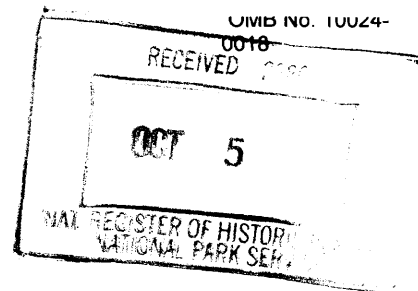


(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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 Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1576 Needmore Road

N/A  not for publication

city or town Greenlawn

vicinity

state Tennessee

code TN

county Wilson

code 189

zip code NA

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 E. Bryan  
Signature of certifying official/Title

10/3/06  
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

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

11-15-06

Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex  
Name of Property

Wilson County, TN  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

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

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

2	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
2	0	Total

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

Rural African-American Churches in TN, 1850-1970

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

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious facility

EDUCATION: school

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious facility

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: gable front

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone piers; Limestone; Concrete

walls Limestone; Weatherboard, Concrete block

roof Asphalt shingle

other Concrete; Metal; Glass

**Narrative Description**

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

See attached 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

(Mark "x" in all the 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 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Ethnic Heritage: African American
Education
Religion
Social History

Period of Significance

circa 1936-1956

Significant Dates

circa 1936, circa 1950

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Britton, John Henry, Sr.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown; Manning, Carmon and Brown, Emmett (masons); Tibbs, Pradie L.

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

Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex  
Name of Property

Wilson County, TN  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately two acres

Hermitage 311 NE

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 539345 4010931  
Zone Easting Northing  
2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing  
4 \_\_\_\_\_

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 June 16, 2006  
street & number PO Box 80, MTSU telephone 615.898.2947  
city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37132

### 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 Williamson Chapel CME Church, c/o Mattie McHollin, Secretary  
street & number 1762 Needmore Road telephone 615-758-7303  
city or town Old Hickory state TN zip code 37138

**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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex, Wilson  
County, Tennessee

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## DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is at 1576 Needmore Road in Wilson County, in the vicinity of Old Hickory, Tennessee. Located on approximately five acres, the historic Williamson Chapel CME Church (circa 1896-1960), the Needmore Elementary School (1936), and the modern Williamson Chapel CME Church (2005, outside boundaries) are situated east of Old Hickory Lake. The nominated properties retain a largely rural setting, although boat docks, recreational areas, and post-1960 suburbs are within a one-half mile radius. The nominated properties also are located in the center of the rural Needmore community, an African American enclave in the far northwest corner of Wilson County, near where the county meets the boundaries for Davidson and Sumner counties that has existed since the mid-nineteenth century.

### 1. Historic Williamson Chapel CME Church (circa 1896, 1936, 1950, 1960)

The Williamson Chapel CME Church is a one-story, gable-front stone-veneer frame building that rests on a limestone pier and stone-veneer foundation and that has an asphalt shingle gable roof. The frame section of the building dates to circa 1896, a date determined by the presence of hand-hewn log sills, wide wood floorboards, and limestone pier foundation still visible in the basement of the building. It is also a date collaborated by the oral tradition of the community. Circa 1936 the congregation added stone veneer to the frame structure and enclosed its open foundation so that today the church appears to have been constructed in 1936. Circa 1950, the congregation had a small wing built at the west elevation, giving the building the T-shape often found in church buildings at that time. A concrete block asphalt shingle hipped roof community room was attached to the rear of the church building circa 1960.

The gable front north facade contains a single central projecting bay, with an entrance of metal and glass double doors, installed circa 1990. A flight of ten concrete steps, with metal railings on either side of the stairs, leads from the ground to the top of the recessed entrance. A wood sign with the painted letters of "Williamson Chapel C.M.E. Church" is at the northeast corner. The bell tower has a gable roof and was installed circa 1930. The original metal bell is still located in the tower.

The west elevation of the stone veneer building has four bays of one-over-one double-hung windows. The window openings are from circa 1896, but the double-hung window hardware is from 1936, when the stone veneer was added. Local masons Carmon Manning, Emmett Brown, and Pradie L. Tibbs did the stonework. There is a stone water table marking the basement as well as a wood door providing access to the basement at the northeast corner of the addition. The north elevation also shows the slight hillside placement of the church building, which allowed for the creation of the basement. At the northwest corner of the elevation is a projecting room, also stone veneered, with a shed roof. The southern half of the elevation is composed of the concrete block community room, which has a single bay, an exterior door, and a concrete handicap access ramp.

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex, Wilson  
County, Tennessee

The south elevation is comprised of the gable rear end of the church sanctuary and the concrete block addition. The addition has four asymmetrically placed one-by-one sliding windows. The one story addition is not as tall as the original part of the church.

The east elevation is composed of the concrete block addition, with a single wood door, on its south side while the west side is of the stone-veneered sanctuary. The two sections meet at a small projecting room that served as the church office. It has an exterior entrance, with a metal canopy over the door. The sanctuary section has four bays of one-over-one double-hung windows. It has a water table at the basement level, with a small rectangular wood entrance to the basement at the southeast corner.

The interior of Williamson Chapel CME Church is largely the result of circa 1950 renovation of the building. At that time, the congregation added acoustical tile to the walls and ceilings, installed electric light fixtures, and tacked on pine wainscoting to the interior walls. It also added two small rooms, each with their own wood doors, to either side of the pulpit, the one on the north side for the pastor's office and the one of the south side for the church office.

Circa 1980 the congregation completed the interior renovation by purchasing and installing new pews and an altar for the pulpit. Carpet was also placed over the wood flooring. Circa 1990, the congregation installed track lighting over the choir platform as well as two metal fans, one of which circulates over the choir and the second over the sanctuary. When the congregation built the modern church building in 2005, it left the historic church building largely intact, taking away some pews and the pulpit furniture but keeping intact the pulpit platform, rail, and choir loft.

While the basement is used only for storage, it exhibits evidence of the original construction of the building circa 1896, especially the limestone piers supporting the hand-hewn log sills, which may be part of the original log church building of circa 1850. (C)

## 2. Needmore Elementary School (1936)

The Needmore Elementary School, built in 1936, is similar in design to two-classroom schools designed and funded by the Julius Rosenwald Fund in Tennessee from 1917 to 1932. It has a metal covered gable roof, two central interior brick chimneys, and a brick foundation. Although some deterioration to the exterior walls, especially on the north elevation, is apparent, the building is structurally sound and still used periodically by the church congregation and the community.

The south facade has three symmetrical bays, with a central one-story Colonial Revival-influenced portico, which is supported by two square wood posts. The windows are presently boarded-over to protect them from vandals. The original six-over-six double-hung sash windows are intact underneath the boards.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex, Wilson  
County, Tennessee

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The east and west elevations are weatherboard walls with no openings.

The north elevation contains two symmetrically placed separate sets of five continuous windows, one set for each classroom.

The interior contains two classroom spaces, originally divided by a partition wall that was removed at an unknown date. The original plaster walls, wood wainscoting, and wood floors are intact but have suffered deterioration. The western room contains a wood stage that was used for school and community events. (C)

The Williamson Chapel CME Church and Needmore School meet the registration requirements for church-based historic districts listed in the "Historic Rural African American Churches in Tennessee, 1850-1970" MPS cover form. It retains its original location, setting, association, and feeling. Framed by large, mature trees, the building still lie in an isolated rural location, and retains its original location, setting, association, and feeling as it retains all of its original acreage.

The renovation of the church building circa 1936, which changed the exterior appearance from frame to stone veneer, is still intact and is an important example of the materials, design, and workmanship of Carmon Manning and Emmett Brown, who specialized in stone masonry in the Wilson County African American community during the twentieth century. The two-room t-wing addition to the rear in 1950 and the community room addition of 1960 to the rear of the church are of the size and scale that it does not overwhelm the historic building. The interior renovation of circa 1950 is largely intact. While carpet has been placed over historic wood floors, the wainscoting and original electrical light fixtures remain in place.

The Needmore Elementary School retains its materials, design, and workmanship from its original construction in 1936. It is an intact, and rare, example of a Rosenwald-influenced school design in Wilson County.

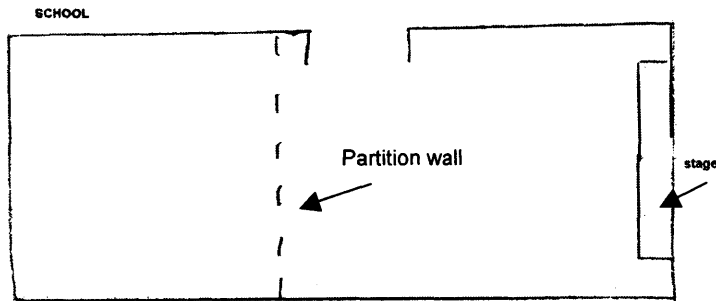
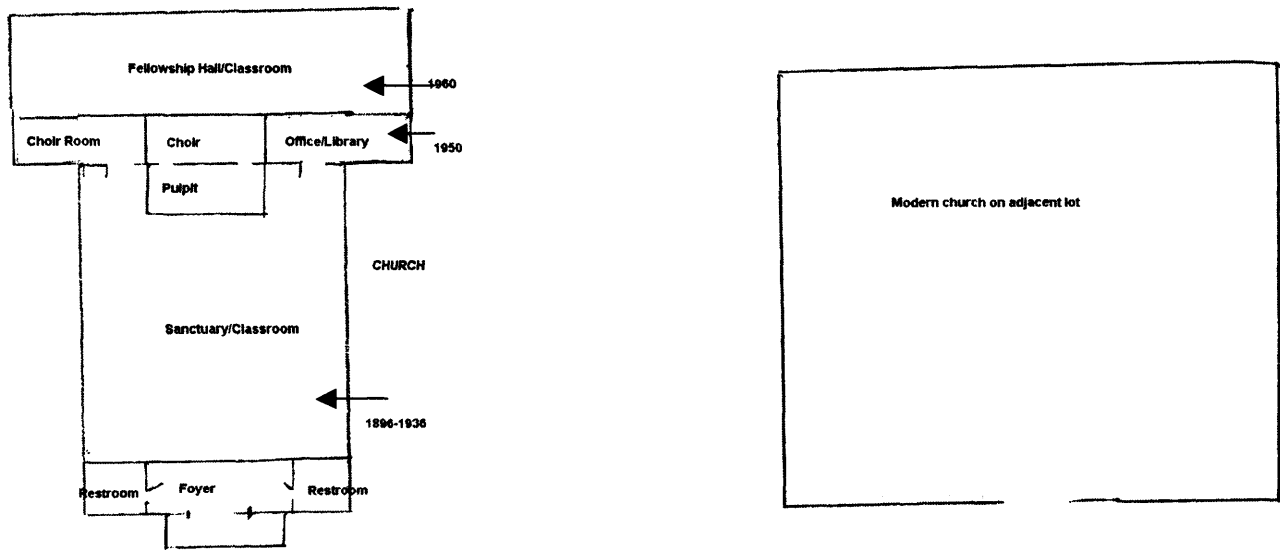
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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex, Wilson  
County, Tennessee

## Site Plan



N ↓

WTS: 2006



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex, Wilson  
County, Tennessee

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Williamson Chapel C.M.E. Church Complex in Wilson County, Tennessee is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for local significance in African American ethnic heritage, especially in the areas of religion, education, and settlement patterns. It is also eligible under Criterion B for a significant association with John Henry Britton, Sr., an important mid-twentieth century black minister and reformer in Wilson County. Due to its age and significant historic association with the development of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church among African Americans during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the development of public education for rural African Americans, the property meets the registration requirements for church-based historic districts listed in the "Historic Rural African American Churches in Tennessee, 1850-1970" MPS cover form.

Needmore is the oldest African American rural community in Wilson County. Located near the historic Cumberland River (now Old Hickory Lake) at the corner where the counties of Davidson, Sumner, and Wilson meet, it is still a rural community that represents an African American enclave within the surrounding suburban landscape of this portion of Middle Tennessee. The community began circa 1850, when Dick Mastaman gave an acre of land to his slaves for the construction of a small gable-front log building that would be both a school and a Methodist church. Richard Williamson was the first pastor and teacher, and the building became known as Williamson Chapel Methodist in his honor. Either before or after he became pastor—there are no records to verify which--Richard Williamson married a mulatto slave daughter of Dick Mastaman named Cheney at an unknown date; she gained freedom with the end of the Civil War.

Other free black families soon moved to the neighborhood of the church, and the community became known as Williamson Chapel. According to the 1860 census, Wilson County had the third largest free black population (321) of any Tennessee county. With emancipation in the 1860s, this free black community grew larger, although it is difficult to discern from the 1870 census how many lived at Williamson Chapel. Circa 1876, according to local tradition, the community name changed to Needmore, allegedly because an overabundance of young men in the community "needed more" young women to take as brides.

In that same year of 1876, the Williamson Chapel Methodist Church formally left the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and joined the recently created Colored Methodist Episcopal (CME) church, a separate all African American religious body. Richard and Cheney Williamson transferred the one-acre of church property to church trustees Joe Johnson, Hiram Williamson (Richard's brother), Cal Gordon (the spouse of Lizzie Williamson, who was the daughter of Richard and Cheney), John Horton, and Jessie Parker.

As noted in a history of African American life in Wilson County, *In Their Own Voices: An Account of the Presence of African Americans in Wilson County* by Patricia Ward Lockett and Mattie McHollin, the significant influence of the Williamson Chapel CME Church "was felt throughout the community, whether it was moral, spiritual, economic or educational in nature. The history of the Needmore community is an

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National Park Service

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Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex, Wilson  
County, Tennessee

intriguing combination of religious life, family, and education. The two must be looked at together, because the church was used as a school during the weekdays and a house of worship on Sundays.” (p. 134) The church remained the local school until circa 1920 when community residents constructed a lodge hall, used by the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Society, next to the church. At that time, school moved to the lodge hall. There would be no public school building provided to the community until 1936 and the construction of the Needmore Elementary School.

Circa 1896, the congregation dismantled the original log church and replaced it with a new frame building, located “a few feet” from the original church site, according to a 1972 interview with Dillie Sellers-Davis. This original frame building remains intact today underneath the stone veneer added circa 1936. Its bell tower dates to circa 1930, and ringing the bell played an important communication role at Needmore. According to *In Their Own Voices*,

The bell was rung whenever the church doors were open for an occasion or event. If there was a death in the community the bell would be toned, no matter what time the death occurred. One of the older men in the community would go to the church to tone the bell, thereby informing the people in the community that a death had occurred. People would get up, find out who had died and go to the home of the deceased. No one knows why, but for some reason the toning of the bell was an act that was only performed by the older men who lived in the community. (p. 132)

After a series of ministers, in 1936 the CME bishop appointed John Henry Britton, Sr. (1888-unknown), as the minister at Williamson Chapel. Britton would become the most important minister in the history of both the church and Needmore, introducing many changes. Britton was born in 1888 in the rural community of LaGuardo, Wilson County. He grew up in the Andrews Tabernacle CME Church at LaGuardo. As a young man, Britton witnessed a white landowner humiliate his father, who was a sharecropper. From that point on, Britton was determined to better himself, to gain an education, an income, and land to protect himself and his family as much as possible from the evils of the Jim Crow South. He became a CME minister, ministering first at Lane Tabernacle CME Church in East Nashville and then as presiding elder of the Clarksville District of the CME church. His next major posting was also in Nashville, at St. Luke’s CME Church, where he was a minister to a large congregation with several members from Fisk University (NR 2/9/78) and Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial University (now Tennessee State University, NR 6/14/96). In 1936, after a dispute with CME leadership, Britton lost his prestigious position and was sent instead to the rural village of Needmore.

Britton did not accept the 1936 appointment as punishment, but as a challenge and opportunity. He immediately brought urban progressive values to the church and congregation. He took steps to upgrade the appearance of the church building by hiring Carmon Manning and Emmett Brown, stonemasons, to add a stone veneer to the frame building, at a cost of \$777.77. He then hired another mason, Pradie L. Tibbs, to design an arched stone entrance into the building. Also in 1936, he lobbied Wilson County education

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Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex, Wilson  
County, Tennessee

officials, and wealthy white patrons, for funds to construct a public school for the children of Needmore. Unlike hundreds of other rural black communities across Tennessee, Needmore did not gain a new "Rosenwald" school during its large building program of 1917-1932. Britton was aghast at the poor facilities students faced at the lodge building, and he obtained funds from white public and private sources to build the Rosenwald-plan "Needmore Elementary School" in 1936. Also in his first year at Williamson Chapel, Britton ended the decades-old practice of church elders leading the congregation in "the singing of line hymns. The church had no songbooks, so the singing was done from memory. The preacher would repeat the line hymn and the members would repeat after him in slow, mournful harmony. Or the songs would be joyous and hand clapping would be used as a means of staying in turn or keeping the rhythm." (p. 135) Britton, who had once been a musician himself and who had enjoyed the large choirs at his previous Nashville churches, established a choir, a first for the church, and during the 1940s he hired Vinnie Mitchell as the church's first paid musician. Music from that point on became an important part of the religious traditions of Williamson Chapel. Britton also organized traveling gospel groups; the two best known were the Greenlawn Four and the Wee Wee Jubilaires.

The authors of *In Their Own Voices* conclude that Britton was "mentor to the entire Needmore Community from 1936-1962" (p. 137), the latter year being when he retired from the ministry. He is the best example of their observation that "the church influence within the Needmore community was powerful; the progress of the community depended upon the type of leadership that was assigned to the church." (p. 134) The local historians credit his leadership for transforming a frame church into "a stone structure able to withstand the ravages of centuries" and for transforming the community's attitudes about education into one that believed that "its young deserved the best that higher education had to offer." "It is widely known," they assert, that Britton "left a legacy of learning that continues even today with nurses, lawyers, engineers, preachers, historians, librarians, social workers and all manner of other professionals and tradesmen who were inspired and believed that they deserved all that the world had to offer." (p. 137)

This transformation in education occurred in the Needmore Elementary School. Although it was not partially funded by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the school was a copy of earlier Rosenwald plans in its unadorned architectural style, its frame construction, its banks of windows, and its dual use as a school and community center. One of the two classrooms was equipped with a stage; there was a movable partition between the two rooms, which could be pulled back, allowing most of the community to gather there for evening or weekend events. One of the more frequent public speakers was Wiley Bernard, the second African American extension agent assigned to Wilson County. Bernard became the black extension agent in 1946. Soon thereafter he and Britton joined forces to create the Needmore Civic Club, the precursor to the present Needmore Community Club. According to *In Their Own Voices*, "the purpose of the club was to improve community life, teach new skills, and improve farming techniques. " Louella Branch Hogan was the first president. The club "also taught people how to develop and serve nutritional meals. Many in the community displayed their newly refined skills and talents during special days in the county." (p. 132) Datie Mai Drennon led the Needmore Home Demonstration Club, which focused on improving homes, churches, and

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex, Wilson  
County, Tennessee

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schools. Since the rural residents of Needmore lived in relatively close proximity to each other, and since few homes in the area were large enough to host meetings, Drennon held many of the Home Demonstration Club meetings and lectures at the school.

The construction of the new school in the 1930s, and the introduction of new self-help programs in the 1940s, coincided with the creation of new opportunities for residents, first through the expansion of employment at the Dupont Plant at Old Hickory and other Nashville factories during World War II and the construction of Old Hickory Dam and Lake after the war by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. Electricity finally arrived at Needmore in the late 1940s, and the congregation at Williamson Chapel took advantage to renovate the interior circa 1950, adding lights to the sanctuary and a gas-powered furnace in the basement. The Needmore Road would not be paved, however, until the 1960s. Britton left the ministry at Williamson Chapel in 1962, and the Needmore Elementary School closed its doors in 1966 as schools in Wilson County were integrated fully.

An era had passed; suburban development slowly but surely surrounded the rural Needmore community. But today the Williamson Chapel CME Church and Needmore Elementary School remain at the heart of the community, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, African American communities in Wilson County. As the twenty-first century dawned, church leaders decided to speak and serve the congregation with a new modern facility, which was constructed in 2004-2005. But, out of respect for their roots as a church and a community, they left the historic church building untouched, and it is still used for meetings, classes, and other church functions.

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 9

Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex, Wilson  
County, Tennessee

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National Park Service

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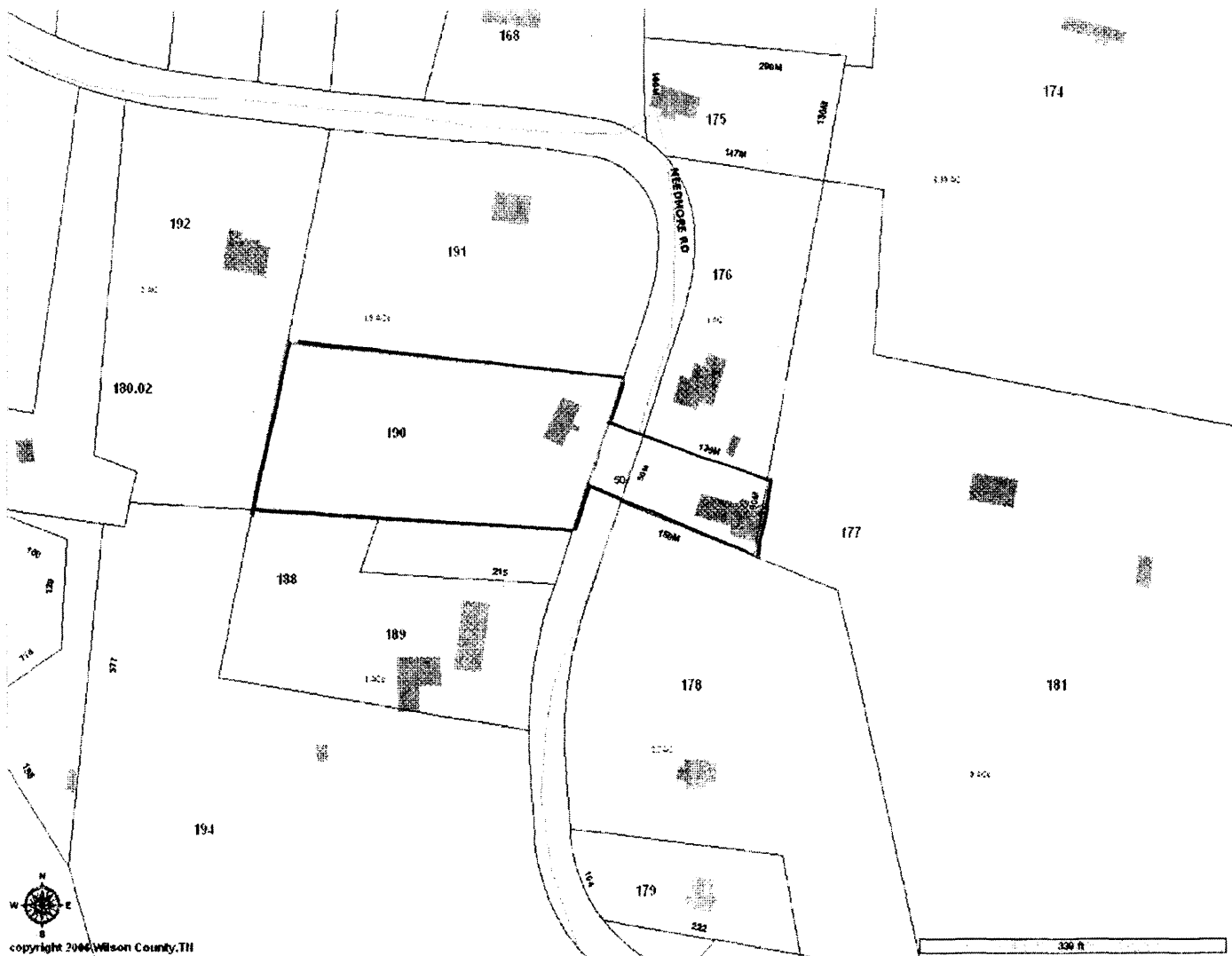
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Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex, Wilson  
County, Tennessee

## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex is at 1576 Needmore Road in Wilson County, Tennessee, as marked on the attached Wilson County tax map 050 as outlined on the map below.

The nominated boundaries contain all of the extant historic properties associated with the Williamson Chapel CME Church Historic District.



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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number      photos      Page   11  

Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex, Wilson  
County, Tennessee

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## PHOTOGRAPHS

Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex  
Wilson County, Tennessee

Photos by: Carroll Van West  
            MTSU Center for Historic Preservation

Date: March 2006

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission

Williamson Chapel Church, north facade and west elevation, facing southeast  
1 of 22

Williamson Chapel Church, west elevation, facing east  
2 of 22

Williamson Chapel Church, south and west elevations, facing northeast  
3 of 22

Williamson Chapel Church, south and east elevations, facing northwest  
4 of 22

Williamson Chapel Church, east elevation, facing west  
5 of 22

Williamson Chapel Church, north facade, facing south  
6 of 22

Williamson Chapel Church, sanctuary, facing south  
7 of 22

Williamson Chapel Church, sanctuary, facing northeast  
8 of 22

Williamson Chapel Church, pastor's study, library, facing east  
9 of 22

Williamson Chapel Church, choir pews, facing east  
10 of 22

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Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex, Wilson  
County, Tennessee

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Williamson Chapel Church, choir room/classroom, facing northwest  
11 of 22

Williamson Chapel Church, community room, rock wall from original church, facing northwest  
12 of 22

Williamson Chapel Church, community room, facing southeast  
13 of 22

Needmore Elementary School, south facade, from church, facing north  
14 of 22

Needmore Elementary School, south facade, facing north  
15 of 22

Needmore Elementary School, west elevation and south facade, facing northeast  
16 of 22

Needmore Elementary School, south facade and east elevation, facing northwest  
17 of 22

Needmore Elementary School, west classroom and stage, facing west  
18 of 22

Needmore Elementary School, east classroom, facing northeast  
19 of 22

Needmore Elementary School, east classroom, facing southeast  
20 of 22

Williamson Chapel Church Complex from adjacent property, facing northeast  
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Modern Williamson Chapel Church on adjacent parcel, facing southwest  
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