. The 2-story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with a low pitch hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a brick foundation. The house contains a centrally located door, complete with flanking sidelights and transom. Two 1:1 windows are located north of the door, while a single 1:1 window is located to the south. The second floor of the asymmetrical three-bay facade contains three 1:1 windows. A shed roof extends over a one-story full-length porch with a pediment entry. Six Tuscan columns support the porch. (C)
 3. 311 Florida Avenue. c. 1940. Minimal Traditional cottage. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with brick, capped with a gable front roof covered with asphalt shingles that extends over a small wing with a pair of casement windows in an arched brick frame. The gable front facade contains center door beneath a gable-roofed, arched brick entrance that is flanked with 8:8 windows. The house includes a short interior brick chimney, a wooden attic vent in the front gable field, and rests on a brick foundation. (C)
 4. 314 Florida Avenue. Westover School c. 1917. Colonial Revival. The 1-story brick building is capped with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and rests on a concrete foundation. The nine-bay facade has two bands of three 6:6 windows with lug sills flanking a protruding hip gabled entrance with an arched door surround complete with a multi-light transom, multi-paneled six-light wood doors and topped with a brick keystone. 4:4 windows with lug sills flank the arched entrance. A c. 1940 brick Art Deco wing extends from the west side and has a three-bay facade, which reveals a pair of metal casement windows that flank a concrete Art Deco door surround. A large casement window is situated on the far west side of the wing. The wing sets on a brick foundation, has a flat asphalt shingle roof and a thin concrete belt course running beneath the windows and immediately above them. (C)
 5. 315 Florida Avenue. c. 1950. Minimal Traditional. The 1-story brick building is covered with synthetic siding, capped with a low pitch gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a concrete foundation. The facade has a doorway on the west side and a large fifteen-pane picture window comprising the majority of the elevation. Three decorative iron posts, two of which rest on low relief brick walls, support a flat porch roof, covering a nine-light wood door entryway. A c. 1980 garage is attached to the rear of the building. (NC, due to alterations)
 6. 403 Florida Avenue. c. 1925. Craftsman. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with multiple clipped-gable roofs with exposed rafters and covered with asphalt shingles. The front-hipped gable contains two vertical 4:4 windows. A protruding gable roof with corner brackets and a single-pane fixed window covers a half-width porch with a solid stucco railing and two heavy square concrete piers beneath an arched stucco porch arch. The first story facade is as follows: a band of three vertical 4:1 windows, a

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center door, and a band of two vertical 4:1 windows flanking one vertical 6:1 window. (C)

7. 404 Florida Avenue. c. 1935. Tudor Revival. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with brick, capped with a side-gable butterfly roof covered with asphalt shingles and rests on a brick foundation. A full width porch capped with a flat roof supported by brick columns is adorned with a centrally located pedimented entry over an arched brick entrance. A pair of vertical 6:1 windows flank a centrally located door. An off-center interior chimney and a gable end interior chimney is accompanied by a projecting pedimented attic vent located on the ridge of the roof. (C)

Garage. c. 1935. Frame structure covered with stucco and capped with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. (C)

8. 407 Florida Avenue. c. 1925. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with stucco, capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a concrete foundation. Exposed rafter tails, knee braces, and an exterior end chimney, adorn the house. A projecting gable roof ornamented with decorative half-timbering, covers a partial width porch with a solid concrete railing and two heavy concrete piers topped with pairs of slender square posts. A pair of vertical four-light sash is located in the front gable field. A "V" like cartouche decorates the front of each pier. The front facade contains a band of 3:1 windows, a center wood door with panels and multi-lights, and a three-part Craftsman window with 3:1 sidelights flanking a larger 6:1 center window. (C)

Open shed carport. c. 1960. (NC)

9. 408 Florida Avenue. c. 1925. Bungalow. 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with a steeply pitched side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a brick foundation. A gabled dormer has a band of four 1:1 windows. The front facade has a center door flanked by three-part 1:1 windows. An recessed corner porch has solid brick railings and one tapered porch support. (C)

Garage. c. 1925. Frame structure capped with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. (C)

10. 411 Florida Avenue. c. 1925. Bungalow. The 1-story brick dwelling is capped with a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a brick foundation. A hipped front-facing attic vent rests behind a gabled entry porch supported by two pairs of wood columns that rest on short square brick piers. The entry porch rests on a brick platform that runs along

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the front of the house. Pairs of vertical 6:6 windows flank a central wood door that is adorned with panels and capped with covered transom. The house is adorned with a brick gable end chimney. (C)

11. 416 Florida Avenue. c. 1925. Minimal Traditional. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a concrete foundation. The three bay façade features a central door flanked by a pair of 1:1 windows. The half-story in the gable field is pierced with a central 1:1 window flanked by two narrow single pane sidelights. All the windows have been replaced with metal sash. A corner iron post supports a recessed porch. (NC due to abusive alterations)
12. 424 Florida Avenue. c. 1900. Folk Victorian. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard siding, capped with a side gable roof accompanied by a pair of cross gables covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a brick foundation. The fenestration reveals a central door, complete with sidelights and transom, which is flanked by 1:1 windows. A full width porch is capped with a flat roof supported by three pairs of square wood posts. Highlighting the building are diamond pattern shingles that ornament the cross gables. (C)
13. 434 Florida Avenue. c. 1950. Tudor Revival. The 1 ½ -story frame dwelling is covered with brick, capped with a side gable roof with multiple front gables covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a concrete foundation. The first floor reveals a four bay façade containing two pairs of 6:6 windows followed by a projecting gable porch entry with a cast stone surround and a 9-light wood door, and a pair of 6:6 windows. The half story reveals two pedimented dormers with 6:6 windows and a 6:6 window in the front gable. The dormers and front gables are clad with aluminum siding. The building includes a flat roof porte cochere supported by decorative iron posts and two interior brick chimneys. (C)
14. 436 Florida Avenue. c. 1960. Ranch. The 1 story frame dwelling covered with brick, capped with a low pitched hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a concrete block foundation. The fenestration of the façade reveals a band of four 1:1 windows followed by a door opening. West of the door is a 1:1 window flanked by a pair of 1:1 windows. (NC outside period of significance)

South Fifth Street

15. 410 South Fifth Street. c. 1930. Bungalow influenced. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with stucco, capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, contains a square plan, two 25-light windows flank a central door, an exterior brick chimney, half-timbering, knee braces, exposed rafters, projecting pedimented porch entry supported by two decorative iron posts, and rests on a brick foundation. (C)

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Washington Avenue - Florida Avenue Historic District
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16. 414 South Fifth Street. c. 1930. Bungalow. The 1 ½- story frame dwelling is covered with stucco, capped with a cross gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and contains vertical 4:1 windows that flank two entrances. Two interior brick chimney, half-timbering, a projecting pedimented porch entry supported by tapered wood columns that rest on brick piers also adorn the house, which rests on a brick foundation. (C)
17. 416 South Fifth Street. c. 1940. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, contains 6:6 windows, an interior brick chimney, and rests on a brick foundation. The house contains a projecting asphalt shingle gable roof supported by two decorative metal posts on brick piers that covers a concrete porch. A metal triangular attic vent is located in the front gable field. (C)
18. 602 South Fifth Street. c. 1925. Folk Victorian Cottage. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard, capped with a pyramidal roof with projecting cross gables covered with pressed metal shingles, vertical 6:1 windows, interior brick chimney, and rests on brick foundation. A hipped roof dormer contains a pair of 6:6 windows. The main roof extends over a full-length concrete porch with six decorative iron posts. The first story facade reveals a center door flanked by mutli-pane sidelights and capped with a transom. A front-facing side entrance has a flat roof. (C)
19. 610 South Fifth Street. c. 1925. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling covered with aluminum siding, capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, contains a shed dormer with five 1:1 windows, an interior brick chimney, and rests on a brick foundation. The three-bay facade has two shuttered 1:1 double-hung windows flanking a center door with transom and sidelights. The main roof extends over a full-length concrete porch that is supported by four decorative iron posts. (C)
20. 616 South Fifth Street. c. 1900. Queen Anne. The 2 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with a pyramidal roof with front and side projecting gable bays covered with asphalt shingles, adorned with 1:1 windows, and rests on a brick foundation. The front-facing gable has a large single-pane window capped with a multi-light transom, with a pair of 1:1 windows on the second story. The second story has an inset porch with a shed roof supported by a wood post. Underneath the porch is a wood door with a single glass pane and a 1:1 window. A flat roof porch extends over the first story encompassing a full width porch that is supported by four round fiberglass columns. Beneath the porch, a single wood door with a large inset pane of glass is capped with a single light transom. South of the door is a 1:1 window. (C)

Garage. c. 1930. Frame structure capped with gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and adorned with brackets. (C)

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Washington Avenue - Florida Avenue Historic District
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21. 624 South Fifth Street. c. 1940. Colonial Revival cottage. The 1-story frame dwelling is covered with vinyl siding, capped with a steep side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, adorned with 6:6 windows, an exterior end brick chimney, and rests on a concrete foundation. An altered entry porch has a front-gabled roof supported by two cast iron porch supports that cover a multi-paned wood entrance door. (C)
22. 626 South Fifth Street. c. 1940. Double Pile Craftsman Cottage. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard, capped with a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles, adorned with an off-center interior chimney, and rests on a brick foundation. Vertical 3:1 windows flank an arched brick front-gabled entry porch. (C)

South Fourth Street

23. 301 South Fourth Street. c. 1925. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard and stucco siding, capped with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, adorned with an interior brick chimney, exposed rafters, knee braces, half timbering in the front gable field, and rests on a brick foundation. Two shed dormers, located on the north and south elevations, are adorned with exposed rafters, knee braces and 4:1 windows. The façade reveals a two-bay front with a pair of 8:1 windows and recessed porch containing an off-center wood door with multiple panes. The porch is decorated with a solid stucco railing and square porch support. The gable field in the half story is covered in stucco and reveals a pair of 8:1 windows. (C)

A low wood fence with an arched gate extends across the front of the property. (NC).

24. 305 South Fourth Street. c. 1940. Minimal Traditional. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with asbestos siding, capped with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a brick foundation. The first floor reveals 10:10 window adorned with wood shutters and a shuttered 8:8 window behind an inset porch that is supported with double iron columns with lace-like brackets. A side-facing wood door with nine-lights is located in the inset porch. The half story includes a metal attic vent. (C)
25. 309 South Fourth Street. c. 1925. Gable ell Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with an asphalt shingle hipped roof, and rests on a brick foundation. The roof is adorned with two hipped dormers, one on the façade and the other located on the north elevation. The dormers contain a band of three 1:1 windows. A half width porch covered with a flat roof and supported by three fluted concrete posts with bands, rest on brick plinth blocks. The three-bay façade contains a pair of 1:1 windows in the gable front followed by a centrally located door and a pair of 1:1 windows. (C)

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Washington Avenue - Florida Avenue Historic District
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26. 310 South Fourth Street. c. 1930. Tudor Revival. The 1 ½-story brick dwelling is capped with a side gable roof with multiple projecting front gables covered with asphalt shingles. The house contains an exterior end brick chimney on the north elevation; exposed rafter tails and rests on a brick foundation. The three-bay façade contains a pair of 6:6 windows, an entrance door beneath an arched brick gable front entry porch with keystone, and a pair of 6:6 windows behind a gable-roof porch supported by two brick supports. (C)
27. 315 South Fourth Street. c. 1925. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a brick foundation. The house contains an exterior brick end chimney on the north elevation and a shed dormer containing a band of seven windows with vertical 4:1 sash. The main roof extends over a full width front porch that is supported by four concrete Tuscan columns that rest on short square stone plinths. The porch contains a solid rusticated concrete railing and is accessible by a series of concrete steps. A central door with a four-light transom is flanked by bands of three windows containing vertical 4:1 windows. (C)
- Garage. c. 1980. Frame structure capped with an asphalt shingled gable roof (NC).
28. 316 South Fourth Street. c. 1930. Tudor Revival. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with a side gable roof with a projecting gable bay covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a brick foundation. The façade reveals a prominent brick chimney that is flanked by 6:6 window to the north and a wood door with 6-lights to the south that is capped with a shed roof. A band of three windows with 6:6 sash adorns the gable front. A louvered attic vent is located in the half story of the front gable. (C)
29. 320 South Fourth Street. c. 1900. Gable-ell Queen Anne. The 1 ½ story frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard, capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a brick foundation. The house contains an exterior brick chimney along the north elevation and two interior brick chimneys. A pair of 1:1 windows and a wood entrance door topped with a transom is located underneath a ¾ porch. Five tapered wood columns that rest on brick piers support the brick railing porch. The front gable bay contains a pair of 1:1 windows and a louvered attic vent in the half story. (C)
30. 321 South Fourth Street. c. 1925. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, adorned with exposed rafter ends, braces, and rests on a brick foundation. The façade reveals a brick exterior chimney that is flanked by a 9:1 window to the north and a pair of 9:1 windows to the south. A central door with transom accompanies the paired windows underneath a ¾ concrete porch that is supported by three iron posts, which rest on brick plinth blocks. Wood paneling has been applied to the façade underneath the porch. Stepped cheek walls and a wood

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- balustrade further adorn the porch. A pair of 1:1 windows adorns the gable field. (C)
31. 411 South Fourth Street. c. 1945. Minimal Traditional. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard siding, adorned with exposed rafter tails, interior brick chimney, capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a concrete block foundation. The three-bay façade reveals a central pedimented porch entry that is supported by two round wood columns. A concrete porch leads to the main door, which is flanked by two pairs of vertical 3:1 windows. (C)
32. 415 South Fourth Street. c. 1925. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with stucco, adorned with exposed rafter tails, an interior brick chimney, capped with gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a concrete foundation. The façade reveals a projecting gable roof that covers a concrete porch. Two wood posts support the porch roof. Two 1:1 windows flank a central wood door. A square fixed pane window is located in the half story, while a pergola extends from the side of the porch and is supported by simple square wood posts that rest on stone plinth blocks. (C)
33. 606 South Fourth Street. c. 1940. Colonial Revival. The 1 ½-story brick dwelling is capped with a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a brick foundation. The house includes an exterior gable end brick chimney and two gabled dormers with 6:6 windows. The symmetrical three-bay facade has two 8:8 windows flanking a protruding gabled entrance with a single light wood door that is accessible by a series of concrete steps. An enclosed one-story frame porch with a brick foundation joins the house at the north elevation. The south elevation includes a flat roof porte cochere supported by two square wood columns. The dormers and gable ends are clad with aluminum siding. (C)
- Garage. c. 1940. Frame structure capped with with a gabled asphalt shingle roof. (C)
34. 609 South Fourth Street. c. 1900. Gable front and wing Folk Victorian. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with an asphalt shingle roof, and rests on a brick foundation. Four round slender columns support an inset porch. The front facade behind the porch has one 4:4 window, an off-center door with transom, and a 4:4 shuttered window. A band of three 1:1 windows is centered in the first floor gable front. (C)
35. 610 South Fourth Street. c. 1940. Minimal Traditional. The 1-story frame dwelling is covered with vinyl siding and sets on a brick foundation. An exterior end brick chimney protrudes through the side-gabled asphalt shingle roof. The three-bay facade contains pairs of 1:1 windows on either side of a gable-roofed entry porch supported by two square wood posts. A central wood door with four vertical lights provides access to the house. (C)

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Shed. c. 1940. Frame structure capped with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and accessible through a pair of bay doors. (C)

36. 611 South Fourth Street. c.1925. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story brick dwelling is capped with a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles, adorned with exposed rafter ends, knee braces, two interior brick chimneys, and rests on a concrete foundation. The half story is clad with stucco and consists of a front-gabled dormer with three, vertical 3:1 fixed-pane windows. The main roof extends over a full-width porch with a solid brick railing and heavy square brick supports. A short, heavy brick pier marks the off-center entrance. Vertical 3:1 windows flank a three-paneled glass Craftsman door. (C)

Garage. c. 1925. Frame structure capped with a gable roof. (C)

37. 614 South Fourth Street. c. 1925. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, and capped with a gable-front roof covered with asphalt shingles. The house includes an exterior side brick chimney, exposed rafter ends and a concrete foundation. The front gable end contains a small rectangular vent above a fixed six-pane window. A hipped gable roof covers an enclosed entry porch. The front porch is enclosed with single-pane windows flanking the door. A pair of 1:1 windows is located to the north of the enclosed porch. (C)
38. 616 South Fourth Street. c. 1925. Tudor Revival Cottage. The 1 ½-story brick dwelling is capped with multiple gable front roofs covered with asphalt shingles, adorned with an interior brick chimney and rests on a brick foundation. The asymmetrical façade has an original enclosed brick porch containing three arch openings with window screens. South of the porch is an arched door opening with a two-paneled wood door with a circular light, above which is an arched attic vent. The south gable front features a pair of 6:6 windows and a gable field decorated with brick laid in a herringbone pattern. (C)
39. 617 South Fourth Street. c. 1920. Prairie Style. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling covered with stucco, is capped with multiple hipped roofs covered with asphalt shingles, contains 12:1 windows, and rests on a concrete foundation. A one-story porch with a low-pitched, hipped roof that covers the front and the sides of the house covers the four-bay facade. Two heavy square stucco posts with paneled wood capitals support the front porch and each side porch. A low stucco wall encloses the porch on all three sides, and concrete steps lead up to the concrete-floored porch. The front, two-bay facade center-section of the house projects out farther than the two sides. On the far west side of the front facade is a single door; in the center section is an off-center door covered by a storm door with three-pane sidelights. A large fixed-pane picture window sets on the east side of the door. On the far east side of the facade is a pair of French doors. The cross-gabled roof has woodwork in the eaves and

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decorative stick work on the section of the house above the porch roof. (C)

A white wood fence with gate surrounds the property. (NC)

Garage. c. 1980. Frame structure capped with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. (NC)

40. 624 South Fourth Street. c. 1920. Gable front, double-pile cottage with Colonial Revival detailing. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with vinyl siding, capped with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, contains a pair of 6:6 windows that flank a central wood door with three vertical lights, and rests on a brick foundation. An exterior end brick chimney is located on the south elevation of the house. Brackets support a recently constructed pedimented porch entry. (C)

Garage. c. 1920. Frame structure capped with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. (C)

South Third Street

41. 511 South Third Street. c. 1900. Folk Victorian. The 1 ½-story brick dwelling is capped with a side gable roof covered with pressed metal shingles and rests on a brick foundation. The house includes a full width stone porch with brick railings and covered with a flat roof supported by two sets of three square columns on the corners and two sets of double square columns flanking the porch entry. Aluminum siding covers the porch entablature and eaves of the house. A three-bay façade underneath the porch reveals a central wood door with multiple lights capped with a transom and sidelights. A pair of 1:1 windows flank the central door. Two gable dormers with 6-light fixed sash flank a larger central gable dormer with a pair of six-light sash. The house also contains two interior, ridgeline, brick chimneys. (C)
42. 602 South Third Street. c. 1890. Folk Victorian. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard siding, capped with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and rests on a stone foundation. The house includes a projecting gable roof that covers an enclosed porch. The gable field of the porch roof is adorned with octagonal shingles, which rests on a blank entablature. Two interior brick chimneys are located along the sloping roof, which is adorned with exposed rafter at the eaves. A side porch along the north elevation is capped with a hipped roof and supported by four turned wood columns and decorative brackets. The main façade reveals a central door complete with transom and sidelights that is flanked by 1:1 windows. (C)
43. 605 South Third Street. c. 1920. American Four Square with Colonial Revival detailing. The

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2 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard siding, capped with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and rests on a brick foundation. The three-bay façade reveals two, 1:1 windows on the first floor that flank a central door that is embellished with a transom and sidelights. The second floor contains a three-part central window, containing a large 1:1 window with flanking narrow single plane windows, which is flanked by 1:1 windows. A wrap around porch capped with a flat roof supported by eight round wood columns adorns the building. A central hipped roof dormer with three 1:1 windows and molded dentil cornice completes the detailing of the house. (C)

44. 608-610 South Third Street. c. 1900. Bungalow with Colonial Revival detailing. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard siding, capped with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a brick foundation. The façade reveals a central hipped dormer with a band of four, 9-light fixed sash. A pair of centrally placed doors (the door to the south has a transom) are flanked by 1:1 windows. A full width concrete porch covered by the hipped roof of the house is supported by four round columns with Angle capitals, and adorned with a wood balustrade. An interior concrete block chimney caps the house. (C)
45. 611 South Third Street. c. Craftsman Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard and stucco, capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and rests on a brick foundation covered with stucco. The house is adorned with an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation, knee braces, half timbering and dentil molding between the two floors. A large central gable roof dormer has a band of three, vertical 4:1 windows. The first floor façade reveals an off-center wood door capped with a 4-light transom that is flanked by a vertical 7:1 window to the south and three-part window to the north containing 4:1, 7:1, 4:1, window sash arrangement. The roof the house extends over a full width porch that is supported by two brick square columns covered with stucco and include a solid brick railing that is also covered with stucco. (C)

Garage. c. 1920. Frame structure capped with a gable roof and rests on a concrete foundation. (C)

46. 615 South Third Street. c. 1920. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with synthetic siding, capped with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and rests on a brick foundation covered with stucco. The façade reveals a projecting gable porch roof supported by two short tapered concrete columns that rest on large piers. The partial width porch conceals two wood doors that provide access to the house. Three-part windows containing 4:1, 6:1, and 4:1 window arrangement flank these doors. (C)
47. 616 South Third Street. c. 1920. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard siding and rests on a brick foundation. A shed dormer with exposed rafters

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contains a two pairs of windows with diamond pattern lights. The façade reveals a central door complete with a transom and sidelights with diamond light patterns. Flanking the central door are two windows with diamond pane lights:1. The side gable roof of the house extends over to cover a full width porch that is supported by four, square, brick columns. A brick interior chimney caps the building. (C)

48. 619 South Third Street. c. 1920. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and rests on a cast concrete foundation. A shed dormer with exposed rafters contains a band of five windows with single pane sash. The side gable roof extends to cover a full width concrete porch that is supported by four, round concrete columns with bands. 1:1 windows flank a central door. (C)
49. 624 South Third Street. c. 1920. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with stucco, capped with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a brick foundation covered with stucco. The house has a symmetrical three-bay façade with a pair of wood entrance doors with 15-lights that are flanked by two large windows with 12:1 sash. A projecting asphalt shingle gable roof, supported by three tapered concrete columns, covers a concrete porch. The porch roof contains a pair of square decorative attic vents and a solid concrete railing covered with stucco. Attached to the house is a frame garage covered with stucco and capped with a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The gable field of the garage contains the same attic vents found in porch roof. Exposed rafter ends and brackets adorn the house. (C)
50. 625 South Third Street. c. 1920. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a brick foundation covered with stucco. The house has a symmetrical three-bay façade with a wood entrance door flanked by a set of three windows on each side containing vertical 4:1 sash arrangement. A projecting asphalt shingle gable roof, supported by two concrete columns, covers a concrete porch. The porch roof, as with the main roof, is adorned with knee braces that have been covered with aluminum siding. A solid concrete railing covered with stucco encloses the porch, which is accessible through a series of concrete steps with flanking cheek walls. (C)
51. 628 South Third Street. c. 1920. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with stucco, capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a brick foundation. The house contains a five-bay façade that reveals a main entrance door that is covered by a partially enclosed brick vestibule covered with stucco. Two square columns support an eyebrow shaped roof. North of the entrance is a bay window containing a pair of 6:1 windows followed by a band of three, 6:1 windows. To the south of the entrance is a 6:1

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window followed by a pair of 6:6 windows located in an extended wing. A jerkin head dormer contains a pair of 6:6 windows. (C)

52. 631 South Third Street. c. 1900. Second Empire. The 2-story frame dwelling is covered with synthetic siding, follows a gable-front and wing plan that is capped with a side gable roof and mansard roof covered with asphalt shingles. The first story has a three-bay facade, with a 2:2 window on the west side of a wood door with a storm door over it. A metal canopy supported by two metal supports that covers the front door. Concrete steps lead up to the porch. In the gable end, a 1:1 window with decorative wood shutters is directly below the window above. In the roof of the wing are two symmetrical gable front dormers with 2:2 windows. On the second-story of the gable-front is a 1:1 window. The house rests on a brick foundation and includes an interior brick chimney. (C)

53. 703 South Third Street. c. 1910. Folk Victorian. The 1 ½--story frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard siding, capped with a pyramidal roof and two side cross gables covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a brick foundation. Three slender columns support a wrap around porch with a shed roof. The house has a three-bay façade consisting of a 1:1 window in the front gable, followed by a door and a 1:1 window located on the main block. (C)

Garage. c. 1930. Frame structure is capped with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. (C)

54. 704 South Third Street. c. 1910. Folk Victorian. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard, capped with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a brick foundation. Adorning the house are three hipped gable dormers with three 1:1 windows and two interior brick chimneys. The roof extends over a wrap around concrete porch supported by six brick piers with banded concrete columns. The first floor facade facing Florida Avenue has two 1:1 windows flanking a center door. A transom and a sidelight north of the door ornament the entrance to the house. The facade facing Third Street contains three 1:1 windows. (C)

Garage. c. 1920. Frame two-car garage is capped with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. (C)

Washington Avenue

55. 403 Washington Avenue. c. 1900. Folk Victorian. The 2-story, frame, gable-front and wing dwelling is covered weatherboard and capped with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The gable front reveals a pair of 4:4 arched windows on the first and second story that is adorned with exposed brackets and cornice returns in the gable field. The wing portion

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of the house exhibits a pair of narrow 4:4 arched windows and a wood entry door complete with a transom and flanking sidelights. A $\frac{3}{4}$ Bungalow influenced flat roof porch with exposed rafter beams covers an inset porch with solid concrete railings and supported by three tapered concrete square posts. The second-story wing sections contains a pair of arched 4:4 windows located west of door opening that once provided access to a porch balcony. The house rests on a brick foundation covered with stucco. (C)

56. 404 Washington Avenue. c. 1900. Folk Victorian. The 1 ½-story, frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard and capped with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. A hipped dormer with a band of 3:1 windows adorns the façade, which contains a projecting gable bay containing a 1:1 window and fish scale shingles in the gable field. A main entrance with a three-part transom and flanking sidelights provides access to the building. A 1:1 window is located of the west of the door. Two flat roofs extend from the main roof and the front gable covering two front porches supported by modern wood square posts. The house has a chimney in the slope of the main roof, a chimney in the ridge of the front gable, and rests on a concrete foundation. (C)
57. 409 Washington Avenue. c. 1925. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with a brick veneer, capped with a clipped gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and rests on a brick foundation. Aluminum siding sheathes the half story and hipped dormer. The house contains one interior brick chimney and one brick exterior end chimney located on the east elevation. Dominating the façade is a hipped roof dormer containing a band of vertical 4:1 windows. A shed roof, supported by four square brick columns covers a brick porch covered with stucco. Beneath the porch roof is a main entrance with a 4-light transom that is flanked by two windows with vertical 4:1 sash. (C)

Garage. c.1925. Frame structure capped with a gable asphalt shingle roof.
(C)

58. 410 Washington Avenue. c. 1900. Folk Victorian cottage. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard, capped with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and rests on a brick foundation. A small brick chimney is located in the ridgeline with a larger chimney in the slope. A hipped dormer with a louvered vent extends over a full-width porch supported by four slender square columns. The three-bay facade has a pair of shuttered 4:1 windows that flank a center door with a classical door surround. (C)
59. 417 Washington Avenue. c. 1900. Folk Victorian with classical detailing. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard, capped with pyramidal roof covered with asphalt shingles and rests on a brick foundation. The façade reveals a hipped roof dormer with a band of vertical 3:1 windows and two balanced brick interior chimneys. The main roof

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extends over a full-width porch supported by four square wood columns with Angle capitals. The columns rest on brick piers. The three-bay facade has two 1:1 windows flanking a central door with transom and sidelights. Attached to the house is a c. 1925 wood frame garage with two, wood, swinging bay doors that contain six lights each. (C)

60. 418 Washington Avenue. c. 1925. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles and rests on a brick foundation. The roof extends over a full-width porch supported by four slender posts. The porch is decorated with a recent lattice work frieze and railing. A shed dormer has a band of four 1:1 windows. 1:1 windows flank the center door on the first story. (C)
61. 421 Washington Avenue. c. 1925. Craftsman. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with a cross-clipped gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and rests on a brick foundation. An interior off-center brick chimney and wide overhanging eaves with knee braces adorn the house. The roof, supported by two brick square columns, extends over the porch, which contains a short brick pier in the center of a solid brick railing. An awning surrounds the porch. A central door with a 4-light transom is flanked by a three-part window to the west that contains multi-diamond pattern lights over 1 sash. North of the door is a band of three windows with multi-diamond pattern lights over 1 sash. A covered porte cochere extends from the west side and is supported by two heavy brick square columns. A pergola, with exposed roof beams is situated north of the porch and is supported by one of the porch supports and an additional identical support. (C)
62. 424 Washington Avenue. c. 1900. Folk Victorian. The 1 ½-story gable ell frame dwelling is clad in weatherboard, capped with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and rests on a brick foundation. A bay window with three 1:1 windows adorns the gable front. Bargeboard trim in the gable field and brackets highlight this portion of the house. The wing reveals a main entrance flanked by sidelights and topped with transom. A 1:1 window is located to the east of the door. A flat roof, supported by three square wood columns covers a ¾ porch. (C)

West Church Street

63. 316-320 West Church Street. c. 1990. Modern. Two-story wood frame apartment complex covered with aluminum siding and capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The three bay façade reveals three symmetrically placed door openings on the first floor for each apartment unit. One 8:8 aluminum sash window is located on the first floor of each apartment unit, save for the central unit which has a pair of 6:6 aluminum sash. The second floor reveals three symmetrically placed window openings containing 6:6 aluminum sash. (NC out side period of significance)

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West Lee Street

64. 311 West Lee Street. c. 1920. Bungalow. The 1 ½ story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, adorned with an interior brick chimney, and rests on a brick foundation. The façade reveals a three-bay presentation with a main entrance door flanked by 6:6 windows. A projecting flat roof porch is supported by four square wood columns, above which is a hipped dormer containing a pair of four-light fixed windows that are flanked by two wood louvered vents. (C)
65. 312 West Lee Street. c. 1920. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with a hipped roof covered asphalt shingles, and rests on a brick foundation. The façade reveals a three-bay presentation with a main entrance door flanked by 1:1 windows. A projecting flat roof porch is supported by a set of three square wood columns at the corner and a pair of wood columns in the center. Each set of columns rest on brick plinth blocks. A hipped dormer containing a single 36-light sash rests above the porch. (C)
66. 315 West Lee Street. c. 1920. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard siding, capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a cast concrete block foundation. A gable dormer contains a pair of windows with 12:1 and 1:1 patterns. The dormer reveals half timbering and exposed rafter tails. A full width concrete block porch that is covered by a shed roof supported by four tapered concrete columns highlights the façade. Beneath the porch is a central wood door with multiple lights that is topped with a transom. Flanking the door are two, three-part windows. Each window set reveals a central window with 16:1 sash flanked by narrow 8:1 windows. An exterior brick chimney is located on the west elevation. (C)
67. 403 West Lee Street. c. 1900. Folk Victorian. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding, capped with a hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, adorned with an interior brick chimney and rests on a brick foundation. The two-bay façade contains a pair of 1:1 windows in the front gable to the east of a wood entrance door. A concrete porch covered by a flat roof supported by iron posts covered the main entrance to the building. (C)
68. 411 West Lee Street. c. 1920. Bungalow. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with weatherboard and stucco, capped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, adorned with half timbering, knee braces and exposed rafters. The façade reveals two three-part windows with 1:1 sash that flank a central wood door with multiple lights. The entrance way is covered by a projecting front gable porch, which is supported by two square concrete columns covered with stucco. The house rests on a concrete foundation. (C)

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69. 417 West Lee Street. c. 1910. Folk Victorian. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling with a projecting gable bay is covered with asbestos siding, capped with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, and rests on a concrete block foundation. The façade reveals a full width cast concrete block porch covered by a flat roof supported by seven round wood columns. The three-bay façade features two large 1:1 windows that flank a central door with sidelights and transom. Two brick ridge chimneys and a hipped dormer contain three single pane sash windows. (C)
70. 423 West Lee Street. c. 1910. Folk Victorian. The 1 ½-story frame dwelling is covered with synthetic siding, capped with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and rests on a cast concrete block foundation. The façade reveals a wrap-around supported by round banded fluted concrete columns that rest on cast concrete plinth blocks. A hipped dormer with three 1:1 windows is centered over the entrance. The three-bay façade reveals large 1:1 windows that flank a central door with transom and sidelights. (C)

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Washington Avenue and Florida Avenue Historic District located in Union City, Obion County, Tennessee, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance to Union City as an early twentieth century residential area and as an example of city planning and development. The Washington and Florida Avenue Historic District is also eligible under Criterion C as a good cohesive collection of turn-of-the century and early twentieth century domestic architecture. The built environment of this area remains largely intact, and the historic integrity of most of the houses has been maintained as well as the boulevards with medians. Therefore, the Washington Avenue and Florida Avenue Historic District is comprised of most of its original buildings, with the exception of five houses that have been considerably altered.

As the Multiple Property Cover form for Union City documents, the town developed as a railroad and industrial community in the nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century, the population of Union City continued to grow, new industries moved to town, and the easy access provided by the railroad allowed many companies to look at Union City as a place to do business. The 1920s and 1930s would prove to be especially significant in Union City's economic history as two large firms, the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis and Salant & Salant, Inc., settled in Union City in 1923, and 1934, respectively.

The addition of the Brown Shoe Company to Union City's economic and industrial base was a boon to the community. The company provided jobs for hundreds of people and it encouraged the growth of the city, as people from surrounding communities in Obion County and west Tennessee came to Union City seeking jobs at the plant.

Realizing the economic advantages offered the community by industrialization, the people of Union City entered into an agreement in 1922 with the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis to locate a branch factory in this community in consideration of a \$100,000 building fund and other conditions. The inauguration of this business was celebrated June 5, 1923, with appropriate ceremony and attended by such notables as Governor Austin Peay and Congressman Finis Garrett. For decades the growth of Union City was linked to the success of the Brown Shoe Company.²

The Brown Shoe Company manufactured Brownbilt and the famous Buster Brown shoes. In addition, the company produced special numbers of their newest shoe lines, including. "Women's Sport-welt Shoes, in all the various models and materials known to modern shoe production."³ In

² Threlkeld, p. 57.

³ Marshall, p. 175.

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his book, *History of Obion County*, written in 1941, E. H. Marshall noted:

The daily factory output has increased to a maximum production of 5400 pairs of women's and children's shoes every work day, with indicated further enlargements and extensions, employing a total of 625 operators and skilled workmen, who are enjoying continued larger average in full-time employment. As heretofore conforming to the policy of the management, as far as practically possible, all available native house people are employed.⁴

"In 1940, the company expanded and a building extension was erected to provide more space for expansion and increase of operation and storage room."⁵ The arrival of the Brown Shoe Company precipitated a need for housing, as large numbers of people from surrounding towns moved to Union City for work.

Salant & Salant, Inc., known for its manufacture of work shirts, established its headquarters in Union City in 1934. The company was located in buildings on Washington Avenue and South First Street. "The factory produces 1000 dozen all-grade work shirts every day in a five-day week, and anticipating increased production, new floor space and machine units are being installed."⁶ The factory employed a maximum force of 500 operatives and office assistants, and was recognized as one of Union City's most important industries. Salant & Salant shipped their products all over the United States, Cuba, and Canada.

A large residential area was located on East Main Street, East Church, and Exchange Streets, but many of these houses were occupied by the wealthy and elite of Union City.

The arrival of the Brown Shoe Company, and later, the Salant & Salant factory, spurred the need for affordable housing for working-and middle-class citizens. The area around the Obion County courthouse was seen as the ideal site for a new, planned neighborhood. A few vernacular and Folk Victorian houses, built around the turn-of-the century, surrounded the courthouse on Washington, Church, and Third Streets, as some of the town's merchant class had located here, close to their businesses on First and Main Streets. For the most part, however, plenty of land was available for construction of a new residential neighborhood. The houses that were constructed around the courthouse square from 1915-1940 were representative of the current architectural styles for domestic dwellings and indicative of the growing profession of city planning and urban/suburban development.

The beginning of the 1920s brought about a housing shortage across the United States.

⁴ Marshall, p. 175.

⁵ *ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 174.

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President Herbert Hoover advocated the ". . . cooperation between government and private enterprise in the public interest."⁷ Hoover supported a program to relieve the post-war housing shortage and jump-start the construction industry. He also favored standardization of building materials, housing codes, and uniform practices across the United States. The Bureau of Standards (created during World War I and greatly expanded in the 20) tested fire-retardant materials, waterproofing techniques, acoustics, and such household products as furniture polish. It encouraged manufacturers to standardize and reduce the varieties of mattresses, bricks, and carpet tacks.⁸ In addition to the standardization of building codes and housing practices, many city and suburban planners favored the standardization of house plans in order to create model neighborhoods.

Planning by suburban developers of the 1920s extended to every aspect of the residential environment. The new label of 'developer' implied large-scale operations. Before developers put up lots for sale, they set standards for all future construction. Decisions determining the width of streets, the choice of a grid or curved layout, the size of sewer systems and water reservoirs, the bulldozing or preservation of existing land and trees, and provision for transportation facilities all had implications for the size and class base of a subdivision. Regulations might also specify minimum dimensions for lots and houses; placement of outbuildings, such as garages; optimal distance from house to street; even the style of architecture and height of fences.⁹

Although many planners and developers were interested in designing upper-class suburbs and model neighborhoods, the emerging middle class provided a market that needed filling and a use for their plans and designs. The Union City Washington Avenue and Florida Avenue Historic District is a good example of this type of middle-class planning. In the planned neighborhood, developers relied on several standard architectural styles for the houses. They believed the look of uniformity was aesthetically pleasing to the eye, and created a sense of harmony in the community. Unlike many "subdivisions" of the time, the Union City Washington Avenue and Florida Avenue Historic District was an example of 1920s planning as well as the City Beautiful movement. During the 1920s many neighborhoods built were constructed quickly, with the houses sited on narrow lots and facing wide, paved streets. The view from many of the houses was one of monotony; people looked out on bare front yards and concrete.

The Union City Washington/Florida Historic District is a good example of the popular City Beautiful movement, as the two main streets of the district are both laid out in a wide boulevard plan, with a grassy strip of trees running down the middle of both streets. "City Beautiful advocates dreamed

⁷ Wright, p. 197.

⁸ *ibid.*, p. 196.

⁹ *ibid.*, p. 200.

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of bringing order to a seemingly chaotic city by means of wide tree-lined boulevards."¹⁰ City Beautiful advocates wanted to bring order, peace and harmony to cities by creating soothing spaces, such as parkways, wide expanses of open space, and classical and civic monuments. The location of the circa 1917 Westover School within the Washington Avenue and Florida Avenue Historic District is a further example of the City Beautiful movement. Planners and developers believed the inclusion of public buildings within a neighborhood were a way of bringing order to the community.

The Washington Avenue and Florida Avenue Historic District is significant for its architectural style under Criterion C. The district contains a blend of architectural styles popular from the turn-of-the century up until the 1940s. Included within the district are examples of vernacular and Folk Victorian houses, gable-front and wing, bungalows, Craftsman, Prairie-style, Minimal Traditional cottages, Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival houses. The majority of the houses are bungalows, but a good mix of architectural styles prevented a monotonous appearance to the neighborhood.

The earliest houses in the neighborhood, built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, are examples of Folk Victorian. One-story gable-front and wing and two-story examples are found in the district. Folk Victorian "are characterized by porches with spindlework detailing, flat, jigsaw-cut trim applied to the house, and cornice-line brackets."¹¹ In addition, most of the houses have side-gabled roofs and are of wood (weatherboard) construction. Many gable-front and wing, cross-gable houses were constructed by local builders with a knowledge of Victorian styles, and the trim was often added to the house later to give the appearance of a high-style Victorian. This style of architecture was popular from 1870-1910. Examples of this style include 609 South Fourth Street (# 34), 631 South Third Street (#52), 404 Washington Avenue (# 56), and 616 South Fifth Street (# 20).

The most popular styles found in the district are bungalows. Bungalow characteristics include a one-and-a-half-story form, and are usually topped by side-gabled, overhanging roofs that create a porch over the first floor. Porches are often supported by Craftsman-like posts, and are often enclosed by a low wall. Bungalows are usually built of brick, and they often contain a dormer of some type on the front facade. Many bungalows contain dormers on both the front and back facades, and some feature cross-gables on either side of the house. "Craftsman-style cottages are characterized by low-pitched, gabled roofs with wide, overhang; roof rafters usually exposed; decorative (false) braces or beams added under gables, and porches, either full-or partial-width, with roof supported by tapered square columns."¹² The columns or pedestals often reach to all the way to the ground, without a break at the porch level. Craftsman houses of both brick and wood construction are in the district, and bungalows and Craftsman houses often share many of the

¹⁰ Rosenzweig and Blackmar, p. 415.

¹¹ McAlester, p. 309.

¹² *ibid.*, p. 453.

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same features, such as the porch supports. Craftsman houses and bungalows were popular styles from 1905-1930. Examples of Craftsman houses include 403 Florida (#6), 628 South Third Street (#51) and 421 Washington Avenue (#61). Bungalows with Craftsman influences can be found at 407 Florida Avenue (#7), 408 Florida Avenue (#9), and 611 Fourth Street (#36).

A good example of the Prairie style of architecture is located in the Washington Avenue and Florida Avenue Historic District. American architect Frank Lloyd Wright popularized the Prairie-style, and it is one of the few truly American styles of architecture. The Prairie style is characterized by "low-pitched, usually hipped roofs with wide overhanging eaves, and it is two stories tall, with one-story porches or wings."¹³ The facade detailing emphasizes low, horizontal lines, and the porches are often supported by massive, square supports. Prairie-style houses are constructed of brick, wood, or masonry, and examples of both symmetrical and asymmetrical plans are found. The Prairie style of architecture was popular from 1900-1920. The house at 617 Fourth Street (#39) is an example of the Prairie style.

Minimal Traditional cottages are usually one-story brick or wood symmetrical plans with side-gabled roofs. As the name implies, these houses are usually bare of exterior decoration, with the exception of porches covering the front door; an examples include 311 Florida Avenue (# 3). This type of house plan was popular in the 1930s and 40s.

Colonial Revival architecture was popular from 1880-1955, and is characterized by accentuated front door surrounds, "normally with decorative crown (pediment) supported by pilasters, or extended forward over the front door and supported by slender columns. The windows have double-hung sashes, and are commonly found in pairs."¹⁴ The facade of the house is usually of a symmetrical plan, and several subtypes of the style can be identified. Colonial Revival houses constructed of brick, wood, and stone are common. Examples of Colonial Revival can be found at 624 Fifth Street, South (# 21) and 606 South Fourth Street (# 33).

In the Washington Avenue and Florida Avenue Historic District, the vast majority of the buildings retain their historic integrity and are representative of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century domestic architecture. Very few changes have occurred in the district, and there are no modern (post-1945) houses located there. All of the houses have maintained their historic integrity, with the exception of five houses that have had major alterations and no longer are contributing resources. The layout of the district is representative of early twentieth century neighborhood planning, and the design of the streets, with their wide boulevard plan, are indicative of the City

¹³ *ibid.*, p. 439.

¹⁴ *ibid.*, p. 321

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Beautiful aesthetic movement popular in the early twentieth century. The City Beautiful movement emphasized harmony and beauty by creating green spaces and well laid out neighborhoods. Unlike many neighborhoods that were quickly constructed without attention to aesthetic qualities, the Washington Avenue and Florida Avenue Historic District is a good example of thoughtful neighborhood planning in the early twentieth century. The development of the district is tied to Union City's economic and industrial development. The neighborhood greatly expanded after the arrival of new industries in the 1920s and 1930s. Therefore, the Washington Avenue and Florida Avenue Historic District is a good example of early twentieth century growth and planning in Union City.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The Washington Avenue and Florida Avenue Historic District consists of 204-436 Florida Avenue, the east side of South Fifth Street containing residences from 602-626, 403-424 Washington Avenue, 316-320 West Church Street, 301-624, South Fourth Street, 511-703 South Third Street. Refer to tax map.

Boundary Justification

The Washington Avenue and Florida Avenue Historic District boundaries include buildings of compatible style and development that reflect residential growth in Union City between 1900 and 1940. Excluded from the district are areas of development that occurred after the period of significance and deteriorated buildings that fall outside the compact historic district.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Washington Avenue and Florida Avenue Historic District
Union City, Obion County, TN
Photos By: Carroll Van West
Date: Decemeber 1998
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
Nashville, TN

Florida Avenue, facing southeast
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Westover School, Florida Avenue, facing south
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Florida Avenue, facing southeast
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Florida Avenue, facing northeast
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Lee Street, facing northeast
5 of 19

617 Fourth Street, facing southwest
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617 Fourth Street, facing northwest
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Fifth Street, facing northeast
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Fifth Street, facing southeast
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Washington Avenue, facing southeast
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Fourth Street, at Washington Avenue intersection, facing southwest
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Third Street, facing northeast
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West Lee Street bungalow, facing north
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423 West Lee Street, facing north
14 of 19

625 South Third Street, facing west
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Alley, from Florida Avenue, facing north
16 of 19

Alley, from Washington Avenue, facing north
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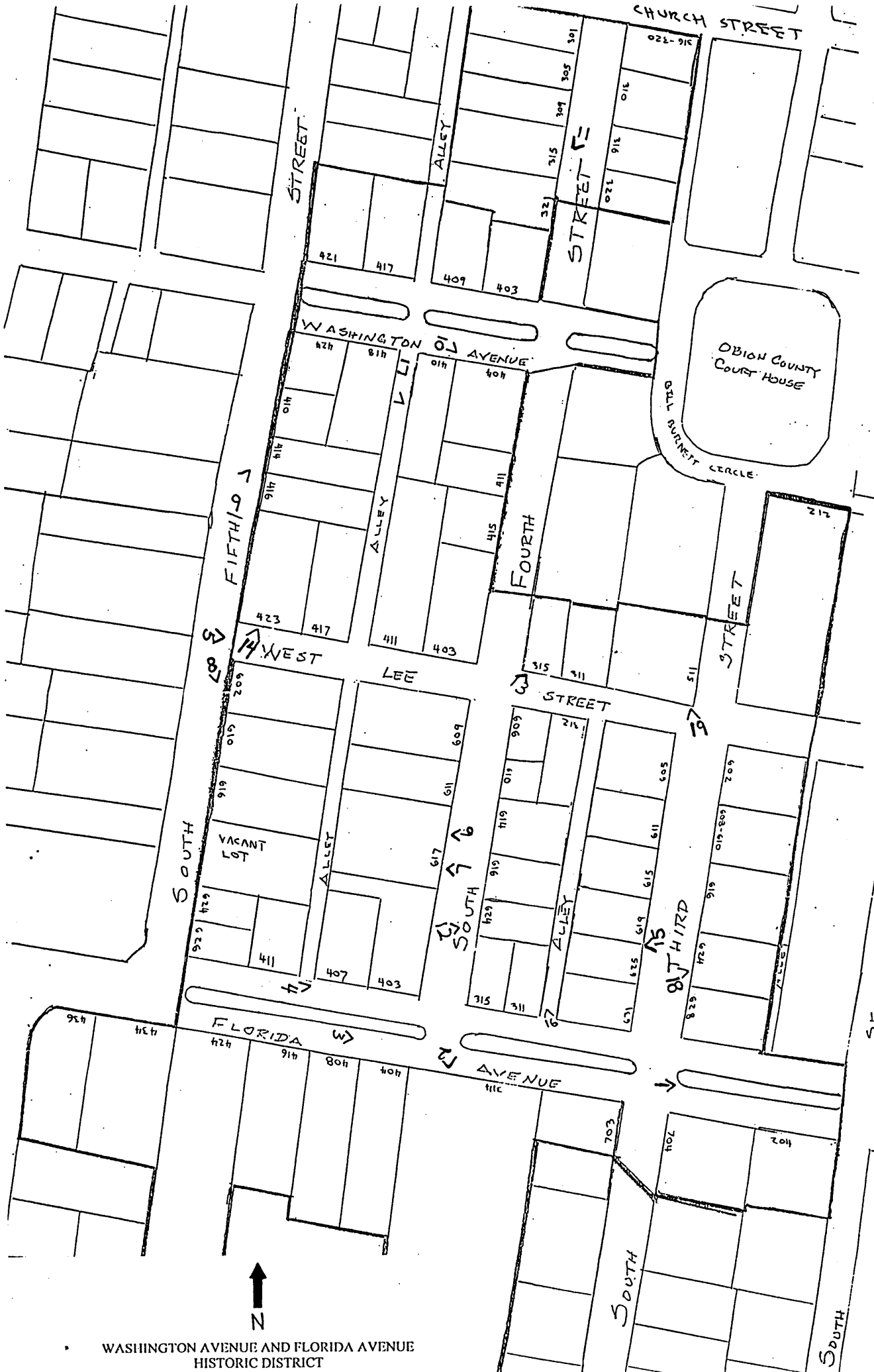
WASHINGTON AVENUE AND FLORIDA AVENUE
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING
 PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS

TAX MAP NO. 48-K
 REDUCED ORIGINAL.

● CONTRIBUTING
 ▲ NON-CONTRIBUTING



South



WASHINGTON AVENUE AND FLORIDA AVENUE
HISTORIC DISTRICT