

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 South Elk Street Historic District
other names/site number South Elk Avenue Historic District

2. Location

street & number Portions of South Elk, East Maple & East Goodlett Sts. not for publication
city, town Fayetteville vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Lincoln code 103 zip code 37334

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>24</u>	<u>7</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>2</u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>26</u>	<u>7</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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.

Robert E. Hays
Signature of certifying official Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date 5/24/89
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.

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 Schlager 7/12/89

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: secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)Greek Revival
Queen Anne
Bungalow

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, BRICK
walls weatherboard
BRICK
roof ASPHALT, METAL
other WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The South Elk Street Historic District is comprised of twenty-five residences and their ancillary outbuildings in a four block area south of the Lincoln County Courthouse in the south central Tennessee city of Fayetteville (pop. 7,764). All majority of the residences date from the 1820s to the late 1920s and represent a wide variety of architectural styles and influences including the Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Stick and Bungalow styles, sometimes in vernacular or eclectic interpretations. Houses range from one to two-and-one-half stories in height, with brick and frame houses almost equally represented. The district extends along South Elk Avenue, historically called South Elk Street, for three blocks and includes some properties on cross streets, Goodlett and East Maple. The northern end of the district abuts the Fayetteville Courthouse Square Historic district, a certified local historic district. Other surrounding neighborhoods are mixed commercial and residential areas of more recent construction.

All buildings located in the South Elk Street Historic District were originally single family dwellings, some with dependencies, including garages. Two houses in the district have been converted into offices, in both cases there has been no changes made to the exterior and the new use does not have a negative effect on the district.

The houses in the district are located on one-half to one acre lots, and are set back between twenty and thirty feet from the street. Stone walls iron fences border several properties, and an old herring-bone pattern brick sidewalk extends south along South Elk Avenue for two blocks. The neighborhood is shaded by mature indigenous trees. One of these trees, a Copper Beech located in front of 304 South Elk Avenue, is the state's record tree for the species.

Houses in the district are in a wide range of architectural styles including Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Stick Style, Classical Revival and Bungalows. The Federal Style, with Folk Victorian features, is represented by the Dr. Charles McKinney House at 304 South Elk (#13). This large two-story central passage plan brick house was built about 1820. It is a five-bay brick house is distinguished by its symmetrical facade, interior gable end windows, and original one story brick ell, possibly an earlier structure. The house was damaged during a cyclone in 1890. During

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the storm, the roof was blown off the house and the original porch was destroyed. during the resulting renovation, a steep roof pediment graced with delicate sawn vergeboards was added, and a new porch was constructed, decorated with turned wooden spindles. Next door at 310 South Elk Avenue (#15) is a large brick house built by Dr. McKinney's brother, John McKinney. This house was constructed circa 1845 in the prevailing Greek Revival style. The house is a two story five-bay central-passage plan brick building resting on a cut-stone foundation and topped by a side-gabled roof. The structure reflects a Victorian period remodeling with replacement central pedimented portico supported by fluted square posts, sawn gable span decoration, an ornamental cornice with brackets and eavesdrops, and an iron cantilevered balcony. Another romantic style house in the district is the McDonald-Boulner House at 400 South Elk Avenue (#17, NR 5/21/84). The 1854 brick house is an outstanding example of vernacular Gothic Revival architecture, features a prominent front portico with three pointed-arch entries, lancet windows with molded wooden hoods, and an irregular tri-gabled roof. These few houses were the only residences in the district for some time until after the Civil War.

In the post-Civil War years, the large lots in the district were subdivided and sold and the remaining houses were built on these parcels. Later houses constructed in the district include a wide variety of late nineteenth and early twentieth century styles. An uncommon example of vernacular Stick Style architecture is located at 311 South Elk Avenue (#16). The circa 1880 frame house is laid out on a highly irregular plan and features an octagonal corner turret, a wrap around porch with graceful spandrel arches supported by turned posts, a paneled gable field, ornate window hoods, Eastlake style doors with transoms, sunburst in the gable spans, turned balustrades and friezes. Other Victorian period styles are found in the district. The small frame cross-gable cottage at 301 South Elk Avenue (#12) has Italianate decoration, including rounded arch triple-hung sash and bay windows, a bracketed cornice, and sawn work porch. Other decoration includes a shed porch supported by sawn work posts, cornice returns, corbeled chimneys, and a double-leaf entry. Other period houses such as the Turley-Poindexter-Motlow House at 209 East Maple Street (#6) have Queen Anne style characteristics--canted gable bay ends, one-story shed porches supported by decorative posts or columns, tall corbeled interior brick chimneys, and decorative doors and windows.

Early twentieth century houses include examples of the Classical Revival style (204 East Maple Street, #3), Bungalows (404 South Elk Avenue, #18 and 203 East Maple Street, #2), Craftsman style houses (107 Goodlett, #11) and Cottage Revival (305 South Elk Avenue, #14). Cottage Revival houses are

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most often constructed of brick or brick-veneer and are characterized by Mock-Tudor decoration. The houses sometimes feature stucco wall finished, fake half-timbering, stone trim and weatherings, and large elaborate chimneys. Chimneys are usually located in prominent locations on the front or side of the houses. Cottage Revival houses usually feature sharply-pitched irregular gable roofs, overlapping gables with eaves lines of differing heights, casement windows, quoins, arched entries and integral corner porches.

The few remaining buildings are mostly smaller frame structures that do not reflect a particular style. However, some of the smaller frame houses can be classified as Worker Cottages, which are usually small frame dwellings with either gable front, gable with wing, or hall and parlor plans. These cottages are usually devoid of most overt decorative features and were often built by the factories or as speculative rental housing for workers.

Fayetteville was surveyed for the Tennessee Historical Commission by students from the historic preservation program at Middle Tennessee State University in 1978. The historic district was re-surveyed by the staff of South Central Tennessee Development District in November 1987. Additional historical research was contributed by members of the Lincoln County Historical Society.

This district is one of three areas that contains a sizable concentration of historic resources in the original town limits. The other districts are the Mulberry-Washington-Lincoln Historic District (NR 5/31/84) and Courthouse Square, a local historic district. Other neighborhoods, including the areas immediately surrounding this district to the east, south, and north, do not retain a cohesive number of historic resources and do not have integrity of feeling due to the amount of modern construction that has occurred in the areas.

Contributing resources (C) in the South Elk Street Historic District are significant to the historic and architectural development of the district, possess compatible design elements, and maintain the scale, use, and texture of the district. Non-contributing resources (NC) have lost integrity or do not fall within the period of significance of the district. Of the thirty-three resources in the district, twenty-six are listed in the inventory as contributing and include twenty-three residences, one garage, and two outbuildings. The remaining seven resources are non-contributing and include two residences, four garages, and a small office.

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1. 109 East Maple Street. ca. 1940. Cottage Revival. One and one-half story brick veneer, irregular plan, projecting gables, steeply-pitched roof, oversize gable dormer, inlaid stone chimney, some stone veneer. (NC)

Garage. ca. 1950. One story brick, front-gable roof. (NC)
2. 203 East Maple Street. ca. 1920. Anglo-Japanese/Bungalow. One and one-half story weatherboarded frame, irregular plan, brick foundation, irregular roof, one story bungalow porch supported by tapered wooden posts on tall brick piers, open fretwork gables, 6/1 fenestration, entry with sidelights and transom, original irregular rear wings, integral carport. (C)

Outbuilding. ca. 1885. One story brick, side-gabled roof, part of structure razed. (C)
3. 204 East Maple Street. ca. 1910. Classical Revival. Two story brick, rectangular plan, stone foundation, hipped roof, monumental central portico supported by paired Ionic columns, pediment with raking cornice with dentils and brick tympanum with fanlight, one story porch supported by smaller Ionic columns across full front, one story side porch east, art glass door surrounds, 1/1 fenestration, bay end east. (C)
4. 207 East Maple Street. The Columns. ca. 1915. Bungalow influence. One and one-half story brick, rectangular plan, stone foundation, front-gable roof, one story porch supported by tapered stone pylons, small entry pediment, art glass windows, lookout brackets, tall corbeled brick chimney. (C)

Outbuilding. ca. 1915. One story weatherboarded frame, side-gable roof. (C)

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5. 208 East Maple Street. ca. 1895. Folk Vernacular. Two story weatherboarded frame, irregular plan, stone foundation, irregular roof, one story porch supported by round columns with Scamozzi capitals, second story integral corner porch, transoms over doors, mixed fenestration, interior corbeled brick chimneys, one story gabled addition west. (C)
6. 209 East Maple Street. Turley-Poindexter-Motlow House. ca. 1880. Queen Anne influence. Two story weatherboarded frame, irregular plan, brick foundation, cross-gable roof, small one story porch supported by reeded square posts, shingled gable field, segmental arched 6/6 and 6/1 fenestration, one story canted bay end west, interior corbeled brick chimney. (C)
7. 300 East Maple Street. ca. 1910. Cottage Revival influence. One story weatherboarded frame, irregular cross-gable cottage plan, stone foundation, cross-gable roof, one story porch supported by reeded wooden posts on brick pedestals, plain paling balustrade, peaked window lintels, 5/1 fenestration, interior corbeled brick chimney. (C)

Garage. ca. 1941. One story frame, cove weatherboard siding, front-gable roof. (NC)
8. 301 East Maple Street. ca. 1910. Bungalow influence. One story weatherboarded frame, irregular plan, stone foundation, irregular roof, one story porch supported by tapered paneled wooden posts on stone piers, entry with sidelights and transom, canted bay end, 1/1 fenestration, interior corbeled brick chimney. (C)
9. 304 East Maple Street. ca. 1925. Vernacular-Classical Revival influence. One story weatherboarded frame, rectangular plan, concrete block foundation, hipped roof, integral porch supported by small Tuscan columns, multi-light windows, interior chimney. (C)

Garage. 1950s. One story concrete block, front-gable roof. (NC)

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10. 105 Goodlett. ca. 1809/1885. Folk Vernacular. One story weatherboarded frame, irregular plan, stone foundation, wraparound porch supported by wooden posts, circular corner porch, entry pediment with sunburst, shingled gable fields, 1/1 fenestration, interior corbeled brick chimney, stone retaining wall around property. Original log structure, home of early settler Ezekiel Norris, contained within this Victorian Vernacular structure. (C)
11. 107 Goodlett. ca. 1900. Craftsman. One and one-half story brick, irregular plan, stone foundation, irregular roof with bellcast gables, one story wraparound porch supported by paired brick posts on stone piers, some segmental arch windows, bay ends east and west, double-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, interior corbeled brick chimneys. (C)
- Garage. ca. 1920. One story coursed ashlar stone, front-gable roof. (C)

South Elk Avenue

12. 301 South Elk Avenue. ca. 1890. Italianate influence. One and one-half story frame, vinyl siding, cross-gable plan, stone foundation, cross-gable roof, rounded arch 2/2/2 window in projecting gable front, other fenestration 2/2, shed porch supported by sawn work posts, double-leaf entry, bay window, cornice returns, bracketed and cornice with dentils, exterior corbeled brick chimney. Iron fence facing South Elk Avenue and side, low stone wall north along Campbell Street. (C)
13. 304 South Elk Avenue. Dr. Charles McKinney House. ca. 1820. Federal/Folk Victorian. Two story brick, five bay-central passage plan, stone foundation, gabled roof, interior gable end corbeled brick chimneys, rear ell, double-leaf entry with replacement stained-glass transom, center bay altered in late nineteenth century with replacement porch, center gable decorated with board-and-batten trim. (C)
- Office. 1980s. one story brick veneer, shotgun plan, concrete block foundation, front gable roof. Modern quasi-Georgian decoration. (NC)

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14. 305 South Elk Avenue. ca. 1920. Cottage Revival. One and one-half story brick, irregular plan, brick foundation, steeply pitched irregular roof, rounded-arch entry and integral corner porch, tripartite 9/9 windows on first level, paired 6/6 windows second, shed dormer, interior chimney, rear ell. (C)
15. 310 South Elk Avenue. John McKinney House. ca. 1845. Greek Revival. Two story brick, five-bay central passage plan, stone foundation, side-gable roof, 15/15 fenestration, rear ell. Victorian period remodeling includes central pedimented portico supported by paired reeded square posts, sawn gable span decoration, ornamental cornice with brackets and eavesdrops or pendants, iron cantilevered balcony, one story half-hipped minor addition at side. (C)
16. 311 South Elk Avenue. ca. 1880. Stick Style. Two story weatherboarded frame, irregular plan, stone foundation, irregular roof, octagonal corner turret, wraparound porch with spandrel arches supported by turned posts, balustrade supported by turned spindles, paneled gable field, sunburst in gable ends and small entry porch pediment, Eastlake style door with transom, 1/1 fenestration. (C)
17. 400 South Elk Avenue. MacDonald-Boulner House. 1854. Vernacular Gothic Revival. One and one-half story brick, highly irregular plan, stone foundation, irregular roof with three gables facing street, bracketed cornice, pointed-arch French windows with molded wooden hoods, projecting porch with three large pointed-arch openings, double-leaf entry, rear additions. (NR 5/31/84) (C)
18. 404 South Elk Avenue. First Baptist Church Parsonage. ca. 1920. Bungalow. One story brick, irregular plan, stone foundation, irregular roof with three gables facing street, porch supported by tapered wooden posts on brick piers, tripartite windows, lookout brackets, interior corbeled brick chimney. (C)
19. 405 South Elk Avenue. ca. 1870. Central Passage. One and one-half story frame, asbestos shingle siding, central-passage plan, brick pier foundation, side-gabled roof, three gable wall dormers, one story shed porch altered, entry with sidelights and transom, rear shed section, paired interior brick chimneys. (C)

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20. 409 South Elk Avenue. ca. 1925. Bungalow influence. One and one-half story weatherboard frame, square plan, stuccoed concrete block foundation, cross-axial roof, one story shed porch supported by paneled square posts, plain paling balustrade, lookout brackets, 6/6 fenestration, interior chimney. (C)
21. 410 South Elk Avenue. ca. 1925. Bungalow. One story frame, permastone veneer siding, irregular plan, brick foundation, irregular gabled roof, metal shed porch supported by pipes, interior chimney. Major alterations. (NC)
22. 412 South Elk Avenue. ca. 1920. Worker Cottage. One story weatherboard frame, irregular plan, concrete block foundation, irregular gabled roof, wraparound porch supported by round columns with molded capitals, transom over door, 1/1 fenestration, two interior corbeled brick chimneys. (C)
23. 413 South Elk Avenue. ca. 1880. Folk Vernacular. One story weatherboarded frame, rectangular plan, stone foundation, front-gable roof, one story half-hipped porch supported by square posts, bracketed cornice, one story gabled brick addition north, interior chimney. Stone retaining wall around property. (C)
- Garage. ca. 1945. One story rough fieldstone construction, front-gable roof. (NC)
24. 500 South Elk Avenue. ca. 1895. Folk Vernacular. Two story weatherboarded frame, rectangular plan, brick foundation, side-gable roof, one story shed porch supported by square posts, 1/1 and 6/6 fenestration, paneled window aprons. (C)
25. 502 South Elk Avenue. ca. 1890. Folk Vernacular. One story weatherboarded frame, rectangular plan, stone foundation, side-gable roof, small gabled corner porch supported by turned posts, rear shed porch original, 1/1 fenestration, exterior gable end chimney. (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

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

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Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

ARCHITECTURE

ca. 1825-1930

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

various

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

The South Elk Street Historic district in Fayetteville, Tennessee is nominated under National Register criterion C for its significance to Fayetteville and Lincoln County in architecture. The small district, one of only two identified intact concentrations of historic residential architecture in the city, contains buildings dating from about 1820 to the early twentieth century which reflect the city's development. A wide variety of architectural styles are represented, with examples of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate and Stick Style houses from the nineteenth century and Classical Revival, Cottage Revival, and Bungalow style houses from the early twentieth century.

Fayetteville is located on the northeast bank of the Elk River, a substantial tributary of the central part of the Tennessee River. The town was established in 1809 by the act of the Tennessee General Assembly which created Lincoln County. Commissioners were directed to purchase 100 acres on Elk River and to lay off the town. The orthogonal, or mutually perpendicular, street plan dates from this period. South Elk Avenue, the principal street in the district, runs from the Courthouse square to the river for which it is named. (See attached plan of Fayetteville, 1810, Illustration 1)

The land on which this district is located was part of a grant to Ezekiel Norris of 1,280 acres on Elk River at the mouth of Norris Creek. Norris settled on his land in 1806 and was persuaded by the commissioners of the newly-created Lincoln County to donate 100 acres for the establishment of the county seat. Norris claimed the county had falsely represented its intentions, brought suit, and recovered \$700. Norris was probably the first white settler of the county and lived in a small log house, built circa 1809, that is now incorporated into 105 Goodlett Street (#10).

Just before the Civil War, a short branch rail line connected Fayetteville with the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. Service was disrupted by the War before the impact of the railway could be felt, but it was repaired

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 16 acres

UTM References

A

1	6	5	3	9	1	4	0	3	8	8	9	5	8	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

1	6	5	3	9	3	9	0	3	8	8	9	3	0	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B

1	6	5	3	9	4	2	0	3	8	8	9	5	6	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

D

1	6	5	3	9	1	2	0	3	8	8	9	3	0	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

Fayetteville, TN 73 NE

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The South Elk Street Historic District contains portions of seven blocks and is roughly bounded by the rear property lines of South Elk Avenue and East Maple Street. The district boundaries are shown on the accompanying map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The South Elk Street Historic District is centered on South Elk Avenue and East Maple streets. Intrusive properties on the east, west and south have been excluded. Boundaries follow cross streets and property and fence lines. The district boundaries are drawn to include sufficient land to protect the historic setting and integrity of the resources.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard Quin, Historic Preservation Planner

organization South Central Tennessee development District date November 1988

street & number P. O. Box 1346 telephone (615) 381-2040

city or town Columbia state TN zip code 38402

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soon afterwards. The Duck River Valley Narrow Gauge Rail Road was extended to Fayetteville from Columbia in Maury County in 1882. The general support of the rail lines was local agricultural produce and general merchandise. Following completion of the rail lines, the town's population increased, and many new residences were constructed in the community. Some of the larger and more impressive homes built in Fayetteville during the late nineteenth century are in this district, and were built for important commercial interests.

In the early twentieth century industries began to grow in Fayetteville and included the Elk Cotton Mills, Allen Shirt Co., and Byron Novelties. One of the most important later industries was the Borden Powdered Milk Plant (NR 07/14/88) an evaporated milk plant established by the Borden Company in 1927. Other milk product plants, including a Kraft cheese plant were also located in Lincoln County. Until recent years Lincoln County's economy was based largely on agriculture and many support industries and businesses served the outlying farms and communities. Industrialization of the community probably had only a limited effect on the South Elk Street Historic District, as the area remained largely a neighborhood of professionals and merchants. However, several houses at the south end of South Elk may have been built for factory workers.

Each major period of development is represented by architectural styles in the South Elk Street Historic District. The Dr. Charles McKinney (McKinney-Pitts) House at 304 South Elk Avenue (#13) was built about ten years after the establishment of the town around 1820 in the waning Federal period style. The Greek Revival is represented by the John V. McKinney House at 310 South Elk (#15). One of rural Tennessee's best examples of Gothic Revival residential architecture is the MacDonald-Bolner House at 400 South Elk Avenue (#17, NR 5/31/84).

Several houses in the district date from the coming of the railroad. Included among these is a good example of Stick Style architecture, fairly uncommon in southern Middle Tennessee, is 311 South Elk Avenue (#16). The influence of the Italianate style is evident in a small vernacular house at 301 South Elk (#12). The remaining late nineteenth century houses in the district are the circa 1880 Turley-Poindexter-Motlow House at 209 East Maple Street (#6), a two story weatherboarded frame irregular plan house with shingled gable fields, a canted gable bay end, and a small one story shed porch supported by reeded square posts; a somewhat simpler house of similar plan across the road at 208 East Maple (#5); an irregular rambling frame house at 105 Goodlett Street (#10) which features a wraparound porch

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with circular corner turret, shingled gables, and an entry pediment with sunburst; and several small frame houses of simple designs at the south end of South Elk Avenue (#s 19, 23, 24, & 25).

During the early twentieth century with the growth of small industries in Fayetteville, houses continued to be constructed in the South Elk Avenue district. Houses built in these years reflect a variety of differing styles. An emphatic example of Classical Revival architecture is 204 East Maple Street (#3), with a prominent monumental central portico supported by paired Ionic columns, a cornice with dentils, and a high-hipped roof. Two buildings are built in the Cottage Revival Style which flourished from the 1920s to about 1940. These are 305 South Elk Avenue (#14), built in the 1920s and featuring a very steeply-pitched irregular roof, paired and tripartite sash windows, and rounded arch entry and corner porch; also the later house at 109 East Maple Street (#1).

Several of the remaining houses in the district are Bungalows, with several interesting examples, including the circa 1920 Baptist Parsonage at 404 South Elk (#18) and a small brick Bungalow with an oversized porch at 207 East Maple (The Columns, #4). One of the most outstanding houses is the Bungalow at 203 East Maple Street (#2), which borrows details from the eclectic Anglo-Japanese movement of the late 1910s and early 1920s. A very fine Craftsman influence house is at 107 Goodlett (#11), and features a bellcast roof, sidelighted entry, segmental arch windows, and canted gable bay ends at the sides.

The district contains a number of the larger and more distinctive houses in the historic town of Fayetteville. Properties, for the most part, are very well-maintained and the district retains a strong sense of neighborhood identity. As a collection, the South Elk Street Historic District represents a fine collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century residential architectural styles which were popular in mid-sized towns in southern Middle Tennessee. The district is a cohesive area with the majority of houses constructed between the 1820s and 1930.

This small district is the only substantial neighborhood of historic buildings in the original town limits of Fayetteville that is not included in either the large Mulberry-Washington-Lincoln Historic District (NR 5/31/84) or the Fayetteville Courthouse Square Historic District (Certified Local Historic District) to the north. Like the other residential district, the South Elk Avenue District contains a number of large antebellum brick houses with later frame and occasional other brick houses built on the lots between in later years. It differs from the Mulberry-

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Washington-Lincoln District in being much smaller and more reasonably defined; in other aspects, the two residential districts are similar, as construction in both occurred concurrently and both areas reflect the expansion and development of the town of Fayetteville. Most other neighborhoods have been severely altered by new or replacement construction.

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South Elk Street Historic District Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tennessee

Photo: Richard Quin

Date: March 1988

Neg: Tennessee Historical Commission
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Charles McKinney House
304 South Elk Avenue (foreground) &
John McKinney House
301 South Elk Avenue (rear)
Facing South
#1 of 10

Streetscape
311, 305, & 301 South Elk Avenue
Facing Southwest
#2 of 10

Dr. Charles McKinney House
304 South Elk Avenue
Facing East
#3 of 10

MacDonald-Boulner House
400 South Elk Avenue
Facing East
#4 of 10

First Baptist Church Parsonage
404 South Elk Avenue
Facing East
#5 of 10

South Elk Avenue Streetscape
Facing Southwest
#6 of 10

107 Goodlett Street
Northwest Corner, Facing Southeast
#7 of 10

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MAY 30 1989

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Continuation Sheet**

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REGISTER

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South Elk Street Historic District

204 East Maple Street
Facing North
#8 of 10

203 East Maple Street
Facing Northwest
#9 of 10

East Maple Street Streetscape
Facing southeast
#10 of 10

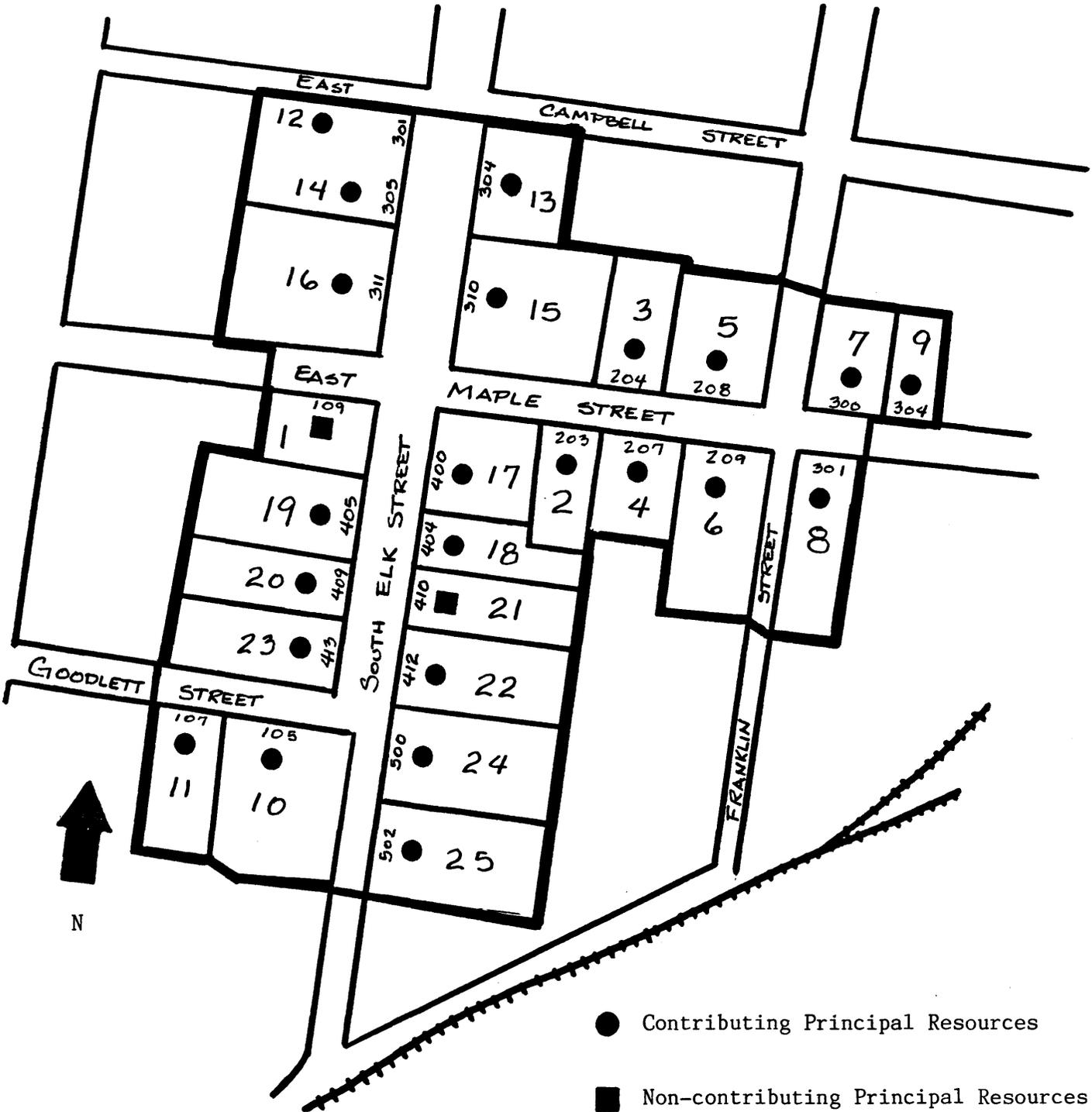
JAN 27 1999

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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South Elk Street Historic District



- Contributing Principal Resources
- Non-contributing Principal Resources

Approx. Scale 1"=150'

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JAN 27 1989

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South Elk Street Historic District

