



Historic and Architectural Survey of Collierville, Tennessee

Report for:
The Town of Collierville
500 Poplar View Parkway
Collierville, TN 38017
and the
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION & PROJECT LOCATION.....	2
SECTION II: METHODOLOGYí í í í í í í í í í í í ..í í í	5
SECTION III: HISTORICAL OVERVIEWí í í ..í í .í í í í í ..	8
SECTION IV: ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEWí ..í í í í í í ..í	17
SECTION V: NATIONAL REGISTER-LISTED PROPERTIESí ..í	46
SECTION VI: NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATIONSí	52
SECTION VII: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONSí í í í ..	59
APPENDIX A ó LIST OF DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS	

CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION & PROJECT LOCATION

Introduction

The Tennessee Historical Commission (THC) is the state's historic preservation agency and the administrator of the state's architectural and historical inventory. This inventory documents the state's varied cultural resources. In 2021, the THC awarded the City of Collierville a grant to conduct an intensive historic architectural resource survey of all properties built in 1970 or before within the current Town of Collierville corporate limits and limits of the Urban Growth Boundary. The completion of this survey is a significant component of the historic preservation process, as it provides basic data on the location, condition, and architectural character of buildings and structures. In addition to identifying new historic properties, the survey also includes an updated of previously surveyed properties within Collierville's corporate limits and the limits of the Urban Growth Boundary. A survey of this scope was last conducted for the Town of Collierville in 2004. This survey project included the inventory of 431 properties. Since this survey, over one hundred properties have been razed for the construction of new properties and infrastructure. This survey project updates the previous surveys, noting demolitions, additions and/or alterations to extant buildings, and also creates new survey data, forms and photographs for properties with construction dates between ca. 1954 and 1970.

The inventory was conducted between May and September of 2021. This survey was completed by Thomason and Associates of Nashville, Tennessee (Consultant). This survey focused on identifying properties built between 1954 and 1970. The previous survey conducted in 2004 concentrated on properties approximately fifty years old or older, up to ca. 1954. For this survey the end date of 1970 reflects the fifty-year time period from 2020 from when the project was initiated.

The survey includes an overview of the growth, history, and development of the Town of Collierville. The incorporation of Collierville took place on February 7th, 1850. Prior to its official incorporation, Collierville was used as hunting grounds by the Chickasaw. European settlement began in January of 1818 following the Great Chickasaw Cession and the removal of the Chickasaw people from the area. The state handed out land grants for settlement in West Tennessee. 150 of those acres went to a speculator named Jessie R. Collier, who advertised them for sale in the Memphis Enquirer as "the Town of Collier for Sale" in 1836. It is likely this is where Collierville received its name. After its incorporation, Collierville began to grow. This growth was fueled by the arrival of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad in the late 1850s. This railroad linked the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. This brought massive change to Collierville. By 1860, the population doubled to 500 people living in Collierville, with another 2,000 people living nearby. After the Civil War broke out, the presence of the railroad in Collierville attracted several skirmishes, the most important and destructive of which was the Battle of Collierville. By the end of the Civil War, Collierville's infrastructure and building stock were decimated by years of war, with some accounts reporting that only three structures were left standing.

Reconstruction saw the rebuilding and reorganization of local businesses, homes, schools, and churches. By 1877, the population had reached 1,031, double the pre-war figure. This growth proved to be short lived, as the 1878 outbreak of Yellow Fever in Memphis found its way to Collierville. In October of 1878, only 200 people resided in Collierville, with the remaining either fleeing to the countryside or having succumbed to the Yellow Fever.

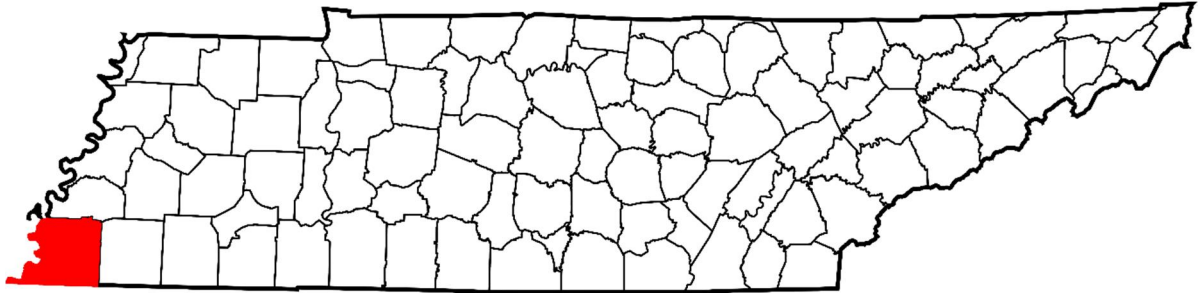
Fortunately, the 20th Century brought with it growth, prosperity, expanding industry, and new technologies to Collierville. The first telephone company was founded in 1907, and the first car was purchased in 1905. Education also played an important role in Collierville. The Bellevue Female College was founded in 1879. This college would go on to become the Collierville High School in 1903. In addition to technology and education, Collierville also attracted industry and economy. Swift and Company opened a cheese plant in Collierville in 1934, earning the town the title of Cheese Making Capital of West Tennessee. The Wonder Horse was made in the Wonder Products factory in Collierville from 1950-1983. Carrier Corporation and FedEx have also opened businesses in Collierville.

The 21st Century is characterized by an even higher rate of growth fueled by the foundations laid in the 20th Century and Memphis development. In 2000, there were 31,872 people living in Collierville. By 2019, there were 51,040 people living in Collierville, an increase of 19,167. Much of this new growth is concentrated in suburbs surrounding the town's historic core. As the 21st Century continues, this explosive growth, like in other areas of Tennessee, shows no signs of abating or slowing down. These historical patterns influenced Collierville's growth, development, and architectural styles. This can be seen in the existing building stock's architecture and location.

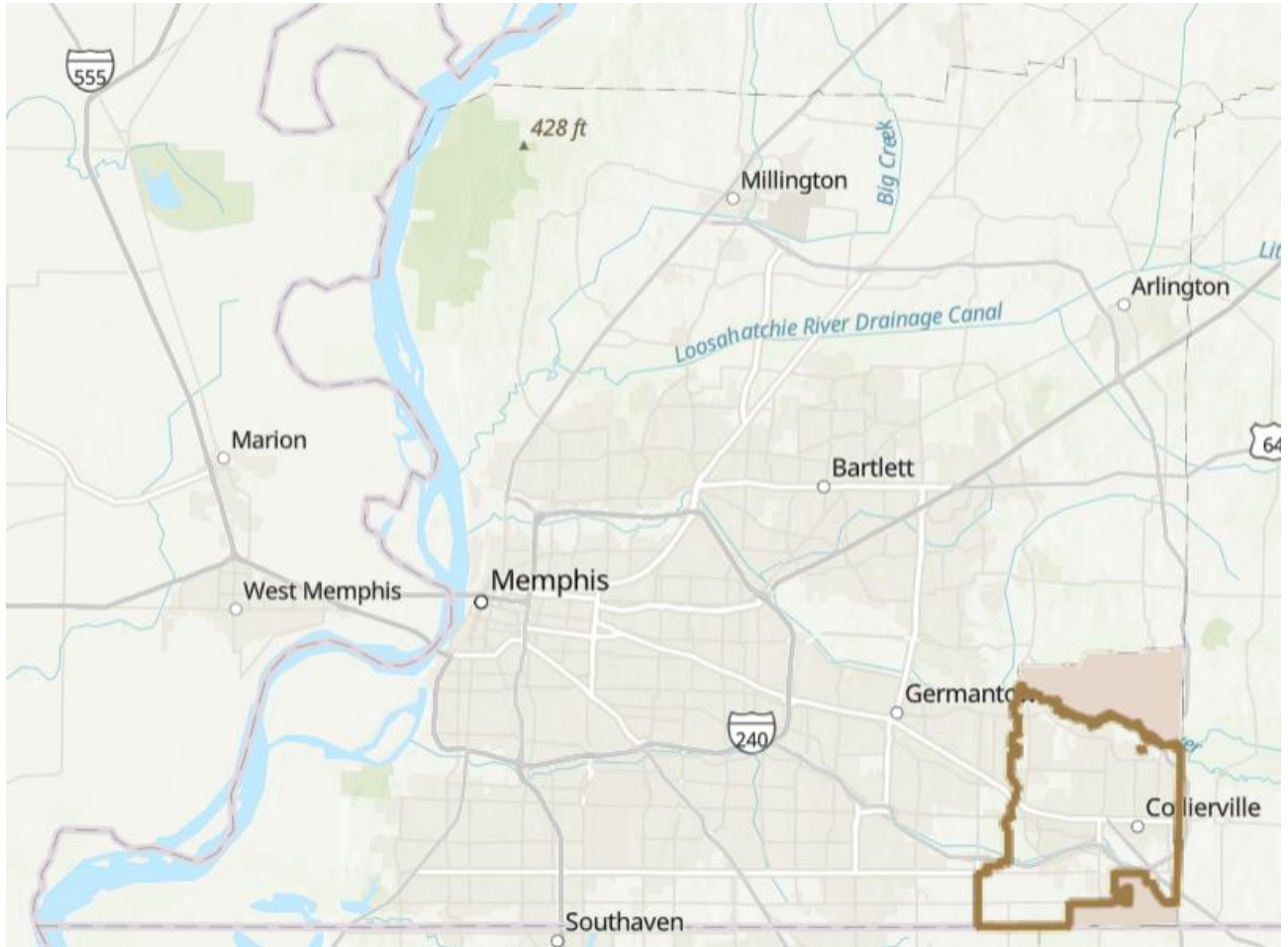
Project Location

Incorporated in 1850, Collierville encompasses 39.4 square miles in the southeastern section of Shelby County in West Tennessee. The US Census recorded 829 residents in 1900 and by 1950 this number had grown to a population of 1,153. The town recorded steady growth to 3,561 residents in 1970. Since 1970, Collierville experienced rapid growth due to the suburbanization of Memphis and annexation of additional land into the town limits. Collierville's current population is an estimated total of 51,000 residents in 2020.

Collierville's topography is relatively flat, which is characteristic of West Tennessee. The town is located in the Wolf River Watershed, which itself consists of 46,000 acres of extremely fertile land. The Wolf River flows along the northern boundary of the city. The Town of Collierville is also home to many parks and greenspaces. This includes the W.C. Johnson Park, the Memphis National Golf Club, the Robbins-Halle Nature Preserve, Halle Park, Steeplechase Park, Ridgeway Country Club, and Hinton Park.



Location of Shelby County, Tennessee



Shelby County boundaries (dashed lines) with the Town of Collierville (dark brown line)

CHAPTER II - METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this project was to provide historical and architectural documentation of the growth and development of Collierville from 1954 to 1970. Specifically, the project focused on updating the previously surveyed properties and completing new survey forms with accompanying photographs for properties from 1954 to 1970 that had not been previously surveyed. As part of this project, the Consultant identified property types and prevalent architectural styles, patterns of development, and historic contexts. The Consultant also assessed the Town of Collierville for properties that may meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places.

Prior to the start of fieldwork, the Consultant obtained USGS quad maps and Sanborn maps of Collierville from the Tennessee State Library and Archives. In addition, the Consultant also received maps generated by the city of Collierville. These maps noted the location and address of previously surveyed properties in Collierville and new properties that are eligible for study and thus in need of surveying. The Consultant also reviewed previously published histories, National Register-listed resources, and historic photographs of Collierville and its cultural resources. The field survey portion of the project included the driving or walking of all streets with historic resources located on them. During this fieldwork, the surveyors took notes of architectural and historical details for the properties, took digital pictures of the properties, and completed inventory forms for the Tennessee Historical Commission using the Survey 123 application. At each property intensively inventoried the Consultation attempted to interview occupants or left a questionnaire for occupants to complete and return.

The history of Collierville is well documented at two sources. The first Morton Museum of Collierville History, located in the Collierville Historic District. Morgan Morton and his family donated the building and grounds to the Town of Collierville for a museum in 2008. Following four years of fundraising, the museum opened in June of 2012. The MMCH is a valuable resource for the history of Collierville. This history is explored through its website, permanent exhibitions, displayed object, and various publications available on site.

The second major historical source utilized is the existing Collierville Historic District National Register nomination. Published in 1990, the Historic District nomination focuses primarily on the buildings that make up the historic district. However, in doing so the nomination provides valuable historic context for the remainder of the Town of Collierville. Information on early businesses, important people, and economic/cultural developments were all incredible useful during every stage of the survey.

Prior to the implementation of field work, the Town of Collierville's Planning Department provided the Consultant with maps that identified all the properties that would be included in the survey. These properties included those that had already been surveyed and needed updating, and properties that had not been surveyed but were eligible for study. This generated map broke Collierville and the Urban Growth Boundary up into forty maps. The surveyors began with maps located farthest from the city center before

working inwards to, and ultimately finishing with, the historic core of Collierville. All areas were assessed by the Consultant for this project and National Register evaluations were also made in the field and are included in the summary section of this report.

The field survey portion of the project began in June of 2021 and was completed in September of 2021. Project Manager Phil Thomason was assisted in surveying properties, updating previous surveys, completing new survey forms, photographing properties, and interviewing residents by Andra Kowalczyk Martens, Nicole Katzarkov, and J. Ethan Holden. At each property the surveyors made notes of the architectural features and, if applicable, historical notes derived from available historical signage or interviews with the owners. Changes, alterations, and National Register eligibility were all assessed at this time. At least two photographs were made of each property. Outbuildings were also surveyed and photographed if they were visible to the surveyors, and/or permission was granted by the owners to survey said outbuildings.

Dates for the construction of the buildings were determined from three major sources. The first source was the Shelby County's Assessor of Property website. Using the GIS search feature, the surveyors input addresses and obtained build date information. This proved particularly valuable for resources constructed since 1930. The second major source was the Tennessee Historic Commission's online property viewer. Using its search function, the surveyors were able to determine build dates for historic resources built before 1930, and obtain prior architectural and historical information about a property. Finally, the Town of Collierville's Planning Department generated a list of all the properties that needed to be surveyed. This list included the build date information. Referencing and cross referencing each of these sources allowed the surveyors to determine accurate construction dates for the properties included in this survey. Dates of construction were also guided by familiarity with architectural trends regarding styles, forms, and building materials and their periods of popularity.¹

Each newly surveyed property was entered into the THC digital survey form using Survey 123 and assigned a survey number under the project name %Collierville Architectural and Historical Survey, 2021.+ A total of 669 properties were entered and surveyed intensively. Each of these resources is represented in an individual digital file with at least two digital photographs, GIS location coordinates, a detailed description of style, original and replacement materials, prominent architectural features, name of architect if known, and any historical and/or remodeling information provided by the property owner.

At previously surveyed properties, the Consultant created an addendum file using Survey 123 that will be appended to the existing digitized THC Viewer Map available at the TN Historical Commission Viewer. Each of these properties was assigned a survey number beginning with the Shelby County prefix %SY.+ The Consultant provided at least

¹ A common reference for such information is *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia Savage McAlester updated in 2013.

two digital photographs and noted any alterations or additions but did not input data that remained unchanged from the original survey.

CHAPTER III - HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The development of Collierville reflects its long history, one that begins as a small unincorporated settlement and culminates as a major hub in West Tennessee for people to live, work, and play. Collierville sits on the Wolf River Watershed, which is 46,000 acres of very fertile land. This combined with a large population of wildlife, location to the Mississippi River, and adequate rainfall, brought Native American and other settlers to the area. The Native Americans most closely associated with the land upon which Collierville resides are the Chickasaw. The land remained in Chickasaw hands until the Great Chickasaw Cession of January 1818. This Cession was preceded by two previous Cessions in 1804 and 1816.

After the Mississippi Territory was established in 1798, the United States government took an active role in removing Native Americans from their ancestral lands to encourage white settlement. The first cession in 1804 is representative of this push, in which the U.S. agreed to pay off Chickasaw debt in exchange for portions of land in middle Tennessee and southern Kentucky. Following the War of 1812, then General Andrew Jackson negotiated with Chickasaw leaders in 1816 and 1818 for further Cessions. These resulted in the loss of all Chickasaw land outside of their traditional homeland in North Mississippi. It was these Cessions that removed the Chickasaw from the land that would become Collierville, and by 1837-1838, the remaining Chickasaws were removed from Mississippi.

With the removal of the Chickasaw complete, the state began issuing land grants for the land that would eventually become Collierville. Of that land, 150 acres would eventually go to a land speculator named Jessie R. Collier. He advertised the land that he purchased in the Memphis Enquirer under the headline of "The Town of Collier for Sale" in 1836. It is believed that the name for Collierville came from Collier's last name.

The town of Collierville grew following its incorporation. Due in large part to the very fertile land, much of Collierville's early economy depended upon agriculture. Agricultural producers ranged from small sustenance farmers to large plantations that relied on the use of enslaved labor. By 1850, Collierville was considered a flourishing settlement. On February 7th of that year, the Shelby County Court accepted a petition to officially incorporate Collierville.

Shortly after Collierville's incorporation, the Memphis and Charleston Railroad came to town. Completed on March 27, 1857, it was the first railroad to link the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. The effects of the railroad were tremendous and forever changed Collierville. By 1860, the population in Collierville had doubled, and those living nearby had increased to 2000 people. Development spread along major avenues of transportation, and the town center experienced growth due to the railroad depots. This growth would come to a stop as the nation erupted into Civil War.

The war might have passed Collierville by had it not been associated with the Memphis Charleston Railroad and its sympathy with the Confederate cause. Many residents in

Collierville favored the Confederate cause, as made evident by the formation of the Wigfall Grays, a group of 80 men from Collierville who volunteered for the Confederate army and were sworn into service on August 17, 1861 as Company C, 4th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry. Almost a year later, the Battle of Shiloh took place from April 6-7, 1862. This bloody battle resulted in severe casualties for both Union and Confederate troops. Following the battle, Confederate soldiers made use of Greenlevel Farm as a hospital to treat more than one hundred soldiers wounded during the Battle of Shiloh. This historic property still stands near Collierville, and bloodstains from the surgery are still visible on the poplar wood floors of the upstairs central hall.

A little over a month later, Union forces took control of Collierville and the railroad on May 18, 1862. The soldiers began to construct fortifications to defend their troops in Collierville. Multiple skirmishes would break out during the Union occupation, and the railroad would change hands several times, with the Confederates regaining control briefly in the fall of 1862 and mid-1863. Union forces recaptured Collierville and the railroad one last time in 1863, and they controlled the railroad for the remainder of the war.

The bloodiest and most destructive battle to take place in Collierville during the Civil War was the Battle of Collierville. On October 11, 1863, Confederate Brigadier General James R. Chalmers received orders to attack the Union fort in Collierville. Chalmers attack seemed like it would succeed initially, as he caught the Union forces by surprise. However, events turned when a train carrying Major General William T. Sherman and the 13th U.S. Infantry arrived from Memphis. Ordering his soldiers to disembark, Sherman telegraphed for more reinforcements. Sherman also ordered his soldiers to set fire to nearby houses and buildings to keep the Confederates from using those buildings to hide or fight from. When Sherman's requested reinforcements arrived, Chalmers was forced to retreat, and the Confederates never challenged Union control for the remainder of the Civil War.

The effects of the Civil War lasted long after the end. The Battle of Collierville had resulted in the near total destruction of the town's business center. The loss of life also affected the area profoundly. This is visible in the case of the Magnolia Cemetery. William J. Brown originally owned the property, and it served the Brown family as their own personal family cemetery. However, following the Battle of Shiloh, the Browns also cared for wounded Confederate soldiers in their home. They buried those that died under their care in the cemetery, thus beginning a tradition of burying Confederate soldiers in the Brown family cemetery. Following the Civil War, the Browns sold the cemetery to the Magnolia Cemetery Association in 1878.

Due to the town's devastation, plans were made to reconstruct the commercial center. In 1866, Virginius Leake and Harrison Irby sold lots that would later be developed into the current town square. To do so, they purchased ninety acres of land near the railroad, southwest of the original town center. Many of the lots were subdivided into one hundred feet deep lots and sold to Collierville business owners and residents. Unlike the original settlement of Collierville, which spread organically along the Stateline

Road, the development of the new town center is characterized by an orderly and planned approach. The new town center was envisioned as a compact and orderly place where the commercial activities of Collierville would be most prominent. The buildings and spaces would be oriented around the railroad, and a space in the middle of the square would be left open for public space as Town Square Park.

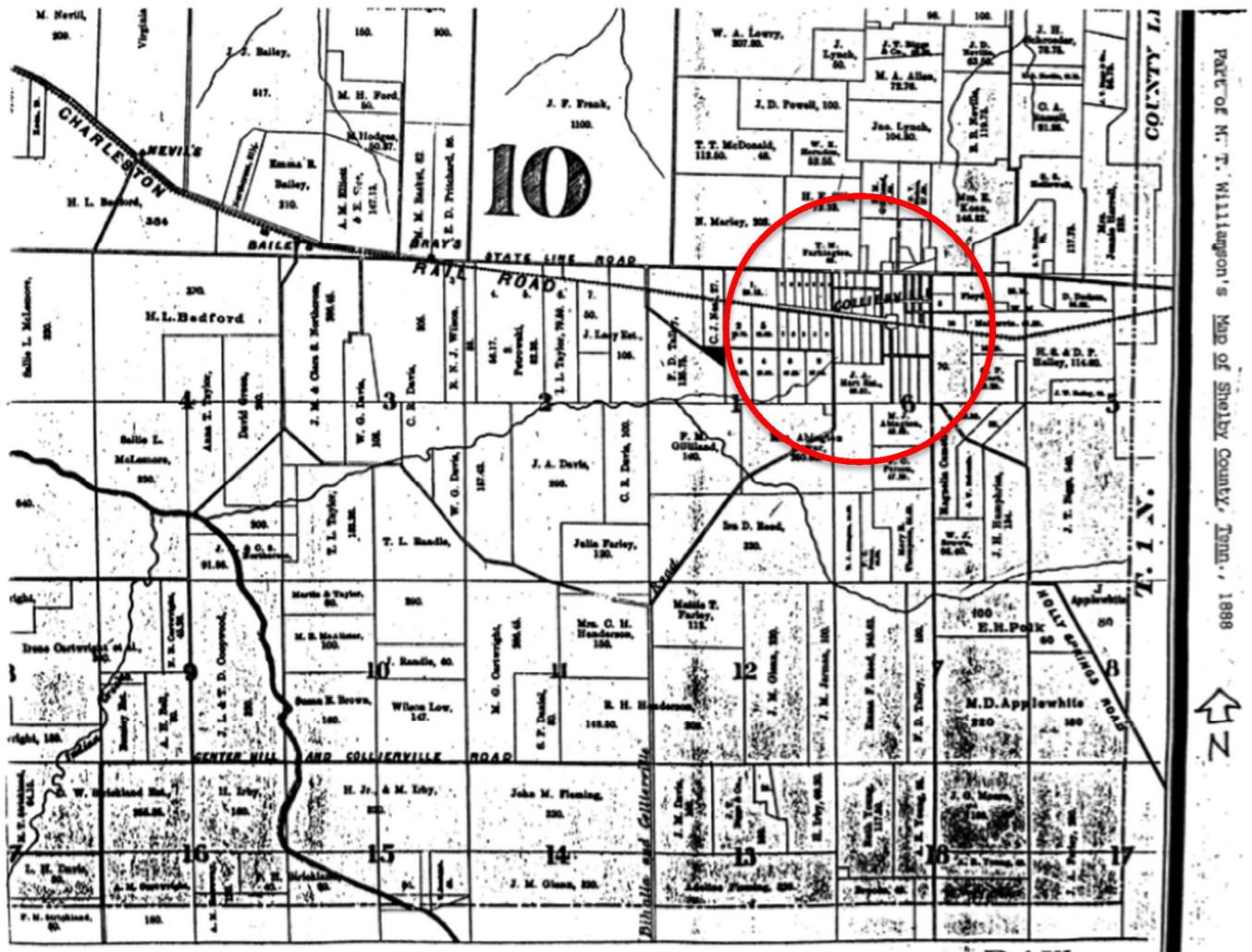
By February 17, 1870, the town of Collierville was incorporated a second time with J.B. Abbington serving as the mayor. With the new town square laid out, the town was ready to build anew. During the early to mid-1870s, Collierville once again experienced growth similar to that preceding the Civil War. Several schools, including the Bellevue Female College (1879), churches, and commercial businesses were founded during this period. By 1877, the population of Collierville had reached 1,031, more than double the pre-war population figure.

However, this growth was once again stymied by outside forces. In 1878, Memphis was the epicenter for a massive outbreak of Yellow Fever. For residents of West Tennessee, the Yellow Fever was a constant and ever-present threat to their safety and well-being. The disease caused fevers, chills, hemorrhaging, severe pains, and sometimes the jaundicing of the skin. This jaundicing is what gave the Yellow Fever its name. Also associated with the disease was the victims' black vomit, which was composed of blood and stomach acids. The disease is transmitted from person to person by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. Sailors on slaver or merchant ships would be infected in the Caribbean or West Africa. Once they arrived back in New Orleans, the mosquitoes would then spread the disease from the infected person back up the Mississippi Valley.

Though Memphis was home to previous Yellow Fever outbreaks, what made the 1878 so lethal was a mild winter, long spring, and incredibly hot and humid summer. New Orleans reported an outbreak of the disease in July, and though Memphis officials tried to institute a quarantine through checkpoints, it was too late. As the epidemic spread and Memphians fled, other West Tennessee communities like Collierville, implemented quarantines against Memphian travelers and goods. Despite these precautions, they were also too little too late, and the Yellow Fever swept through Collierville. Residents fled the area, and by mid-October there were less than 200 people left in the community. Though exact numbers are not available, communities like Collierville experienced multiple deaths as a result of this epidemic.

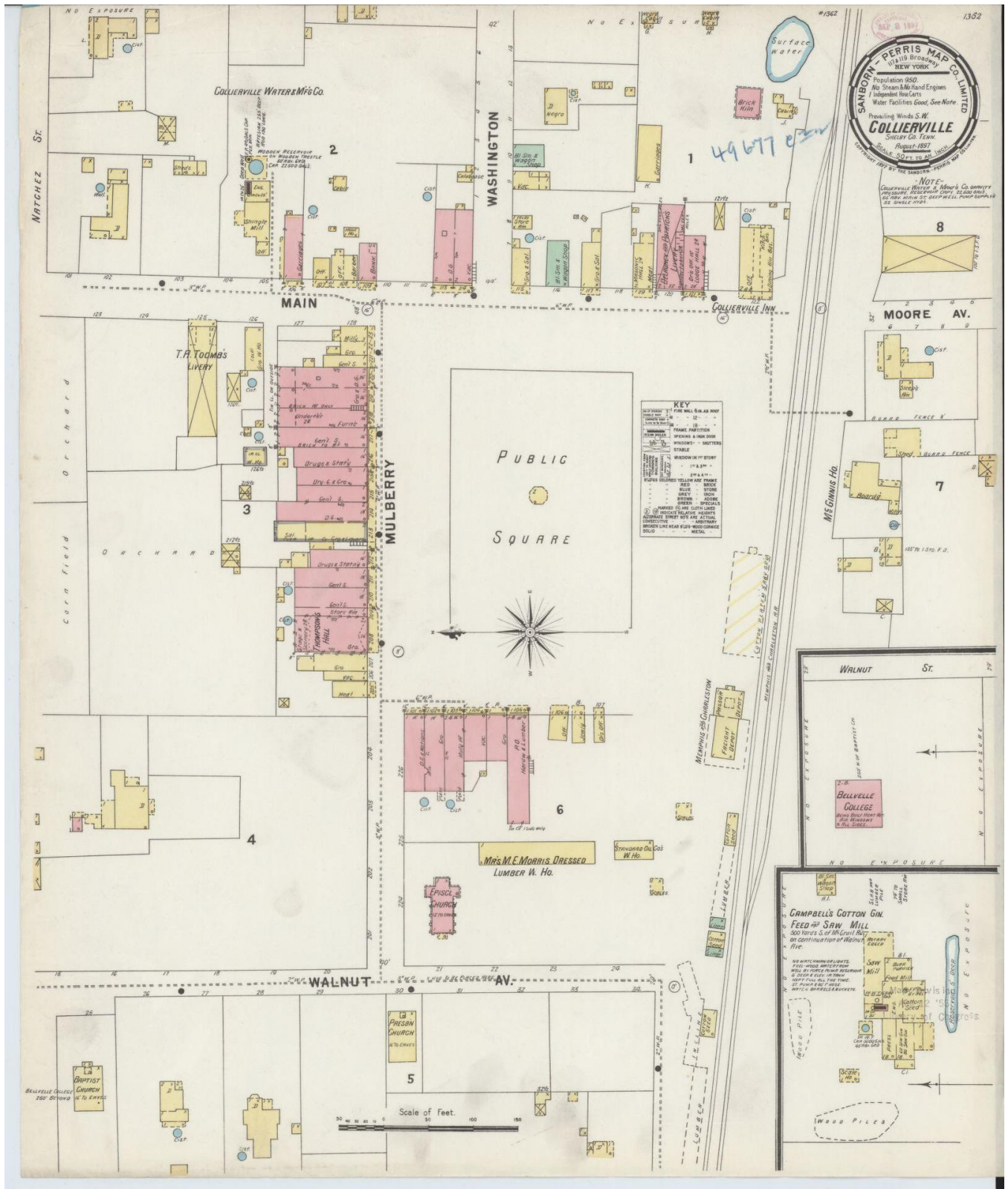
With the Yellow Fever behind them, Collierville looked forward to the future. Though there were many commercial enterprises of importance, perhaps the most important figure in reshaping the commercial, architectural, and governmental makeup of the city was W.W. McGinnis. Born in 1875, McGinnis married the daughter of Collierville hardware and lumber merchant T.J. Morris in 1896. In 1898, McGinnis purchased the lumber and hardware business and changed the name to McGinnis Lumber and Hardware. Under McGinnis' leadership, the business expanded into general contracting. A skilled builder, McGinnis was responsible for the construction of several houses in the community. He remained active in the community building houses through the 1930s

and into the 1940s. In addition to being a builder and commercial success, he also was active in the local government as a civic leader.



Location of Collierville on the Shelby County Map of 1888.

From the 1870s to the early 1900s much of the downtown commercial district was constructed with new one- and two-story brick buildings. Located just north of the railroad and depot, these buildings housed dry good stores, druggists, saloons and furniture stores. Many of the buildings were designed with storefronts supported by cast iron pilasters while upper facades features corbelled brick decoration at the roofline. By the early 1900s, solid blocks of brick buildings lined the west, north and east sides of the public square.



Collierville's downtown square on the 1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.



The north side of the downtown square ca. 1900 (Photo courtesy Shelby County Archives).

The early 20th century saw a host of changes come to Collierville, including new growth, technology, expanding industry, and education. One of the first elements of modern technology to come to Collierville was, like so many other southern towns, the automobile. In 1905, Dr. E. K. Leake purchased the first car in Collierville. However, it wouldn't be until the arrival of the McGinnis Service Station in 1927 on the town square that the automobile stopped being an oddity, instead becoming a fixture of the community that would be here to stay. Likewise, the first telephone company was established in 1907.

The building of the Collierville High School in 1933 was also an important point in the development of Collierville. The Collierville High School, now the central office for Collierville Schools, is a Neo-Classical variation of the Art Moderne style. Designed and built by the Works Progress Administration, the school features corner entrance porticoes with open roofs and a sunken garden. The WPA was one of the most popular of the New Deal programs. In Tennessee, Harry S. Berry administered the WPA out of the home office in Nashville. While WPA workers are perhaps best known for their work on public infrastructure such as roads, sewers, and dams, they also refurbished and built schools.



The east side of the downtown square ca. 1940 (Photo courtesy Shelby County Archives).

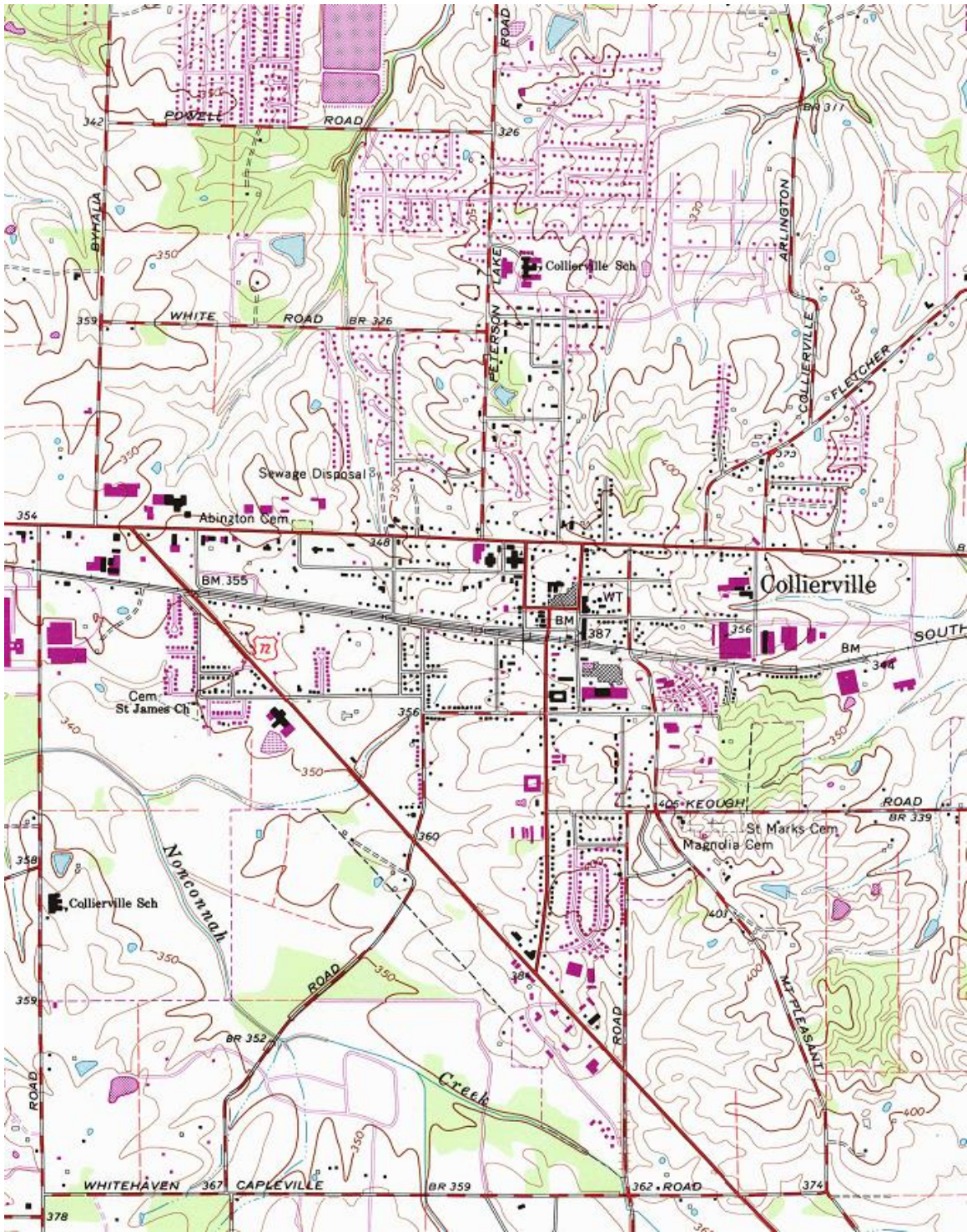
During this same period, Collierville continued to rely upon its agricultural roots to generate commercial revenue. Collierville took advantage of the growth and commercial success of the dairying industry to kick off a dairying network that would dominate the agricultural scene. Dairying became so popular and widespread that Swift and Company opened a plant in Collierville in 1934. This plant gave Collierville the title of Cheese Making Capital of West Tennessee. An annual cheese carnival occurred afterwards for some years. This included parades and carnivals that promoted the cheese making and dairying industry. Like other southern towns which benefitted from the rise of dairying as the dominant agricultural method of production in a region, Collierville's dairying history is hidden and largely forgotten.

The middle of the 20th century saw tragedy and destruction once again visited upon Collierville. From October 28-29, 1955, a tornado outbreak occurred in the states of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee. This outbreak produced four tornadoes. One F2 tornado hit the city of Collierville, causing heavy damage to the commercial district. During the remainder of the 20th century Collierville continue to grow as the suburbanization of Memphis increased. The arrival of businesses such as Carrier Corporation and Federal Express fueled a level of growth in excess of any that came before it. By the 1970s, Collierville began being regarded as a suburb of Memphis where people can live and play while also being able to commute to work.



The USGS map of Collierville from 1953 continued to show the community surrounded by open farmland.

As Collierville's growth increased rapidly in the late 20th century, residents moved forward with recognizing the community's heritage through listing a large section of the commercial and older residential areas in the National Register of Historic Places. This was followed by the creation of a Historic Zoning Commission and an overlay zone to preserve and protect the town's most significant buildings. By 2000, there were 31,872 people living in Collierville but by 2019, there were 51,040 residents, an increase of 19,167. Much of this new growth is concentrated in the suburbs surrounding the town's historic core. As the 21st Century continues, this explosive growth, like in other areas of Tennessee, shows no signs of abating or slowing down. Today, the community continues to work to preserve the past while accommodating a steady stream of residents who call Collierville home.



The USGS map of Collierville from 1965 and updated in 1983 shows the intense development which occurred during these decades.

CHAPTER IV - ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

Domestic Architecture

The southeast section of Shelby County was sparsely settled in the early 19th century and very few architectural resources remain from this period. No ante-bellum log dwellings were inventoried in the 2004 survey or during the 2021 survey although there may be some log structures that survive beneath added siding materials. The oldest dwellings within the town limits are several mid-19th century Greek Revival style houses. These include the Greenlevel Farm, a two-story Greek Revival style house at 853 Collierville Arlington Road (SY-24854) and the Charles W Davis House at 1291 E. Winchester Boulevard (SY-30596A).



1291 E. Winchester Blvd. (SY-30596A)

Most dwellings inventoried in Collierville in the late 19th century reflect vernacular forms of the period include hall-and-parlor, pyramid square and gabled ell. The hall-and-parlor is a predominant form throughout the southeast and a few dwellings from the late 19th century were inventoried for this project. In its basic form, hall-and-parlor dwellings are two rooms wide and one room deep with exterior end chimneys. Over the years many of the dwellings that exemplified this style have been altered with the additional rooms and modern materials to the exterior.



The dwelling at 216 Natchez Street is a well-preserved variation of a gabled ell plan (SY-30311).



Gabled Ell dwelling at 260 N. Rowlett Street (SY-30361).

The pyramid square form is a vernacular dwelling which was widely built throughout Tennessee. In Collierville several examples were surveyed. The pyramid square form became a popular replacement for the less spacious hall-and-parlor house, according to McAlester. These frame structures were typically built during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and are usually one-story in height. Another vernacular form is the gabled ell or gable-front-and-wing. This form became popular during the late 19th and early 20th centuries when railroads brought lumber and balloon framing, steering vernacular construction away from log dwellings. The lateral addition to a simple hall-and-parlor created a complex plan that greatly increased the square footage of a dwelling. There are many examples of one-story gabled-ell dwellings along Poplar Avenue and N. Rowlett Street.



Pyramid Square plan at 452 Mt. Pleasant Road (SY-30014).

The I-House or central hall plan was popular in Tennessee throughout the 19th century. Finding its roots in the Tidewater and Mid-Atlantic building traditions, this house form was brought to the region from settlers traveling along wagon roads and became more popular with the extension of the railroad between 1850 and 1890 which encouraged the use of new building materials and finished lumber from more distant sawmills. There are several examples of the I-House plan the Collierville Historic District. Most rural examples have been razed or significantly altered. I-Houses commonly exhibit additional features from architectural styles popular during their period such Victorian mill work, Italianate brackets, and Bungalow porches. Only a few I-House plans were recorded in the Collierville town limits and most of these have been altered with added porches, siding materials and windows. Representative of these properties include the house known as Forest Hill at 5398 Irene Road,



Forest Hill located at 5398 Irene Road.

As Collierville grew in wealth and prominence, a number of two-story frame dwellings were built in the town reflecting the styles of the late 19th century. Popular throughout the United States between 1880 and 1910 the Queen Anne dwellings in Collierville reflect the national trends in detail and date of construction. Queen Anne style houses have asymmetrical forms, prominent porches, and often display corner towers or turrets. They may have turned or milled porch columns or those with more classical derivations. Examples of this style include the dwellings at 161 College Street (SY-30298) and at 222 N. Rowlett Street (SY-30360), the Norfleet-Bassett House at 232 N. Rowlett Street (SY-30359) and the dwelling at 254 Natchez Street (SY-30313).

In the early 1900s the popularity of the ornate and asymmetrical Victorian styles began to wane as the Colonial Revival style and its subtypes became more common for residential construction. The Colonial Revival style recalled the simplicity and rectangular forms of early American architecture. The related Neo-classical Revival style featured two-story porticos with classical columns. In Collierville the Colonial Revival style was built from the early 1900s well into the mid-20th century. Early examples include the dwelling at 369 W. Poplar Avenue (SY-30529), 156 W. Poplar Avenue (SY-30511) and 178 Walnut Street (SY-30283). This style continued to be built into the 1940s and 1950s such as the dwelling at 319 Poplar Avenue (HS-). The most representative Neo-classical style dwelling surveyed is the Miles House at 131 Sycamore Road (SY-30423). Colonial Revival style dwellings continued to be built in Collierville into the 1950s and 1960s and several of the subdivisions from this time period have numerous examples of this style adjacent to Ranch and Split-level style homes.



Queen Anne style dwelling at 159 College Street (SY-30298).



Queen Anne influenced dwelling at 254 Natchez Street (SY-30313).



Colonial Revival style dwelling at 156 W. Poplar Avenue (SY-30511).



Colonial Revival style dwelling at 319 E. Poplar Avenue.

A subtype of the Colonial Revival style is the vernacular American Foursquare plan. This house form is most often two and one-half stories in height and rectangular in plan. It has four large rooms at each corner of the house, the kitchen and dining rooms located in the rear rooms and a central hall and staircase. The American Foursquare plan was popular throughout the U.S. and was often featured in mail order catalogs. Examples in Collierville include the dwellings at 134 Walnut Street (SY-30282) and 156 W. Poplar Avenue (SY-30511).



American Foursquare plan at 134 Walnut Street (SY-30282A)

The Craftsman or Bungalow style was popular among residential construction in the United States between 1905 and 1930. Most of the Craftsman or Bungalow style dwellings in Collierville were constructed during this period. These dwellings are usually rectangular in plan with at least one exterior end chimney and a central main entrance. Most are of frame or brick construction, have side or front-gabled roofs, dormers at the roofline, and incised porches supported by tapered wood columns brick piers. Most feature varied textures and materials on the exterior and the use of decorative wood brackets at the eaves. Most of the examples in Collierville retain their original three-over-one wood sash windows and multi-light, multi-panel glass and wood front doors. Representative Craftsman dwellings in Collierville include the Mann House at 194 N. Rowlett Street (SY-30503) and the dwelling at 166 Walnut Street (SY-30281A).



Bungalow style dwelling at 126 Walnut Street (SY-30275C).



Bungalow style dwelling at 166 Walnut Street (SY-30281A).

Only a few Tudor Revival style dwellings were surveyed outside of the Collierville Historic District. The Tudor Revival style is loosely based on early English building traditions and often feature diverse roof forms with cross-gables with steep pitches. Various decorative elements including half-timbering, brick and stucco cladding, and cast trim or label molding are applied to the exterior of Tudor Revival dwellings. Excellent examples in Collierville include the houses at 289 W. Poplar Avenue (SY-30525), 265 W. Poplar Avenue (SY-30524) and 232 E. Poplar Avenue (SY-30498).



Tudor Revival style dwelling at 232 E. Poplar Avenue (SY-30498).

The Minimal Traditional style is found extensively in the neighborhoods south of the railroad tracks in Collierville. Minimal Traditional homes were constructed throughout the United States during the 1930s and 1940s. Minimal Traditional homes were constructed extensively throughout the United States after World War II to meet the demand for housing for returning serviceman and manufacturing employees. Most of the Minimal Traditional dwellings found in Collierville are modest examples with synthetic replacement materials including vinyl windows and vinyl siding. Streets such as Sycamore and Wilson display a number of these designs.



Minimal Traditional style dwelling at 193 Sycamore Street (SY-24820).



Minimal Traditional style dwelling at 4201 Bailey Station Road, (SY-24913).

The Ranch style of the 1950s and 1960s was widely used in Collierville for subdivisions which were platted after World War II. The Ranch style was a departure from previous residential architecture, with a horizontal, linear plan that is low to the ground. Detailing is usually minimal with plain, wide eaves, picture windows, and minimal or absent porches on the main façade. Ranch-style houses may have exteriors of brick or stone veneer and/or wood siding and integral garages, another common trait of Ranch-style houses. These dwellings are usually one-story in height and have low-pitched roofs. Their sprawling plans take advantage of larger suburban lots.

Concentrations of one-story brick Ranch style dwellings can be found in the Town's subdivisions which were developed in the 1960s and 1970s. These include the subdivisions of Burkman, Alcorn Village, Carolyn Heights, and Green Hill. Numerous Ranch style houses were also built on S. Rowlett Street and adjacent streets. The majority of these are one-story, brick veneer houses with minimal detailing. Many of these houses have been altered with the garages enclosed for living space and with added windows and doors. Most frame Ranch houses have added siding materials such as aluminum or vinyl. In the opinion of the Consultant, there are no concentrations of Ranch style houses that have sufficient architectural significance or integrity to meet National Register criteria.



An example of a late 1960s subdivision is the Green Hill subdivision located north of West Powell Road (Collierville USGS Quad Map, 1965 and updated to 1973).



Ranch and Colonial Revival style dwellings in the 200 block of Andrew Way in the Gingerwood Subdivision.



Ranch and Colonial Revival style dwellings in the 300 block of Andrew Way in the Gingerwood Subdivision.



Ranch style dwellings in the 300 block of Burley Cove in the Gingerwood Subdivision.



Ranch style dwellings in the 300 block of Burley Cove in the Gingerwood Subdivision.



Split-level and Ranch style dwellings in the 400 block of Cardinal Street in the Carolyn Heights Subdivision.



Split-level and Colonial Revival style dwellings in the 400 block of Cardinal Street in the Carolyn Heights Subdivision.



Split-level and Ranch style dwellings in the 400 block of Sterling Street in the Carolyn Heights Subdivision.



Ranch style dwellings in the 500 block of Sunflower Street in the Alcorn Village Subdivision (1st Addition).



Ranch style dwellings in the 400 block of West Street in the Alcorn Village Subdivision (1st Addition).



Ranch style dwellings in the 400 block of West Street in the Alcorn Village Subdivision (1st Addition).



Hipped roof Ranch style dwelling at 558 Burkman Drive.



Linear Ranch style dwelling at 141 W. South Street (SY-24849).



Hipped roof plan Ranch dwelling at 111 West Street.

A few Split-level houses were surveyed in Collierville's mid-20th century subdivisions. Split-level houses were widely built in suburban areas in the 1950s and 1960s and feature massed components with varying stories. Typically these designs have both one- and two-story sections with the main entrance on the façade entering into a foyer with steps ascending and descending into different floors. The dwelling at 415 Cardinal Drive is representative of the type of Split-level houses built in Collierville.

During the post-World War II period, a new design aesthetic emerged, referred to as contemporary architecture. Since the turn of the twenty-first century, the style has enjoyed a new appreciation and has been given the label Mid-Century Modern. In Mid-Century Modern architecture, the open floor plan of the Ranch style was utilized within a more freestyle expression. Interesting angles deconstruct the traditional rectilinear plan, and changes in plane are accentuated with mixed materials. The traditional horizontal weatherboard of the past is largely abandoned for wider, vertical wood siding. As with some Ranch-style designs, Mid-Century Modern dwellings may feature a prominently placed chimney. Roofs of Mid-Century buildings are often flat or very low-pitched gable or shed profiles, sometime in unique rooflines that sweep dramatically or create multi-angle shapes, like a butterfly form. Wide eaves and clerestory windows add emphasis to the roofline of Mid-Century Modern architecture. No outstanding example of a Mid-Century Modern dwelling was inventoried in Collierville. The only representative example is the house at 4970 Reynolds Road built in 1968 which has an asymmetrical gable roof and is similar to the houses built in the 1950s by California architect Joseph Eichler.



Split-level style house at 415 Cardinal Drive.



Mid-Century Modern design at 4970 Reynolds Road.

Outbuildings

In addition to dwellings, a number of outbuildings were also inventoried for this project. The largest number of these were automobile garages which were built anywhere from the 1920s through the 1960s. Within the Collierville Historic District there are numerous examples of original garages which often display designs similar to the main house. A representative example of this type of garage is the stone-veneer garage at 232 E. Poplar Avenue which has similar materials to the Tudor Revival style dwelling.

Many of the rural farmsteads on large acreage in this section of the county have been developed for housing subdivisions and much of the agricultural heritage of the area surrounding Collierville is no longer extant. There are still a number of small farmsteads that retain agricultural buildings such as barns, coops and equipment sheds. No property was identified as possessing a substantial collection of intact agricultural buildings.

Behind a number of the houses are storage sheds built in the 20th century. Most of these are small, frame buildings with gable or hipped roofs and wood siding materials. A few buildings used as servants quarters remain extant behind some of the older dwellings in the historic district. A representative example is the frame dwelling at the rear of 142 Walnut Street (SY-30297A).



Original stone-veneer garage at 232 E. Poplar Ave. (SY-30498).



Representative mid-20th century barn at 4986 Reynolds Road.



Ca. 1910 storage shed at 253 E. Poplar Avenue, (SY-30494).



Servant's Quarters at the rear of 142 Walnut Street (SY-30297A).

Churches

Collierville's historic churches were constructed primarily in the Gothic and Romanesque Revival styles and are located near downtown. These churches include the Romanesque Revival First Baptist Church at 151 Walnut Street (SY-30288). The Gothic Revival style was used for the Collierville Presbyterian Church at 111 Walnut Street, (SY-30280, St. Andrews Episcopal Church at 106 Walnut Street (SY-30276) and the Collierville Christian Church at 153 E. Poplar Avenue (SY-30285). All of these churches have been enlarged with lateral or rear wings but still retain their overall integrity of design.



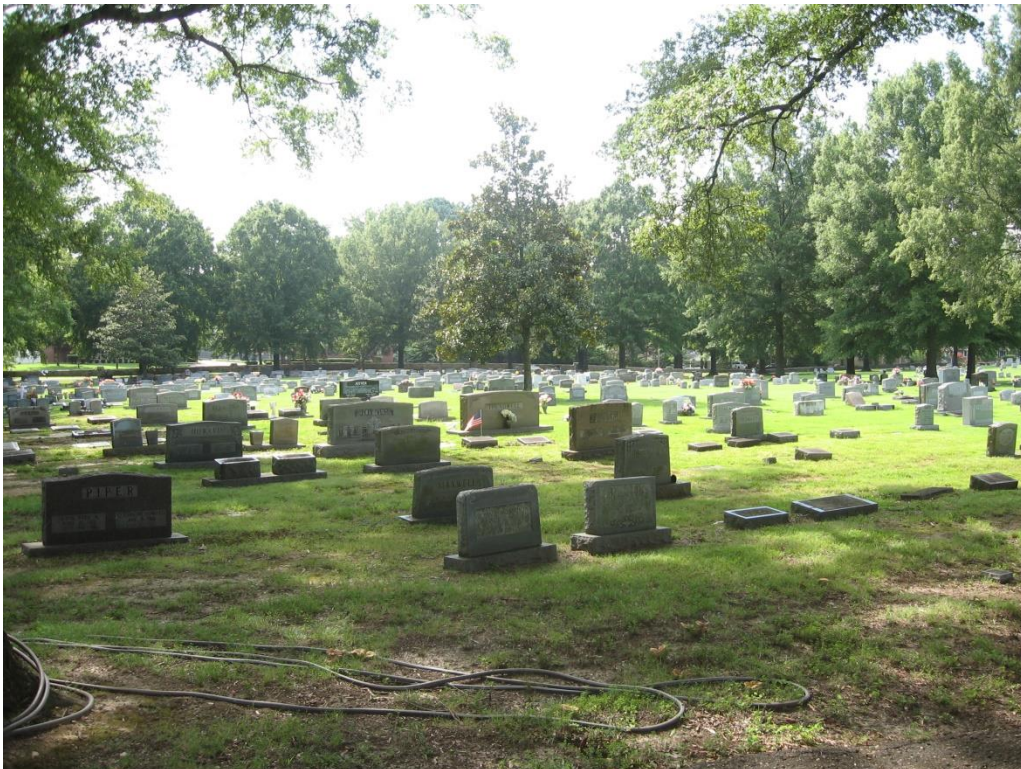
St. Andrews Episcopal Church at 106 Walnut Street (SY-30276).



Collierville United Methodist Church at 104 N. Rowlett Street (SY-30288).

Cemeteries

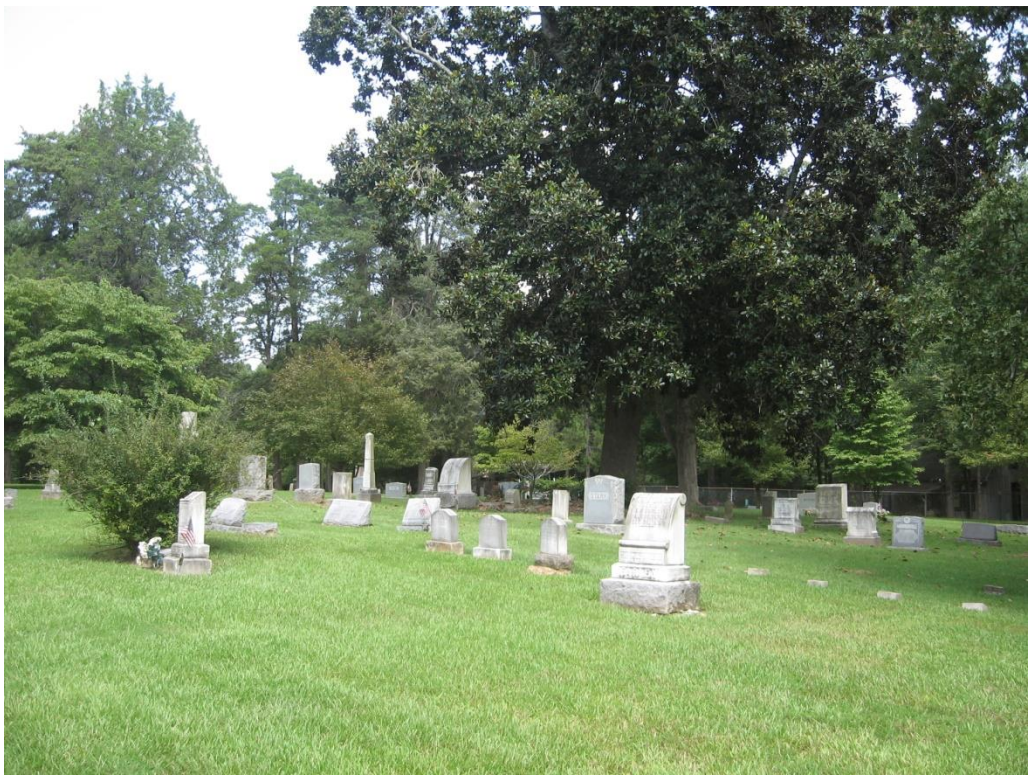
Only a few cemeteries were recorded during the survey but there may be small family cemeteries on rural properties which were inaccessible to the surveyors. The largest cemetery in the community is the Magnolia Cemetery at 435 Mt. Pleasant Road (SY-30017). This cemetery was established in 1878 and contains almost 4,000 burials. At the cemetery is the Alice Cartwright Memorial Chapel which was built in 1942 (SY-30016). Small cemeteries are also associated with the Mt. Olive Baptist Church at 283 Keough Road (SY-30029) and Bethany Christian Church at 541 Bethany Church Road (SY-303155).



Magnolia Cemetery, 435 Mt. Pleasant Road, (SY-30017).



Mt. Olive Baptist Church Cemetery at 283 Keough Road (SY-30029).



Bethany Christian Church cemetery at 441 Bethany Church Road, (SY-303155).

Schools

There are no rural school buildings originally part of the Shelby County school system which remain extant. The Collierville High School building constructed in 1936 at 146 College Street continues to be used for educational purposes and is a contributing property to the National Register Historic District (SY-30290).



Collierville High School, 146 College Street (SY-30290)

Commercial Architecture

Neither the 2004 or 2021 survey of Collierville identified any historic commercial buildings remaining in the formerly rural areas annexed into the Town. These types of general stores and gas stations of the late 19th and early 20th centuries were often at crossroad locations but have not survived.

The Collierville Historic District contains a notable collection of commercial buildings constructed from the 1870s to the mid-20th century. The majority of these properties contribute to the character of the historic district. These buildings are of masonry construction and most are one or two-stories in height. Several retain original storefronts including cast iron columns and pilasters manufactured by the Chickasaw Iron Works in Memphis and George Mesker Company in Evansville, Indiana. Other common features are corbelled brick cornices and stepped parapets at the roofline. The majority of the commercial buildings around the Town Square Park are contributing to the Collierville Historic District.



Streetscape of commercial buildings on Center Street.



One-story commercial buildings at 122-124 E. Mulberry Street (SY-30239).



Example of an original storefront with cast iron at 124 E. Mulberry Street.

Industrial Architecture

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Collierville had a number of small industries such as cotton gins, lumber mills and an ice plant. Most of these were located on the streets on the south side of the railroad. Most of these buildings are no longer extant. The one notable surveyed building is the ca. 1920 ice plant at 166 Mills Street which was part of the H.W. Mann Cotton Company complex. This building has an exterior of corrugated metal and is used for manufacturing purposes.



Ice plant building at 166 Mills Street.

SECTION V – NATIONAL REGISTER-LISTED PROPERTIES

Within the Town limits of Collierville are nine individual properties and one historic district. The individual properties are all dwellings which reflect the architectural development of Collierville from the mid-19th century.

1. Greenlevel, Ca. 1830/1850, Greek Revival style dwelling located at 853 Collierville-Arlington Road South. This dwelling was listed in the National Register on March 6, 1987 for its historical and architectural significance. No major changes have occurred to this property and it retains its integrity of construction.



Greenlevel built ca. 1830/1850. The photograph is from the National Register nomination. While visible this property was not accessible for updated photographs.

2. Jack Dudney House, 90 W. Poplar Avenue. This is a Colonial Revival style dwelling built in 1911 and listed in the National Register on March 9, 1991. No major changes have occurred to this property and it retains its integrity of construction.



Jack Dudney House, 90 W. Poplar Avenue (SY-30497)

3. Joseph A. Campbell House, 215 E. South Street (SY-30371). Built in 1899, this is a Queen Anne style dwelling which was listed in the National Register on March 29, 1991. Since its listing the building has been converted into a restaurant with an added ADA ramp on the main façade. This addition is reversible and does not significantly affect the property's integrity.



Joseph A. Campbell House, 215 E. South Street (SY-30371)

4. John M. Fleming Home Place, 1545 South Byhalia Road. This is a ca. 1850 Greek Revival/Italianate dwelling which was listed in the National Register on December 6, 1990. According to informants this property retains integrity, however, it was not accessible during the survey



John M. Fleming Home Place, 145 South Byhalia Road. The photograph is from the National Register nomination. This property was not accessible for updated photographs.

5. Crisscross Lodge, 10056 Poplar-Bailey Station Road. This is a vernacular hexagonal plan dwelling completed in 1913 which was listed in the National Register on December April 6, 1989. Some windows have been altered but it retains sufficient integrity for National Register listing.



Crisscross Lodge, 10056 Poplar-Bailey Station Road.

6. Charles Davis House, 1291 Winchester Road. This is a two-story Greek Revival style dwelling completed ca. 1867 and listed in the National Register on May 8, 2017. No major changes have occurred to this property and it retains its integrity of construction.



Charles W. Davis House, 1291 Winchester Road (SY-30596A)

7. J.W. Houston House, 259 South Center Street. This is a ca. 1884, central-hall, I-House plan which was listed in the National Register on February 7, 1991. At the rear is also an associated Shotgun plan dwelling which was a servants quarters for the property. No major changes have occurred to either building and they retain their integrity of construction.



J.H. Houston House 259 South Center Street, (SY-30373)

8. John B. McFerrin House, 156 W. Poplar Avenue (SY-30511). Built in 1923, this is a two-story brick Colonial Revival/Craftsman design dwelling which was listed in the National Register on March 29, 1991. No major changes have occurred to this property and it retains its integrity of construction.



John B. McFerrin House, 156 W. Poplar Avenue (SY-30511)

9. John W. Thomas House, 245 W. Poplar Avenue. Completed in 1920, this is a Colonial Revival-influenced dwelling which was listed in the National Register on March 29, 1991. No major changes have occurred to this property and it retains its integrity of construction.



John W. Thomas House, 245 W. Poplar Avenue (SY-30530)

10. Collierville Historic District, bounded approximately by S. Rowlett Street, Poplar Avenue, and Walnut Street. This historic district contained 94 contributing and 33 non-contributing properties when it was listed in the National Register on January 23, 1990. The district includes the downtown commercial area of the Town as well as the oldest residential areas centered along the railroad. This district continues to retain a high degree of integrity.



SECTION VI – NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2004 survey of Collierville identified a number of properties which were considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register. As part of this project, these properties were re-surveyed and reevaluated for their National Register potential.

Recommended National Register Historic Districts

Hailey Street Bungalows – Industrial Worker Housing District

Eight frame dwellings in the 400 block of Hailey Street were identified in the 2004 survey as a potential historic district. Since this time all of these dwellings have been razed.

Shotgun Worker Housing Historic District

In the 200 block of E. South Street is a row of one-story, frame, gable-front Shotgun houses which date from ca. 1910. There are six remaining of the original seven which were surveyed in 2004. Four of these have interior chimneys while two have exterior wall chimneys. Although some materials have been replaced, several retain original board and batten siding and their overall form and plan. These are the most representative examples of the Shotgun style surveyed and they are associated with the African American heritage of Collierville. In the opinion of the Consultant, this collection of dwellings meets National Register criteria for their architectural and historical significance.

249 E. South Street (SY-24728)
253 E. South Street (SY-30385)
255 E. South Street (SY-30390)
259 E. South Street (SY-30383)
263 E. South Street (SY-30388)
265 E. South Street (SY-30381)



Row of Shotgun houses on E. South Street.



Identical plan Shotgun style houses with exterior wall chimneys.

Glynnwood Lake Log Cabin Historic District

Glynnwood Lake is located off Raleigh LaGrange Road and is one of several lakes in this area north of the Wolf River. The 2004 survey identified a small collection of four rustic log houses associated with the recreational history of Shelby County as being potentially eligible. Since the original survey, one property has been razed, 11099 Cedar Drive (SY-24762). In the opinion of the Consultant, this small cluster of log cabins retains sufficient integrity to be eligible as a historic district. The cabins represent log construction of the Craftsman era and have significance in the recreational history of Shelby County.



Log cabin at 11182 Shady Lane, (SY-24778).



Log cabin at 11170 Shady Lane, (SY-24773).



Log cabin at 450 Lookout Drive (SY-24802).

Magnolia Cemetery, Memorial Chapel & Caretakers Residence

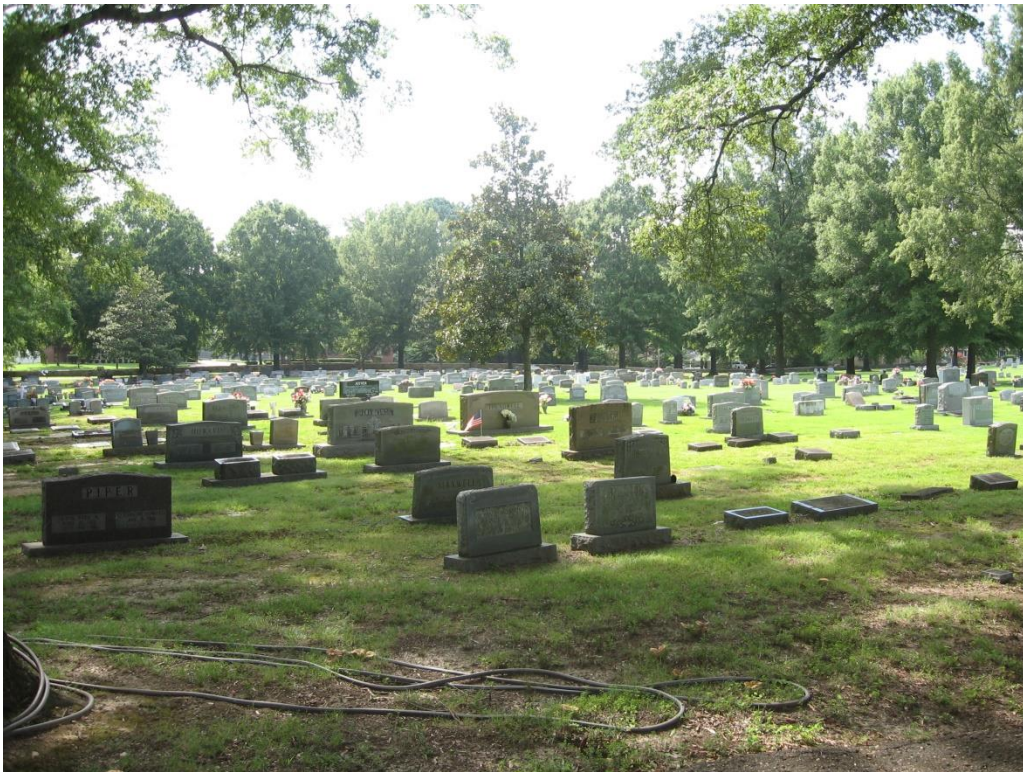
The Magnolia Cemetery is located on Mt. Pleasant Road and is the largest and one of the oldest cemeteries in Collierville. At this location the survey of 2004 inventoried the Alice Cartwright Memorial Chapel built in 1942 (SY-30016), the cemetery (SY-30017) and a nearby stone veneer dwelling thought to be the cemetery caretakers residence (SY-30018). Since the original survey, the chapel has been modified with a large rear wing and no longer retains integrity. An informant at the cemetery did not believe that the dwelling had any association with the cemetery. The cemetery itself has typical funerary markers and monuments dating from the late 19th century. This cemetery is still active with numerous expansions and modern markers. In the opinion of the Consultant the cemetery does not possess exceptional significance to meet National Register criteria. The chapel has been altered and there is no definitive association of the dwelling with the property.



Alice Cartwright Memorial Chapel at 435 Mt. Pleasant Road (SY-30016).



The chapel and the large rear added wing.



Magnolia Cemetery, 435 Mt. Pleasant Road (SY-30017).



Dwelling at 351 Mt. Pleasant Road (SY-30018).

Individual Properties Recommended for the National Register

The 2004 survey identified a number of properties which appeared to meet National Register criteria. Most of these are residences located in the older neighborhoods of Collierville such as the ante-bellum dwelling at 131 Sycamore Road and the James Glenn House at 122 W. Poplar Avenue. One of the recommendations of this survey is to revise the National Register nomination and expand the boundaries to approximate the Collierville local overlay district as closely as possible. This would result in the inclusion of the majority of the properties into the historic district.

Four properties recommended for individual listing are no longer extant:

- SY-30340, Dwelling, 196 Natchez Street
- SY-24930, Horse Barn, W. Poplar Avenue and Schilling Boulevard
- SY-30065, Dwelling, 895 S. Byhalia Road
- SY-30575, Dwelling, 3767 W. Poplar Avenue.

SECTION VII – SUMMARY AND FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

Surveys of Collierville's historic and architectural resources occurred at several times in recent decades. This included a survey of properties in Collierville which led to the completion of the Collierville Historic District nomination to the National Register in 1990. The largest survey was completed of the entire town limits of Collierville in 2004. This survey project included the inventory of 431 properties. Since this survey, sixty of these properties, or 14%, have been razed for the construction of new properties and infrastructure. The majority of these razed properties are outside of the Collierville Historic District. In many cases these were small farmsteads or in rural areas and the properties were removed to make way for residential subdivisions or commercial use.

The 2021 survey updated the data and photographs of the approximately 371 previously inventoried properties built prior to ca. 1950. Survey forms and photographs were completed for new surveyed properties which were built primarily from 1950 to 1970. These properties were identified to the Consultant by the Town of Collierville's Planning Department. Once in the field, approximately forty-two properties identified by the Town dating prior to 1970 were no longer extant. A total of 669 new properties were surveyed for this project.

The majority of the properties inventoried were constructed from 1950 and 1970 when the suburbs of Memphis extended east to Collierville. A number of subdivisions were developed during these decades, primarily consisting of modest Minimal Traditional and Ranch style plans. Several new subdivisions were platted to the north of Poplar Avenue or south of the railroad.

In the opinion of the Consultant, none of the subdivisions which were developed between 1950 and 1970 in Collierville possess sufficient architectural or historical distinction to meet National Register criteria. The planning and layout of the subdivisions are typical of their period and the dwellings are modest and representative examples of frame or brick veneer Ranch style plans or late examples of the Minimal Traditional style. Many of the properties have been altered through the enclosure of original garages, removal or rebuilding of porches and replacement of original windows and doors.

The Consultant applied evaluation standards of post-World War II housing from the following documents:

- *A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing* by the Transportation Research Board, Washington D.C. 2012
- *Ranch House Styles in Georgia: A Guide to Architectural Styles* Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, 2010
- *The Suburban Ranch House in Post-World War II America*, 2007
- *Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960* National Register Multiple Documentation Form, National Park Service, 2004

- Atlanta, Georgia Housing, 1944 to 1965+ Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, 2001

These reports provided standards by which to evaluate the significance and integrity of post-World War II housing to determine National Register eligibility. As a result of the survey and application of these standards, no subdivision or other collection of houses from 1950 to 1970 were identified as National Register-eligible in Collierville.

Future recommendations include:

1. Revise and Update the Collierville Historic District National Register Nomination

The original nomination included 94 contributing and 33 non-contributing properties when it was listed in the National Register on January 23, 1990. Since this time a number of properties located to the west and north of the original boundary have reached fifty years of age and an update to this nomination is recommended to include these properties. Such a revised nomination and boundary would recognize the significance of the growth and development of Collierville in the mid-20th century and make additional properties potentially eligible for tax incentives.

2. Prepare National Register Nominations for Eligible Properties

The survey identified two small areas eligible as National Register Historic Districts; the Shotgun Worker Housing Historic District and the Glynnwood Lake Log Cabin Historic District. Nominations should be prepared for these properties in the future and property owners should be notified and encouraged to preserve and protect these resources.

3. Update the survey in 2030

Many new subdivisions were platted in Collierville in the 1970s and these subdivisions and other properties from this decade should be evaluated for their significance when they reach fifty years of age.

APPENDIX A - List of Demolished Buildings

Total: 102

SY (Previously Surveyed): 60

HS (Unstudied): 42

10065 Paul Jones Road	SY-24725
547 Houston Hill Road	
10409 Raleigh Lagrange Road	SY-24729
240 Reid Hooker Road	
314 Reid Hooker Road	SY-24852
11084 Cedar Drive	SY-24761
11160 Shady Lane	SY-24772
11192 Shady Lane	SY-24779
11202 Shady Lane	SY-24780
11206 Shady Lane	
1117 Holly Drive	
11084 Cedar Drive	SY-2461
474 Collierville Arlington Road	
291 Collierville Arlington Road	
12430 Raleigh Lagrange Road	SY-24874
10197 Shelton Road	SY-24737
1410 Byhalia Road	SY-24738
1165 South Collierville Road	
1480 Frank Road	SY-24732
830 Peterson Lake Road	SY-30449
785 Hallsworth Cove	SY-30450
730 Magnolia Gardens Cove	SY-24740
1091 South Collierville Arlington Road	SY-24742
1936 West Poplar Avenue	
0 Bailey Station Road	SY-30115
%Schilling Farms Barn+	SY-24930
749 Peterson Lake Road	SY-24740
845 West Poplar	
843 West Poplar	
839 West Poplar	
837 West Poplar	
833 West Poplar	
763 S Rowlett Street	

521 North Rowlett	
134 West Poplar Avenue	
225 Burrows Road	
350 Burrows Road	
90 Hillwood Drive	SY-24766
124 Hillwood Drive	
132 West Poplar Avenue	
344 West Poplar Avenue	SY-30542
274 West Poplar Avenue	SY-30523
151 Walnut Street	SY-30288
97 West Poplar Avenue	SY-24869
226 Burrows Road	
255 South Street	SY-30390
207 East Poplar Avenue	SY-30491
849 Fletcher Road	SY-30196
641 Fletcher Road	SY-24800
218 East Poplar Avenue	SY-30502
10856 Collierville Road	SY-24805
4443 Fleming Road	SY-24877
1639 East Winchester Blvd	
469 Harris Street	
514 W. US 72 Highway	
536 W. US 72 Highway	
194 North Rowlett Street	SY-30503
450 Mount Pleasant Road	SY-30014
363 Halley Street	SY-30338
212 Hurdle Street	SY-24845
405 Halley Street	SY-30327
415 Halley Street	SY-30415
419 Halley Street	SY-30325
425 Halley Street	SY-30332
437 Halley Street	SY-30330
443 Halley Street	SY-30321
451 Halley Street	SY-30328
457 Halley Street	SY-30319
465 Halley Street	SY-30326
1473 Halley Street	SY-30317
1479 Halley Street	SY-30324
336 Washington Street	SY-24809
269 Washington Street	SY-30425
263 Washington Street	SY-30434
251 Washington Street	SY-24815
311 Washington Street	SY-24813
303 Washington Street	SY-24880
259 Washington Street	SY-24814

277 Washington Street	SY-30432
414 South Center Street	SY-30379
4926 Forest Hill Irene Road	
4556 Fleming Road	
10444 East Holmes Road	SY-30077
607 South US Highway 72	
5520 Forest Hill Irene Road	
9783 East Holmes Road	
10629 East Holmes Road	
10499 East Holmes Road	
1785 South Byhalia Road	
11727 East Holmes Road	
1643 Quinn Road	
1362 Sycamore Road	
1213 Quad County Lane	
182 Neely Street	
187 West Street	
192 West Street	
605 Fletcher Road	SY-24789
358 Collierville Arlington Road	
262 East Poplar Avenue	
196 Natchez Street	SY-30340
895 S. Byhalia Road	SY-30065
3767 W. Poplar Avenue	SY-30575