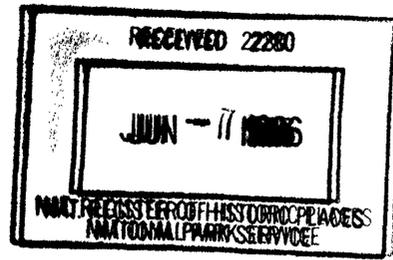


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
Multiple Property Documentation Form**



New Submission       Amended Submission

**A. Name of Multiple Property Listing**

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES OF MARTIN, TENNESSEE

**B. Associated Historic Contexts**

Historical Development of Martin, ca. 1873 to ca. 1945

**C. Form Prepared by**

Name/Title: John Linn Hopkins

Organization: Hopkins & Associates

Date: September, 1995

Street & Number: 974 Philadelphia Street

Telephone: (901) 278-5186

City: Memphis

State: TN

Zip Code: 38104

**D. Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. (\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Hays  
Signature and title of certifying official  
Deputy SHPO, Tennessee Historical Commission

6/3/96  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Edson B. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

7.5.96  
Date of Action

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INTRODUCTION AND ORGANIZATION

The multiple property listing for Martin, Weakley County, Tennessee is based upon the historic context, "Historical Development of Martin, ca. 1873 to ca. 1945", reflecting the roughly seventy-year period in which Martin was established and grew to become a mature city possessing a unique identity formed by the physical character of its historic environments. Though the earliest history of development in this city is intrinsically linked with the establishment of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad (today's Illinois Central Gulf Railroad) through this place in 1856-57, the development of Martin as the place we know today is more importantly linked to the establishment of the Mississippi Central Railroad in 1873. It was at this time that Martin became firmly established as a local center for trade, with its focus at its interface with the railroad. The seventy-two year period covered by this historic context climaxes with the close of World War Two, a point that marks a dramatic change in the transportation patterns, agricultural practices, commercial development patterns, and approaches to traditional design and building practices in Martin and Weakley County. It was this period which was clearly most significant in the development of Martin.

This multiple property listing was begun as a building block for the evaluation and future nominations of all eligible resources within the corporate limits of Martin. In conjunction with the cover form, this initial phase in the evaluation of Martin's resources included the nomination of one historic district and one individual property. This cover nomination was prepared to recognize common patterns evident in these resources and their historical contexts, as well as those of previously nominated properties in the community. Future nominations will likely require the amendment of this cover form as other contexts are revealed.

There were two property types identified during this project for inclusion in the multiple property listing for Martin. They are 1) residential resources; and 2) public institutional and religious institutional resources. There are other eligible property types to be found in Martin which may stand for nomination in the future, but they were not identified during the narrow focus of this initial documentation project.

Survey for archaeological resources was not included within the scope of this project. The potential for prehistoric resources is completely unexplored.

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STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT:  
THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF MARTIN (ca. 1873 to ca. 1945)

Located in northwestern Tennessee on the Cane Creek, the city of Martin (Population 9,246, 1990 Census) continues its role today as a modest trade center serving Weakley County and its environs. The city was formed around the intersection of today's U. S. Highway 45E and Tennessee Route 22, and that of the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad and the former Louisville & Nashville Railroad, causing it to become a town serving as the railhead for commerce and the agricultural interests of the region.

Settlement of the town site was begun by William Martin (1806-1859) in 1838, who acquired a 2,500 acre tract on which the town now stands (Vaughn 1983: 75). William Martin established a large and prosperous plantation on the tract and became a powerful influence in the affairs of Weakley County. In 1852, Martin and other citizens of the county made substantial donations to a drive to connect the county with the Hickman and Obion Railroad at Union City in adjacent Obion County. Before this effort could reach fruition, the Hickman and Obion Railroad was bought out by the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad in 1855, and completed the link between the Mississippi River at Hickman, Kentucky, and the Memphis and Ohio Railroad at McKenzie in Carroll County in 1861 (Martin Centennial 1973:17). An eastern section of this line was completed in 1866 to Nashville. The Nashville and Northwestern Railroad was succeeded by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad in 1870, and later by the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, before finally becoming the Louisville & Nashville Railroad ca. 1880 (Vaughn 1983: 75-76).

In spite of the arrival of the railroad in Weakley County prior to the Civil War, the movement to establish a town on the site of Martin did not begin to solidify until ca. 1872; when the Mississippi Central Railroad reached a decision to develop its right of way through the Martin family lands in Weakley County (Martin Centennial 1973: 19). The new rail line was completed in 1873.

Before the completion of the Mississippi Central Railroad through Weakley County, the little village of "Green Briar Glade" had already begun to grow. The little town was renamed "Frost" soon after the completion of the Mississippi Central in 1873, but was renamed to "Martin" at the time of the formal incorporation of the town in 1874. The name of the community honored the contributions of William Martin to the growth of the area. The death of William Martin in 1859 had left his extensive landholdings divided between his three sons and his only daughter. The right of way of the Mississippi Central was established on the dividing line between the lands willed to George W. Martin on the east, and Marshall and William Martin on the west.

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Martin grew at an astounding pace following the completion of the Mississippi Central Railroad. By the time of the incorporation of the town in 1874, Martin had three dry goods stores, two groceries, a drug store, a hotel, a boarding house, a sawmill, a grist mill, a post office, a local academy, and depots for each of its railroads. Two years later, the town contained five hundred residents, and more than twenty-eight business houses, including a gin, saloons, millinery shops, harness shops and two marble yards. The academy had grown to provide education for seventy-five students taught by three teachers; a primary school had also been established. Four churches had also been founded (Martin Centennial 1973: 20). The population of Martin had grown to include 710 residents by the end of the 1870s.

The development of the townscape of Martin began with the formal platting of lots and streets by civil engineer Thomas I. Little in 1873. Two story brick commercial buildings were constructed on both sides of the Mississippi Central Railroad. This development pattern has left Martin with the sense of having two "downtown" areas east and west of this railroad. Light industrial uses developed at the edge of the commercial district, in the area of the crossing of the Mississippi Central and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroads. Among the first of these were a sawmill, a planing mill, a gin, and a flour mill, all begun by the Martin brothers (Vaughn 1983: 77). Residential development of Martin spread outward from this central core, though it was largely concentrated to the east of the Mississippi Central and south of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroads.

Like many cities and towns in West Tennessee, the growth of Martin was temporarily stalled in 1878 by an outbreak of Yellow Fever. During the height of the plague in 1878, the town actually was largely abandoned by the population in an attempt to avoid the fate of 52 citizens who perished from the disease (Martin Centennial 1973: 20). After the plague had passed, the pace of Martin's growth rebounded quickly, growing to a population of 1,845 by 1900. It was in this two-decade long period that Martin's position matured as a regional trade center. The proximity to the major rail connections at Martin justified the development of banking, retail and processing facilities that could serve the needs of the rich farming area in Weakley and the surrounding counties. Among the concerns which developed in this period that served or drew from the local agricultural base were the Kennedy Flour Mill (later called the Stafford Milling Company), the Martin Overall and Glove Factory, and the Martin Planing Mill Company. The Bank of Martin, established in 1886, served the residents of Martin and the surrounding rural population (Vaughn 1983: 20).

The establishment of a local government began in 1873 with the incorporation of the City, and its existence likely helped to stabilize the community during its periods of adversity and opportunity in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A principal concern of local government during the nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth century lay in fostering the development of

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educational institutions for the community. This objective was joined by state government in 1927 with the establishment of the Tennessee Junior College at Martin in 1927. A federal presence in Martin was begun ca. 1873 with the establishment of the Martin Post Office; the ca. 1917-1918 Martin Post Office (now the C. E. Weldon Public Library) is the best historic resource in the community which reflects the activities of the federal government in the community.

The development of educational and religious institutions kept pace with the community's population growth in the two decades leading up to the turn of the twentieth century. It appears that African-American churches, including the African Methodist Church and the Oak Grove Baptist Church, were the first formal congregations established in Martin ca. 1866 and 1867, respectively (the AME church folded in 1919; the present Oak Grove Baptist Church sanctuary dates from 1921). These were followed in the late-nineteenth century by other African-American and Anglo-American churches including the Martin Methodist Episcopal Church (1873; present building 1896), the Martin Church of Christ (1874; present building 1882), the First Baptist Church (1876; present building 1905 with later alterations), the McCabe United Methodist Church (1883; present building 1901), the Macedonia Primitive Baptist Church (1891; present building 1963), the Miles Chapel CME Church (1893; present building 1918), and, the Martin Cumberland Presbyterian Church (1895; present building 1923) (Vaughn 1983: 88-89).

Educational institutions were also established in Martin within the first decade after its incorporation. The city school system of today has its origins in five main educational institutions: 1) the Martin Academy (1874), replaced by the Martin District Public School in 1900-02; 2) the McFerrin College, established by the First Methodist Church (1890); 3) the Hall-Moody Institute (1900), 4) the Weakley County Training School (1908); and, 5) a school for African-American children on K Street, first established in the ca. 1880s and rebuilt on Highway 45 in 1911. It does not appear that any buildings related to these early schools survive today, nor do their successors built in the era prior to World War Two (Vaughn 1983: 94-96).

The turn of the twentieth century brought about a period of continuing prosperity and growth for Martin which lasted until the onset of the Great Depression. Martin's experience in this period was like that of many other West Tennessee towns and cities, fueled by growth in agricultural production due to the adoption of "large field" planting practices made possible by the mechanization of farm equipment. In addition, industrialization of the South, both small and large scale, provided important new markets for farm products, and with them, increased employment opportunities for the residents of cities and towns.

Small trade centers like Martin benefited greatly by the efforts made by railroads such as the Illinois Central, which promoted the industrialization of the South and the benefits of locating

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manufacturing interests within proximity of the sources of raw materials needed to produce their finished products (the Illinois Central Railroad succeeded the Chicago, St. Louis and Nashville Railroad through Martin in 1882). For example, the Bemis Bag Company selected a site on the Illinois Central to the south of Jackson in Madison County in 1900 for the location of a new cotton bag manufacturing mill, due to the low costs and ease of transporting raw cotton to the mill for finishing into a product which could then be distributed throughout the country (Bemis Historic District NR 12/16/91). The same was true for the Memphis Furniture Company, established in ca. 1905 in Memphis, which was able to tap the vast supplies of oak, maple and gum hardwoods in West Tennessee as raw goods for the manufacture of household furniture. In both cases, the railhead and its established trade in cotton and lumber made Martin a natural market for the acquisition of raw materials by concerns like the Bemis Bag Company and the Memphis Furniture Company, among others.

Unlike many other West Tennessee towns and cities, though, Martin appears to have been able to insulate itself in some ways from the general agricultural depression in the region that occurred in the 1920s, largely due to the depletion of the soil caused by generations of single-crop production, which was magnified by the effects of the boll weevil on the smaller and smaller annual yields of cotton. The effect on most local economies was stagnation and/or recession of growth in local economies as farm enterprises failed and farm unemployment skyrocketed, setting off the first wave of migration to the cities of the north, called the "Great Migration". In the area around Martin, the effects of the downturn in cotton farming were offset through the diversification of agriculture into another important cash crop, tobacco, and the manufacture of hand-rolled cigars.

The fertile agricultural lands of West Tennessee are not generally associated with the growth of tobacco as a crop of production quality or volume, unlike northern Middle Tennessee and the Cumberland Plateau of East Tennessee. However, tobacco was established as an important cash crop in Weakley County by the early 1830s, and it continued as an important agricultural alternative to cotton cultivation through World War Two (Goodspeed 1887: 833). However, it was not until a century later, between ca. 1920 and ca. 1940, that Martin became known as the center for hand-rolled cigar production. In the previous century, the Weakley County tobacco crop had simply been brokered and shipped to other places for transference into a finished product, whether cigars, pipe tobacco or snuff. At least one cigar company was in operation in Martin by 1923. At its height as a local industry, there were three cigar companies in operation in Martin, including the American Cigar Company, the General Cigar Company, and the C. M. Cunningham Tennessee Cigar Company, which produced hand-rolled cigars under the "El Mar-Tenn" name (Vaughn 1983: 83-84).

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Residential areas remain in Martin which reflect the same important periods of growth that produced the city's religious, commercial, and educational institutions. Significant concentrations of historic housing stock exist along Main and Poplar streets between McComb and College Streets, along University Street to the west of Elm Street, along Oxford and Church streets between Elm and Lovelace, and in other areas of the community. These neighborhoods contain resources dating variously from ca. 1880 to ca. 1945; often, there is a mix of houses in the same block that date from several different periods that reflects patterns of original development followed by periods of subdivision and/or redevelopment over time. In addition, there is little sense of class separation within many of these residential areas, since houses of the well to do stand adjacent to houses clearly of a more middle class origin. These patterns provide Martin with residential areas rich in quality and character.

Other religious institutions were established in Martin during the twentieth century, adding to its community base. The development of these newer institutions attests to the strength of the growth in the population and economic base of the community in the first three decades of the twentieth century. Among the "new" twentieth century churches were the Central Baptist Church (1922; present building 1926), and the Old Fulton Road Church of Christ (1925; present building 1974).

There were two, somewhat related, educational institutions developed during the twentieth century that have provided Martin with a lasting benefit to its quality of life, not only as educational resources, but as economic resources of substantial consequence. The first was the Hall-Moody Institute (1900-1927), which was purchased by the City of Martin and Weakley County and reorganized as the Tennessee Junior College in the autumn of 1927. The college continues today as the University of Tennessee at Martin.

The Hall-Moody Institute was established in 1900 by the First Baptist Church of Martin as the city's first institution of higher learning. The Institute conferred 140 Bachelor's degrees on its graduates between 1904 and 1914, most of whom trained to become teachers. The name of the school was changed to the Hall-Moody Junior College in 1918 upon receiving full-accreditation of its course offerings. Enrollment in the 1910s reached a peak of 500 students (Vaughn 1983: 97-98).

In late 1926 or early 1927, the Tennessee Baptist Convention and the school officials agreed to consolidate Hall-Moody with Union University at Jackson, effective at the conclusion of the Spring term of 1927. Civic leaders in Martin and Weakley County as a whole reacted to the news of the closing by floating a public bond to acquire the campus and to secure land for its expansion. The Tennessee legislature responded in February of 1927 with the passage of an act creating the Tennessee Junior College at Martin, which made the school a part of the University of Tennessee system. The new Junior College opened for classes with the Fall Semester of 1927 (Centennial

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1973: 30-31), enrolling 120 students. Though the Tennessee Junior College struggled through the years of the Great Depression and during World War Two, it did survive and then flourished in the years afterward. The college was conferred status as a senior college in 1951, and its name changed to University of Tennessee Martin Branch (Centennial 1973: 30-35). Today, 5,546 students are enrolled as undergraduate, part-time and graduate students.

Over the first four decades of the twentieth century, Martin continued to grow as a community, almost doubling its population between 1900 and 1940. The pace of growth was slowed by the Great Depression, probably due in part to the effects of the Great Migration of African-Americans to the industrialized cities of the North. Although the town had a small population of 3,750 in 1940, the community enjoyed a high quality of life. Martin had a diversified commercial and industrial base; cultural facilities such as its movie theaters, library and Opera House; a well-established educational base at the primary, secondary and undergraduate levels; and a wide range of public services, including a local hospital.

In sum, Martin's character as a community is notable in contrast with cities of similar size in West Tennessee during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Martin's unusual history of development has left it with a base of resources that makes Martin a distinctive place; these are resources worthy of recognition.

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**ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES:**

**1. Residential Resources**

Description of Residential Resources

Resources associated with this multiple property listing include a large number of residential structures which reflect a historical context of ca. 1873 to ca. 1945. Taken as a whole, these structures represent the extant fabric of residential development in Martin during the period of its greatest significance.

Preparation of this multiple properties cover form did not include an extensive or comprehensive survey of the community. However, it was clear as a result of a "windshield survey", combined with previous survey documentation by others, that there are concentrations of residential structures which retain integrity as historic districts. There are also individual residential structures which stand alone or have been separated from a larger group of residential structures which may possess significance for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Martin's residential resources reflect a wide range of traditional house types; these house types are overlaid with either high-style expressions of architectural influences, or more modest interpretations of the same architectural influences. There appears to be little separation of residential development by class or economic status. It was not possible in this project to explore ethnic or racial development patterns in Martin due to the lack of city directories and similar sources.

The attributes of setting for historic residential resources form an important contribution to their character, whether as individual structures or as groups. Sidewalks, street trees, lot sizes, building setbacks and other characteristics of setting add greatly to the sense of time and place. The patterns and combinations of these characteristics vary from place to place within Martin.

Residences are generally of one or two stories in height and largely of wood-frame construction; load-bearing masonry construction is found in only a few of the earliest residences surviving in the city. Of residences built with frame construction, weatherboard is the most common wall

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**1. Residential Resources - Description, continued:**

treatment; however, brick veneer, cast stone block and stucco veneer are also found alone or in combinations on residences built during the twentieth century. If present, stone and/or cast stone is sparingly used for key architectural elements such as porch piers, lintels and sills for windows and doors, etc.

The majority of residential resources in Martin were built in forms of recognizable house types commonly found in Southern cities and towns during this historical period. The range of historic house types represented here is quite notable, including center-hall plans, double-cribs, saddlebags, single-pens, shotguns, modified shotguns, cubical cottages, pyramidal cottages, side L-plan cottages, side L-plan houses, composite cottages, homestead houses, four-square houses, bungalows, Capes, and English cottages. Sanborn maps suggest that a few of these resources were originally constructed as one house type, then subsequently modified to the appearance of another by additions constructed later in the historical period.

The architectural influences overlaid on the basic house type add an additional layer of diversity to Martin's historic residences. The range of key influences found here include the Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Classical Revival, Beaux Arts, Tudor Revival, and Minimal Traditional styles. Many residences show combinations of these influences as part of their original finishes; others have had their original stylistic treatment modified by later additions of other historic stylistic influences. When present, these "layers" of influences help to demonstrate some of the broad patterns of historical development evident within Martin as a whole.

Concentrations of residential resources which reflect the historical context of ca. 1873 to ca. 1945 are located within the historic core of the City of Martin, as it developed before ca. 1945. There may be examples of formerly outlying farm houses or residential enclaves developed prior to ca. 1945 which have been annexed into the City of Martin in the period since ca. 1945. These resources may represent a direct connection to the history of the development of Martin, or may be found to represent other, as yet unidentified, historical patterns and context. These resources should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine their most pertinent associative characteristics and areas of significance.

In summary, there is a considerable number of residential structures which remain which illustrate the period of Martin's most robust period of historical development. These structures illustrate changing patterns of tastes and building techniques which provide a character of time and place that is unique to Martin.

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Significance of Residential Resources

Residential resources should be evaluated in relation to the context of the historical development of Martin within the period of ca. 1873 to ca. 1945. The significance of these structures will most likely be found for evaluation under criterion C in the area of architecture and/or community planning and development. The wide range of house types and the stylistic influences exhibited on residences reflect broad patterns of importance in the experience of the Martin community during this period. The organization of living spaces demonstrate the changes in cultural lifestyles and building approaches on a regional and national basis. The range of stylistic influences to be found in Martin demonstrates the effect of transportation networks and communications methods in the nation-wide spread of new tastes in architecture, and the technologies necessary to enable their construction. In general, the period of significance for residential resources reflects that of the community at large. This period begins with the growth of the community following the Civil War, due to the establishment of two lines of rail service to the community; and the period terminates with the end of World War Two. In the decade following World War Two, the patterns of residential development, economic development, transportation and architectural tastes show dramatic changes that clearly separate the post-War period from the seven previous decades.

Residential resources may also be eligible individually or as districts for listing under criterion A if they represent areas of significance which reflect broad patterns in American culture or history, or criterion B if they are associated with the lives of individuals whose lives resulted in significant contributions to history on the local, state-wide, or national level. The areas of significance to be pursued in the justification of these listings may include, but should not be limited to, education, religion, community planning and development, architecture, and government.

Registration Requirements for Residential Resources

The residential resources comprising this property type must be associated with the residential development within the corporate limits of Martin in the period of ca. 1873 to ca. 1945. These resources should reflect a portion of the broad patterns of house types and architectural influences that are recognized as critically important aspects of this property type.

Residential buildings which are proposed for individual listing must be outstanding local examples of specific house types and architectural influences common to the Martin experience, and they must retain a high degree of architectural integrity of both the exterior and interior

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spaces. Properties to be included in districts are required to reflect the basic characteristics of plan, massing and form that define its house type, and thus, retain integrity to contribute to the qualities of time and setting of the district.

Apart from the requirements related to the physical requirements of each residence within a district, the resources also must retain integrity in relationship with the outward character of the resources as a part of its larger setting. These characteristics include integrity of physical context, setting, massing, setback, feeling and association with the other members of the district.

Resources in districts are to be rated as contributing to the significance of the district, or as non-contributing to the significance of the district, as defined by and consistent with National Register criteria.

As an aid to property owners and for the purposes of preservation planning objectives, the additional notation of "NC\*" may be made in the case of properties which are non-contributing at the time of the district's nomination, but which may retrieve their historic integrity through the removal of insensitive additions or modifications.

## **ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES**

### **2. Public Institutional and Religious Institutional Resources**

Public and religious institutional resources have been developed at various times over the period of Martin's historical development context of ca. 1873 to ca. 1945. These resources include buildings which serve the purposes of local government, local public education, education on the regional or state-wide basis, or the practice of religion on the local level. All of these structures reflect the development of Martin's civic character and unique quality of life; many of these structures serve dual roles as important architectural and cultural landmarks for the community.

The resources of Martin which may be included in this property type and in this historical context include: local church buildings and their associated chapels, Sunday School Buildings, and religious educational buildings; public buildings, including governmental offices, public service and utilities facilities, civic buildings, local elementary and secondary schools, and other properties related to the roles of local and county government in Martin; and, educational facilities of a larger scope, specifically those related to the historic role of the University of Tennessee at Martin. There are numerous other resources of a public/semi-public nature that were constructed during the period of significance but that are no longer extant.

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Resources of this property type range from one to two stories. Materials include frame construction, load-bearing brick, and brick veneer. Significant architectural styles associated with public or religious institutional resources may include forms of the Gothic Revival, Italianate, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional or Art Moderne styles. Public or religious institutional resources, due to their importance in the community, may possess important characteristics of site and setting that should be evaluated as an aspect of the design and integrity of their related structure.

In conclusion, the public and religious institutional resources of Martin reflect a wide range of buildings employed for a variety of functions. Taken as a whole, however, they illustrate the growth to maturity of the Martin community during the period of historic context.

#### Significance of Public Institutional and Religious Institutional Resources

The public and religious resources of Martin represent the sense of continuity and confidence in the quality of the community's life. As opposed to residential or commercial resources, which are built to serve the aspirations or needs of individuals, public and religious resources are contributed to the community by the community, whether that community is a religious community or a governmental body.

To the credit of the people of Martin, many of their public and religious buildings are clearly architectural landmarks and bear significance to their community as such. However, public and religious resources need not be grand architectural statements to be considered landmarks within the consciousness of the citizens of Martin, or as landmarks within the context of its historical development as a community. As an example, a simple facility such as a water works or power plant may not possess architectural significance sufficient for individual listing, but it should be evaluated for its importance in contributing to the growth and development of the community. Therefore, Public Institutional and Religious Institutional resources are most likely to be found for evaluation under criterion C in the area of architecture, but may also represent broader patterns under criterion A in the area of or community planning and development; or local or regional personalities of significance under criterion B in the areas of government, education, religion or other fields.

All of the public and religious resources which remain from the historical period may retain their architectural integrity in terms of design, setting, materials, association, etc. Many of these resources appear eligible for listing on the National Register either as individual structures, as contributing parts of larger historic districts, or as districts.

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Registration Requirements for Public Institutional and Religious Institutional Resources

The resources comprising this property type must be good examples of representative architectural styles which retain a good degree of their architectural integrity, reflective of the period of their contribution as a public or religious resource within the historic period of Martin's development, ca. 1873 to ca. 1945. The requirements and standards for the listing of these resources are the same as those detailed in National Register criteria.

However, organization of the listing of public and religious resources should include recognition of the pattern of development and the role in public or religious service played by these resources. The public and religious resources that may be identified in Martin for nomination are spread over a large area of the community; many of these resources are found as integral parts of surrounding historic residential or commercial environments. Since these resources represent service to the community, the sense of this association should be maintained by the nomination process itself. Therefore, even when a resource may be eligible for listing on its own merits, primary consideration should be given to including that resource as a part of the larger eligible district surrounding it, when ever possible. Individual nominations should only be pursued when the surrounding context is lost in whole or in substantial part.

Public Institutional or Religious Institutional resources proposed for individual listing must be outstanding local examples of properties which possess a high degree of architectural character and of architectural integrity of both exterior and interior spaces. Properties to be included in historic districts should possess a substantial amount of their exterior architectural integrity, which retains their qualities of time and setting respective to the context of the surrounding district.

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

This Multiple Property Listing has been limited in its scope to the incorporated limits of the City of Martin, Weakley County, Tennessee.

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**SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS**

The Martin, Weakley County, Tennessee Multiple Properties nomination was based on a survey and nomination project for two resources in the Martin community, combined with a "windshield survey" of the historical limits of Martin developed prior to ca. 1945. The project was carried out in July of 1995 by John Linn Hopkins and Marsha R. Oates of Hopkins & Associates, a private historic preservation consulting firm from Memphis, Tennessee. The survey was conducted under contract with the City of Martin under a grant agreement with the Tennessee Historical Commission.

Survey and nomination efforts carried out in previous years provided a foundation for research and evaluation of the nominations that have resulted from this latest effort. A county-wide survey of the historical and architectural resources of Weakley County was carried out by Memphis State University in 1980, and identified 1899 properties of potential significance. This effort was followed in 1982 with the individual nominations of three residences in Martin, namely, Ivandale (115 Mc Comb Street), the W.T. Lawler House (229 University Street), and Marshalldale (115 Regan Avenue). All three properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places on March 25, 1982. Of these, the W. T. Lawler House was found to exist within a larger historic district (University Street Historic District) proposed for nomination as a result of the work carried out in 1995.

Historical research was conducted to augment the raw survey data and to add perspective to the broad pattern of historical development in Martin. Though there were limited published historical sources available, the most helpful included *The Martin Centennial, 1873-1973*, compiled by the Martin, Tennessee Centennial Committee (1973); and, *The Tennessee County History Series: Weakley County, Tennessee*, by Virginia C. Vaughan (1983). Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Martin published in 1897, 1902, 1907, 1913, and 1927 proved helpful in documenting building dates and development patterns. The local history collection of the Martin Public Library also proved to be a valuable source of information.

The evaluation of the Martin community revealed that there was a definitive break between the types and architectural character of buildings constructed before the end of World War Two and those constructed in the years after. The synthesis of survey, map data and historical information confirms that the extant resources of Martin are related to those developed after the founding of Martin as a community ca. 1873-74, and thus represent the redevelopment of what had been only a modest antebellum settlement. It also appears clear from this research that

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Martin experienced a continuing pattern of development and redevelopment within the same areas of the community, thus leaving Martin's historic neighborhoods with an evolved streetscape representing many building periods. Taken as a whole, the pattern left for us today appears seamless in its evolution from one year to the next.

The period of historical context of ca. 1873 to ca. 1945 was developed from these conclusions. The future analysis of the development of an individual buildings or historic districts may reveal slightly different periods of significance. However, when these resources are compared with those on a community-wide basis, the larger period of context probably will be confirmed.

Two property types could be identified out of this period of historical context as a result of the scope of this project. It was neither practical nor possible to identify sub-types, due to the relatively small number of total resources involved and because no distinctive sub-periods of development could be determined, if they ever existed. The two nominations presented under this multiple property listing reflect a close association with the historical context and with the property types identified.

Registration requirements were based on National Register standards for assessing integrity, as shaped by the historic resources identified. Determinations for the allowances to be made for modification and deterioration of the resources were made accordingly.

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