

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



APR 25 1982

1. Name

historic Childress House

and/or common The Brick House

2. Location

street & number Route 3 (9 miles west of Fayetteville on US, 64 near Boonshill) not for publication

city, town Fayetteville *mic.* vicinity of _____ congressional district Fourth

state Tennessee code 047 county Lincoln code 103

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. Claude E. Patton, Route 3, Fayetteville, Tennessee 37334
Mrs. Louis Pointer Brady, 176 River Park Drive, Jackson, MS 39202

street & number Send official business c/o: Mrs. Fred M. Lamon, Jr.

city, town 1072 Mosby Road, Memphis vicinity of _____ state Tennessee 38116

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Registrar

street & number Lincoln County Courthouse

city, town Fayetteville state Tennessee 37334

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title _____ has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Childress House, more commonly known as "The Brick House" is located on US 64, approximately 9 miles from Fayetteville, Tennessee. It stands inside a fenced yard of approximately 1 acre, and is reached by a gravel road which runs several hundred yards to the highway. A brick walk runs from the front porch, through an allee of hundred year old maples, to the front gate. Inside the fence are located several of the original out-buildings.

Childress House, a two-story brick structure, built circa 1825, is located on land settled by Reps Osborne Childress. Built to replace a log farmhouse no longer owned by the family, the house is built on a central hall plan with a gable roof and exterior end chimneys.

The cellar and foundation walls are of cut limestone with the first floor sills and joists of white ash. The solid brick walls that rise from the foundation are laid in Flemish bond on the north elevation and in English bond with queen closers on all other elevations. Family history indicates that the brick for the construction was made from clay dug behind the house and fired on the site.

The symmetrically balanced facade, the north elevation, is thought to be the main entrance created at the time of the first alterations to the structure, circa 1840. Investigation indicates that prior to that time, a simple double door, similar to that seen on the interior, was used. Eight windows, having six over nine lights, are treated with flat arches, as is the transom window at the second level balcony .

A molded cornice of convex/concave brick, present on the front and rear facades, is accented by a row of brick dentils. The windows and door on the east facade are treated with segmental arches. As this entrance faces into the farmyard area, with the cellar entrance to the right, it is probable that this was the farm office entrance. Measurements and detailing on the interior walls substantiate the idea that alterations were made to this room, possibly at the time of an addition to the rear.

The first major alterations to the house started about 1840 when a three-room addition with porch built of yellow poplar was added to the south facade. At this time it is probable that the four columned pedimented portico, also built of yellow poplar, was added. The major facade, featuring double doors with sidelights, and a transom window actually create a false front, as only the double doors appear on the interior wall of the central hall. At this time, the balcony above the porch, with the double doors and transom windows was also added.

The second alteration to the house took place in the early 1930s, when US Highway 64 was built through the farm. At this time, a cabin was moved from its original location to the right rear of the frame addition to be joined to the rear of the addition. The ell porch on the west facade was enclosed and porches were added to the east and west facades, extending on the east facade to include the relocated cabin, and, on the west facade, covering a flagstone terrace. The wooden front porch was extended and replaced by concrete, covering all but the tops of the windows located in the cellar. The columns of yellow poplar were maintained. Electricity and indoor plumbing were also added during this remodeling.

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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The interior walls are plaster applied directly to the brick walls. Interior trim-work is incomplete or missing in some instances. In several places the pattern of the woodwork changes in the middle of a run or ends several inches from a corner. This lends credit to family history which indicates that more elaborate detailing was intended for the woodwork and the fireplace surrounds. Marble mantels in the Adam style had been ordered and more intricately carved woodwork was ordered for the formal parlors but delivery was stopped because of the Civil War.

Several outbuildings are located in close proximity to the house. These include an original half-dovetail log smokehouse, a larger log and frame smokehouse, and a frame tenant house built in 1950.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	

Specific dates ca. 1825

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Childress House is important not only as a statement of the architecture of the locality but also as the homeplace and headquarters of a family which has continued to operate the surrounding land as a profitable and progressive farm since settling there in the early years of the nineteenth century. Not only the home but also the surrounding outbuildings maintain their original appearance and location.

Reps Osborne Childress came to the area of Tennessee now known as Lincoln County, possibly as early as 1796, and no later than 1815. He and his family settled approximately 1000 acres of land, portions of which are still in the possession of his descendants.

The original land settled was part of a land grant given to Childress, Sr., for Revolutionary War service. He and his son, Reps Osborn Childress, Jr., extended their holdings in Tennessee with land grants in Stewart and Madison counties. With the death of Childress, Sr. in 1825, followed in 1826 by the death of Childress, Jr. it is probable that the four room brick portion of the house was built prior to that date. (Childress, Jr. left his wife Sarah with eight children of various ages to raise. She raised and educated her children while, at the same time, continuing to expand the property left to her. She was aided in this by her son, Marion, until her death in 1856.)

It was during the stewardship of Sarah Childress that the extensive alterations of circa 1840 were undertaken, leaving the house much as we see it today. Major Marion Childress carried on the farming of the property, and managed, despite the interruption of the Civil War, to maintain much of the property in the family's possession. He continued an active interest in the farm and was actively engaged in both civic and church affairs at his death in 1883. He had, for many years, served on the Board of Elders of the Swan Creek and Pulaski Presbyterian Churches.

Upon the death of their father, Marion Frazier Childress and D. L. (Mark) Childress undertook to continue the family interest in the farm. Giving up other occupations, they returned to Lincoln County where, for many years they ran the farm. Leaving no immediate heirs, upon their deaths, the land continued in the family through their sister Sarah Childress Brady. At her death in 1893, her children C. P. and John Marion, inherited the land from their uncles in the 1940s. It is through John Marion Brady's daughter that the Childress line continues. His granddaughter, Mrs. Fred M. Lamon, Jr. has two sons who hope to return to the forefront of modern dairy farming.

The continuity of the family ownership for almost 200 years and the maintenance of their interest in the farming of the land and the upkeep of the property to its present day good condition is significant in itself. The fact that much of the household goods and farm equipment used by the family in the operation of the house and farm over this same period of time should be of equal significance and interest to those who study the evolution of lifestyles in America.

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

9. Major Bibliographical References

Mrs. Louis Pointer Brady. Interview held at The Brick House, Fayetteville, TN, March, 1977.
Childress, Marion F., "Ramblings" Personal Journal. Childress family papers. Collection of Mrs. Fred M. Lamon, Jr.
Grant # 74 to Childress and Porter. Tennessee General Land Grants. Book 1, Page 71, West Tennessee.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately one acre
Quadrangle name Boonshill, Tennessee Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	1 6	7 2 5	7 1 0	3 8 9 5	1 0 0	B					
	Zone	Easting		Northing			Zone	Easting	Northing		
C						D					
E						F					
G						H					

Verbal boundary description and justification

To arrive at the point of beginning, proceed .85 miles past the southeast end of Swan Creek Bridge and then southwest .05 miles along a paved-driveway, to a wooden fence. Beginning at the center of the gate proceed west along the fence 88.1 feet to intersection of wooden

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna K. Emerson

organization _____ date August 18, 1980

street & number 702 Airways Circle telephone Office: 741-3718

city or town Nashville state Tennessee 37214

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Herbert L. Byers

title Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission date 12/17/80 1/25/82

For HCERS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Delores Byers Entered in the National Register date 2/25/82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

for

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Grant # 23274 to Childress and Porter. Tennessee General Land Grants,
Book 2, Page 521, West Tennessee.

Lincoln County Historical Society, "The Volunteer" A County History,
Fall, 1976, page 5.

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fence and wire fence, then south along wire fence 222.8 feet, then east at end of fence 57.0 feet, then southeast 34.0 feet and then due east 118.0 feet. At end of fence turn northwest along wire fence 38.0 feet to wooden structure. Follow structure 32.0 feet and then continue NW 185.0 feet to corner of wooden fence, then turn west 99.6 feet to beginning point.

The boundary lines were drawn to conform to the fencing which encloses the house, outbuildings and surrounding yard.

MAR 25 1991

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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Childress House

To arrive at the point of beginning, proceed .85 miles past the southeast end of Swan Creek Bridge and then southwest .05 miles along a paved driveway. Beginning at the center of the gate (point A), proceed west 88.1 feet, then south 222.8 feet, then east 57.0 feet, then southeast 34.0 feet, and then due east 188.0 feet. Then continue NW 185.0 feet, then turn west 99.6 feet to beginning point.

The tax map for this nomination has the scale 1" = 400'. This scale tax map is prepared by the Tennessee State Board of Equalization for rural areas. In the past, the Tennessee Historical Commission has used this scale map for nominations and has found that the 1" = 400' adequately meets our office needs. The Tennessee Historical Commission does not have the facilities to prepare maps to the scale preferred by the National Park Service. To supplement this map, the nomination includes a detailed verbal boundary description.

MAR 25 1990

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

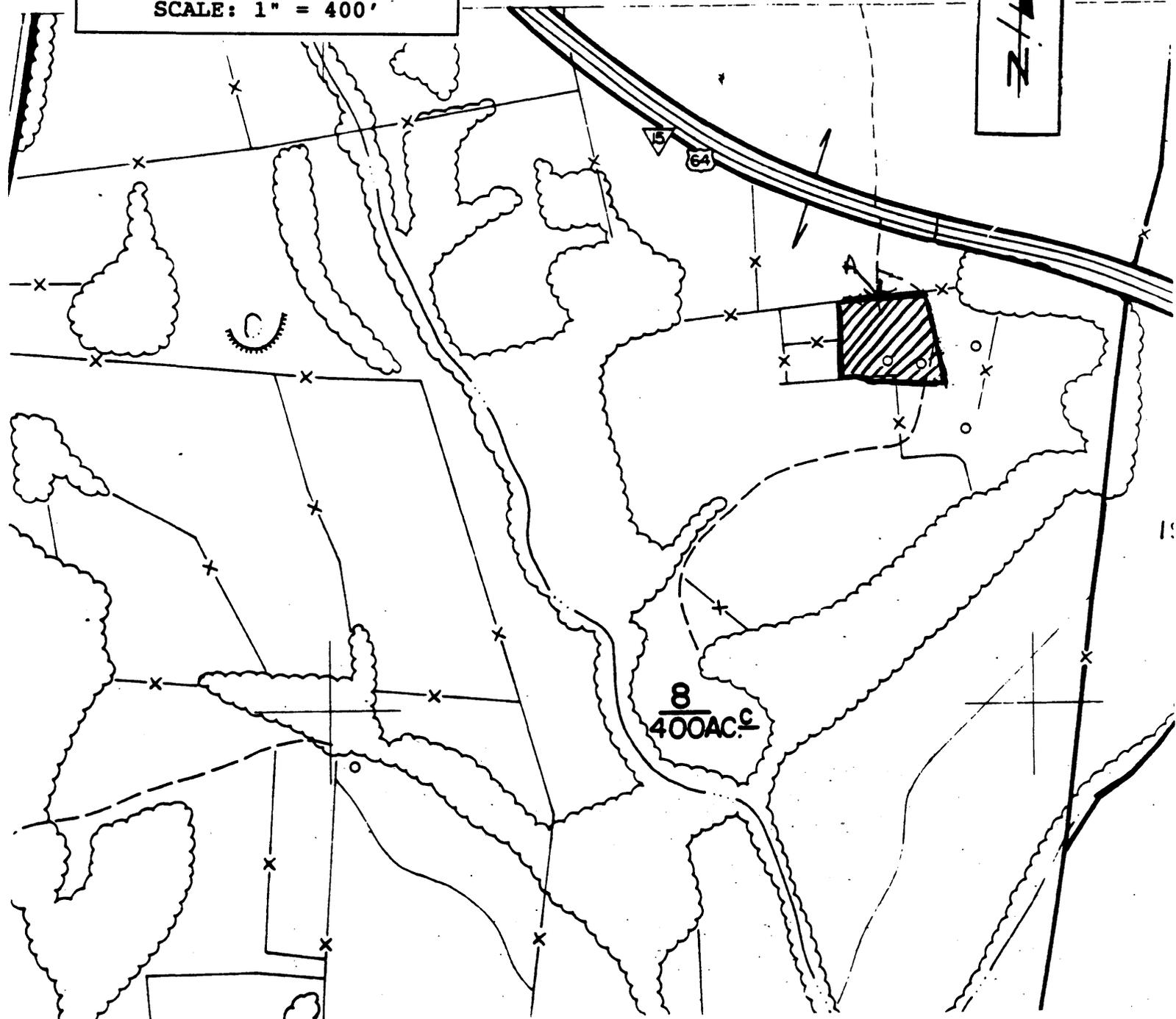
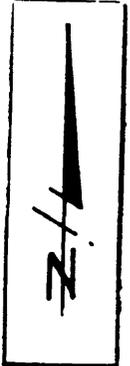
National Register of Historic Places
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Childress House

NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES BOUNDARIES
CHILDRESS HOUSE
LINCOLN COUNTY, TENNESSEE

SCALE: 1" = 400'



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National Park Service

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Childress House

