

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Wayne County Courthouse
Other names/site number N/A
Name of related multiple property listing N/A
(Remove "N/A" if property is part of a multiple property listing and add name)

2. Location

Street & Number: 100 Court Circle
City or town: Waynesboro State: TN County: Wayne
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A Zip: 38485

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting Official: **Date**

Title: **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/Courthouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/Courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Brutalism

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: CONCRETE; GLASS; METAL/Copper

Narrative Description

SUMMARY

Designed by the Nashville architectural firm of Yearwood and Johnson and completed in 1975, the Wayne County Courthouse is sited at the middle of the commercial square giving it prominence in Waynesboro Tennessee. Unique within the surrounding early twentieth century commercial blocks on Waynesboro, Tennessee’s public square, the Wayne County Courthouse is a monolithic edifice. The Brutalist style structure is defined by roughly finished concrete surfaces with occasional outcroppings of darkly tinted plate glass windows. What would have been a gabled roof is truncated at center, making for two large blocks sloping away from a flat center from which rises a clock tower on narrow concrete piers offset from the center of the building. This is an uncommon example of Brutalist architecture implemented in a rural small-town county seat, and its architectural contrast with the surrounding commercial buildings is pronounced. The courthouse is the only contributing building on the property and closely bounded by parking lots and streets.

True to Brutalist design principles, the concrete material that makes up the bulk of the exterior is the most prominent feature. Like many other Brutalist buildings, the concrete is roughly dressed, with the patterns of

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the plywood formwork and the heavy iron bolts that join the slabs to the building still visible. Much of the concrete work projects out and windows and entrances are generally recessed, giving even greater prominence to the material. The design employs projecting and receding blocks, sloped roofs with smaller sloped roofs over exterior stairwells, light concrete posts supporting a heavy clock, and double flights of concrete stairs to reach the interior on the two facades. Its mix of elements collectively express the Brutalist style in an exemplary manner.

The highly functional interior features more features characteristic of the Brutalist style. Exposed concrete is found throughout, some smoothly dressed, and some in rough aggregate like the exterior. Halls are generally clad in smooth manufactured marble while courtrooms and former judges' offices have walls of knotty pine panels. The honest and frank expression of the interior materials contributes to the building's exemplary depiction of Brutalism. Many offices still have the original steel office furniture, a mix of shelves and filing cabinets that formed counters separating workers from the public space. The building is little altered; one of the few changes is the replacement of the original electric blue pile carpet in most offices with tile or Berber carpets. The plan serves its functions exceptionally well, with wide corridors, an open atrium, functional offices and distinctive public spaces such as the two courtrooms. Despite the stark concrete exterior, the Wayne County Courthouse is generally a bright and welcoming spot inside. The abundant use of large plate glass windows provides good light to most offices, and many interior offices on the north and south sides have glass walls so they can have access to natural light. Workspaces are not cramped, and many have extra storage space.

The building has four levels including the partially finished basement. The architectural drawings designate the lowest basement level as "Ground Floor" and allocates the three upper levels for courtrooms and offices. At some point, the county began designating the basement as the "First Floor" and the upper three in rising numbers. This is often confusing to the public as you descend to offices on the second floor of the structure and a lot of people end up taking the elevator to the unoccupied basement by mistake. The description follows the current numbering convention.

Exterior

The building façades face east and west towards the public square. On the west façade, the effect is of two large blocks of concrete with sloped roofs separated by a recessed level block. There are two banks of large dark plate glass windows set back from the overhanging concrete walls of the two side blocks, separated and defined by heavy concrete slab supports. The recessed center is not entirely recessed but has a two-story concrete clad exterior stairwell projecting out from it. To the north side of the stairs, two flights of concrete steps lead to double-leaf dark glass doors flanked by side windows; above are several more plate glass windows in the recessed section, the only upper level windows on this level. There is virtually no attempt at ornamentation except for a small plan entablature at the edges of the roof; the structure's monolithic massing and use of concrete is its distinguishing feature.

The east façade is similar to the west, but features an open stairwell with concrete walls, also projecting from the central recessed area. On the upper level, a balcony is recessed into the connecting block. The only modification is a small greenhouse was installed in a part of the recessed balcony by University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service; the dark glass matches the glass used for the courthouse windows, and the change is completely reversible.

North and south elevations likewise differ somewhat in appearance. The north elevation projects out several

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feet from the main building block and is defined by a prominent concrete wall, broken only by four plate glass windows to the east side. The first and second floors have large banks of additional plate glass windows running the length of the structure, the ones on the second level blocked by one bay of concrete walls (hiding closet space behind). Steps and an accessible ramp lead down to double-leaf doors on the lower level.

On the south side, the elevation also projects from the main block and again has a prominent concrete wall on the overhanging upper level. This time the concrete is confined to the west half of the floor, the western two bays having banks of four plate glass windows, separated by concrete pylons. Just below, on the building's second floor, groups of plate windows are located at either end, with the central bay clad in concrete. The lower level is a glass curtain wall with one set of double-leaf glass doors reached by concrete steps and an accessible concrete ramp with steel rails.

The building's standing seam copper roofs cover the two sloping sections canted out from the near the center. Between them, a lower flat roof is covered with membrane material. Offset from center slightly to the south and east is the building's clock tower. Four 30' high concrete square piers support a square clock housing holding a Chimemaster analog clock with no numerals but only marks at the four cardinal points; it is accessed from a steel ladder in an enclosed well set between the four open piers. Speakers hang below the currently non-functioning clock.

First Floor (Basement)

Shown on the 1973 blueprints as "ground floor" but designated "First Floor" in current use, this basement level was excavated to the underlying bedrock of the Fort Payne Formation. The rooms are mostly unfinished with exposed concrete and concrete block walls. Access is by a single stairwell or by elevator located off the center of the building. Floors are slab concrete, and ceilings are exposed concrete with suspended fluorescent lamps, ductwork and sprinklers except as noted.

An L-shaped hallway provides access to the basement. The north-south axis is relatively narrow with an 8' width; the westward ell measures 12'-x-23' 4³/₈". Doorways to individual rooms are noted in the room descriptions below; in addition, there is access to the building elevator on the east wall, and to the stairwell to the floor above on the north side of the larger ell.

At the northeast corner is the large Records Room, listed in the blueprints as "Unassigned." The rectangular double-length room measures 42'8'-x-19' and has walls of exposed poured concrete, filled between piers with exposed concrete blocks. The room is used for storage of overflow records from various departments on wooden and metal shelving (not original to the building). Access is by two single-leaf wooden solid-core doors and a single-leaf metal door, all opening east to the basement hallway.

Across the hall from the Records Room and occupying the north center of the structure is one of several "IT" or Information Technology offices, listed in the 1973 blueprints as "Unassigned" space. The rectangular room measures 27'-x-15' and has exposed poured concrete and concrete block walls. It houses some racks for computer servers and related miscellany. Access is by a single-leaf metal door.

South of the Records Storage Room is another rectangular storage room, listed as "Storage" on the Blueprints. The rectangular room measures 18' 10³/₈"-x-15'. It has a single-leaf wood solid-core door leading west to the hallway. True to its original intent, it is used for storage today. There is a light wooden

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framed partition on the west wall, an addition not shown on the original plans.

Centered on the south side of the basement is a large rectangular room that formerly served as the county's Civil Defense office but shown on the blueprints as "Storage." The storeroom in the previous paragraph was part of this space on the blueprints but was later separated off by the light wooden partition; other walls are exposed poured concrete and concrete block. The rectangular room presently measures 27' 4 3/8"-x-17' and has a dropped ceiling with acoustical tiles. There are two single-leaf solid core wooden doors opening north into the basement hallway.

The west end of the "Civil Defense" room was at some point subdivided by a wooden partition to create a "Radio and Communications" room to support Civil Defense functions. This is a rectangular space measuring 5' 6"-x-17" and is reached from the main Civil Defense room by a wooden frame single-leaf door. The radio equipment has been removed and the room is used for storage.

Running the entire length of the west side of the basement and measuring 22'-x-109' is the building's mechanical room. It is dug down an additional four feet from the main basement floor level and is reached by steps and a concrete ramp from double-leaf metal fire doors opening from the west side of the hallway. It has poured concrete walls on the north, west and south sides and concrete block interior walls to the east. It contains a massive Honeywell furnace installed by Morgan Brothers Electric of Columbia, Tennessee, a natural gas-fired Trane generator, well pumps, water heaters, electrical service panels, and distributing ductwork. On the west walls is another set of double-leaf metal fire doors leading to an exterior service pit.

Single-leaf metal doors from the north side of the hallway ell provide access to an interior stairwell to the floor above. The three-legged stairwell has two landings, exposed parged concrete walls, and the steps are covered with porcelain tile.

Second Floor

Referred to as the "First Floor" on the original blueprints but now designated as "Second," the second floor is just below street grade and is accessed by concrete steps and accessible ramps from the north and south ends, and by interior stairwells and the building elevator. It contains six county offices (five in the original spaces as designated on the blueprints), restrooms and an employee break area.

Unlike the unfinished basement, interior walls in the offices are generally covered with thick gypsum drywall covered with epoxy paint. Dropped ceilings have acoustical tiles with diffused fluorescent lamp fixtures and vents for the forced air conditioning. Heat is from original electrical units mounted high on baseboards. Floors are a mix of porcelain and vinyl tiles and carpet as noted in individual room entries.

Access is provided by a long hallway running north-south for the entire length of the building, smaller corridor halls running east from the main wall at the north and south ends, and by two stairwells and the building elevator. The main hall measures 7' 9" by 109' and is clad in a beige-colored composite marble slabs. The concrete floor is covered with 6" square beige porcelain tiles with a 5" vinyl baseboard (not original) along the edges. Double-leaf metal and glass doors at the north and south ends lead to concrete steps to the exterior grade. At the west center of the hall is a widened break area with dining table and vending machines; a heavy wooden solid-core door opens from the south side of the break area into a double-leg stairwell to the third floor.

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Corridor halls at the north and south ends are 8'-x-19' 5/4" and feature four large plate tempered grey glass windows set in anodized metal frames. Below them is a 3" high aggregate concrete base wall with original electrical skirt-type heaters. Floors are 6" square beige porcelain tiles.

At the northeast end is the Assessor of Property office, a large rectangular space measuring 30' 9"-x-19' 9³/₈". It has concrete walls covered in thick drywall, 6" square porcelain tile in the space in front of the counters and 12" vinyl tile in the staff area. The north wall has three tempered glass plate windows over a 3' base wall with skirting electric heaters; to the east of the windows is a single-leaf glass door opening to a small landing and concrete steps beyond. The Assessor's office is one of several which retain the original front counter comprised of anodized steel filing cabinets topped by a wood grained composite laminate countertop. The office is accessed from the main hall by a single-leaf solid-core wooden door in an anodized metal frame.

Behind and to the southeast of the Assessor's Office public space is the Assessor's personal office, shown as "storage" on the 1973 blueprints. The rectangular space measures 12' 8"-x-12' 8" and has a floor clad in 12" vinyl tile. Access is by a single-leaf solid-core wooden door; there are no windows. Immediately to the west of the personal office is a storage closet measuring 5' 6³/₄"-x-12' 8". It too has a vinyl tile floor and is accessed by a single-leaf solid-core wooden door.

At the western end of the north corridor is the Register of Deeds' Office, another rectangular space measuring 30' 9"-x-18' 11¹/₂". It has concrete walls covered in thick drywall and floors clad in 12" vinyl tile. Three large tempered glass plate windows in anodized frames line the south side, set above 3' concrete base walls with electric skirting heaters. A single-leaf glass and metal door leads to an outside landing and steps. Access from the corridor to the east is by a single-leaf solid-core wooden door. Like the Assessor's Office, this room has the original front counters comprised of anodized steel filing cabinets with composite laminate countertops. On the south wall, a metal single-leaf door provides access to the records storage room behind. This 12' 8"-x-12' 8" room has concrete walls clad in drywall and the floor is also clad in 12" square vinyl tiles.

On the south side of the north corridor is the Veterans Service Office, marked simply as "Office" on the original blueprints. This rectangular room measures 7' 2³/₄"-x-15' and is separated from the corridor by three floor-length plate glass windows in anodized frames and a single-leaf metal and glass door. The slab floor is covered in replacement carpet.

At the southeast corner of the building is the County Clerk's Office, a long rectangular space measuring 30' 9"-x-16' 9³/₈". Walls are drywall over concrete. Floors are 6" square beige porcelain tiles in the customer area in front of the counter and 12" square ochre vinyl tiles behind, replacing the original carpeting. The south wall has three large tempered glass plate windows in anodized frames set over a concrete baseboard with electrical skirting heater; to their east side is a single-leaf glass and metal door leading outside to a landing and steps beyond. On the west wall is a single-leaf solid-core wooden door opening to the hallway.

Behind the Clerk's Office is a rectangular records room measuring 12' 8"-x-18' 2³/₄". It has drywall over concrete walls, and the floor is covered with 12" square white vinyl tiles. It is accessed from the clerk's office by a single-leaf solid core wooden door.

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Opposite the County Clerk's Office is the other small corridor hall providing access to the Election Commission and Trustee's offices. It is identical in dimensions and design to the north hall previously described. The Election Commission Office opens from its north side. It is rectangular in plan and measures 19' 5"-x-30' 9" and like other offices on this floor has sheetrock walls over concrete except for the south side which features three floor-length tempered glass windows in anodized frames and two single-leaf metal and glass doors. The floors are 12" square vinyl tile. At the northwest corner is a small storage closet, and at north center another storeroom, this one accessed by double-leaf hollow-core Fiberglas doors, not original.

At the west end of the corridor is the County Trustee's Office, a large rectangular room measuring 30' 9"-x-18' 11½". It also has drywall walls over concrete and 12" square vinyl tile floors. The south wall has three large tempered glass plate windows in anodized frames over a concrete base wall with electric skirting heater. To the west side is a single-leaf glass and metal door opening out to a landing and steps up to grade. On the east side is a single-leaf solid-core wooden door to the corridor. Behind the office on the north side is a small storage closet accessed by a single-leaf metal door.

Also, on the floor are two small closets, one used by the building custodian and a second housing computer servers. There are also two restrooms. Each has walls covered in square 4" white subway tile and floors covered in 1" square mosaic tile. The women's room has three stalls with metal surrounds and the men's room has two stalls and a urinal.

Third Floor

Depicted on the 1973 blueprints as the "Second Floor" but now known as the "Third Floor," this is the Courthouse's main level and the one generally accessed by the public as the two main sets of stairs lead up to this floor from the facades on the east and west. Double-leaf metal and glass doors in anodized frames provide access from these stairs and open into this grand space, a combined hall and lobby measuring 22' 8"-x-72'. Most of the walls are site-cast exposed concrete with an aggregate finish. Composite marble lines the north and south sides of the hallway section and the jack-slab concrete floor is surfaced with 6" porcelain tile. The free-form plan features a large double-leg open staircase with aggregate concrete walls with original anodized aluminum rectangular box rails. Behind and to the south of the stair is a narrow hallway open at the east and west ends, and to its side is a single-leaf metal door leading to the enclosed stairwell to the first level. Opposite the staircase to the east is the elevator in its exposed shaft of aggregate finish concrete. Doors to the five offices and the conference room are all single-leaf solid-core wooden doors. Inset into the north wall is an alcove with restrooms on the west side. Like the ones on the floor below, these have walls covered in 4" white subway tile and floors covered with 1" mosaic tile and plans with the same arrangement of stalls.

At the northeast corner is the County Historian's Office, originally that of the Circuit Court Clerk. This large rectangular room measures 30' 9"-x-18'. This bright and airy room has two sets of three tempered glass plate windows in anodized frames on the east side and two more such windows on the north wall, all set above concrete base walls with electric skirting heaters. It has parged concrete walls and a floor covered in 12" vinyl tile and carpet. There is a small storage space at the northwest corner accessed by a single-leaf metal door. Another identical door is on the south wall and opens to the lobby.

At the northwest corner is the former Clerk & Master's Office, now home to the Wayne County Chamber of Commerce. Measuring 30' 9"-x-19', this room is accessed from the lobby by a single-leaf solid-core wood door. Six large tempered glass plate windows in anodized frames line the west wall, and another four on the north; all are set above concrete base walls with the original electric skirting heaters. On the east side is a

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single-leaf metal door providing access to a rectangular storage area.

Between the County Historian and the Chamber offices is a recessed area with solid-core wooden doors opening west to men's and women's restrooms identical in plan to those on the floor below. A water fountain is centered on the north wall of the recess.

Two offices are in the southeast corner. One, listed as "Extra Offices" on the 1973 blueprints, is now the main Information Technology room and is on the eastern side of the south hall corridor. Measuring 19' 1 1/8"-x-15' 5 3/8", this room has drywall over concrete walls and four large tempered glass plate windows set over a concrete base wall with skirting electrical heaters. Access is by a single-leaf solid core wooden door from the hall. The adjacent office on the south side of the south hall corridor, the present U.S. Soil & Conservation Office, was formerly the Highway Commissioner's Office. The rectangular room measures 19' 1 1/8"-x-15' 5 3/8" and has another set of four large tempered glass plate windows set over a concrete base wall with skirting electrical heaters on the south wall. Like most other rooms on this floor, it is reached by a single-leaf solid-core wooden door, in this case opening north to the corridor.

At the center of the floor is the former Juvenile Court courtroom, now the County Executive's Conference Room. This 20'-x-20' square room is clad in thick knotty pine wooden paneling, has a floor of 18" square vinyl tile, and a dropped ceiling. As an interior room, there are no windows. Single-leaf solid-core wooden doors open east to the south hallway and south to the County Executive's present office.

At the south end of the west side of the lobby is the present Administrative Assistant's Office, formerly the office of the Secretary to the Juvenile Court Judge. This rectangular room measures 15'-x-10' and is clad in drywall over the concrete walls. On the west wall are three large tempered plate glass windows over a concrete baseboard with skirting electric heaters. Single-leaf solid-core wooden doors open north to the lobby and south to the old Judge's Office. A small closet on the south side is accessed by another single-leaf wooden door.

The southwest corner of the floor is occupied by the former Juvenile Court Judge's Office, now that of the secretary to the county executive. This rectangular space measures 13' 4"-x-19' 4 7/8" and has four large tempered glass plate windows on the south wall and three on the north, all above concrete baseboards with skirting electrical heaters. Walls are otherwise covered with drywall over concrete except for the east wall which is clad in thick knotty pine paneling. This room retains the courthouse's original thin wooden baseboards. Single-leaf solid-core wooden doors open north to the Administrative Assistant's Office and east to the County Executive's Office. On the north side, another single-leaf wooden door provides access to a private bath; this small room has walls covered in 4" white subway tile and a floor covered in 1" mesh porcelain tile.

The present County Executive's Office, the former court conference room, is centered on the south side of the floor and measures 19' 5 5/8" -x-13' 8 3/4." Walls are covered in thick knotty pine paneling and there are four tempered glass plate windows on the south wall set above a concrete baseboard with skirting electric heaters. The floor is covered with 18" vinyl tile replacing the original vibrant blue carpet. Single-leaf solid-core wooden doors open east to the Secretary's Office and north to the Conference Room.

Fourth Floor

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The uppermost floor of the courthouse is centered around an open hallway accessed by an open concrete staircase in the center and the elevator on the east. The aggregate concrete shaft of the latter opens into the hall and is surrounded by open floors on all sides. Four-foot walls on the east and west sides allow viewers to look down into the open lobby. Connecting halls lead to the former courtrooms and to various offices. Walls are either dressed concrete (on the outer sides of the building) or finished marble slabs. Above, six large skylights in recessed openings supplement the electrical lights. The east wall has six large floor-length windows and a double-leaf door, flanked by another window, leading down to outside steps with oak railings; part of the original open balcony has been enclosed as a small greenhouse, the only structural change to the building. One the west side are two plate windows above a 4' concrete rail, double-leaf doors leading to a stairway to the exterior, and openings to hallways north and south.

Most of the south side of the floor is occupied by the former General Sessions courtroom, now the meeting room for the Wayne County Commission, the county's legislative body. This 38'-x-50' space is defined by the angled roof descending from large clerestory windows on the north side. Below, double-leaf wooden doors open to the main hall lobby. Across the room, the east side is covered with original knotty pine panels except for the exposed concrete porch pylons. The west side also has pine walls, and a raised dais with desks for the county mayor, the county court clerk, and the county attorney. The north side has single-leaf doors opening to a side hall; in front are fourteen desks for members of the county commission. The original wooden benches for the public were moved to the Collinwood City Hall, and the space is now open or set up with stacking chairs for commission meetings and events.

Behind the main courtroom on the west side is a hallway with single-leaf wooden doors opening to two offices. The one at the southwest corner was the former judge's chamber and is now the office of the executive director of the Wayne County Joint Economic & Community Development Board. The 11'-x-19' room has 12" vinyl tile floors, three plate glass windows set over a 4' base on the south side, a small cloak closet on the west side, and a private bath off the north wall. To the north, the second office, the former trial jury room and now the county's digital hub, measures 23'6"-x-13'8." Windowless, it has a single-leaf door on the east wall to the hallway and a narrow hallway on the south side opening into two small bathrooms behind single-leaf wooden doors. There is also a small closet in the southwest corner.

The north side of the floor formerly housed the Chancery Court and related offices. It is now occupied by the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension office for Wayne County. The original courtroom in the northeast corner measures 31'-x-23' and has a sloping dropped ceiling extending down from a clerestory wall with large windows on the south side. Walls are mostly knotty pine panels except for exposed concrete pylons at the north wall corners. The north wall is raised by two steps and originally held the judge's desk. Double-leaf wooden panel doors open to the south to the main hall lobby and to the west to the area corridor. A single leaf-door further north on west wall opens into the former judge's chamber. The courtroom is now used as the Extension Service's conference and classroom.

Immediately west of the courtroom on the outside (north) side of the cross hall is the former judge's chamber, now the office of the Extension Service agent. The 12'9"-x-16'7" room has knotty pine panel walls, a single plate glass window over a 4' concrete base on the north wall, and a small bath and closet, both with single-leaf wooden doors, on the west side. Other single-leaf wooden doors open east to the courtroom and south to the corridor.

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Further west on the north wall is the former attorney conference room measuring 14'-x-17'. It has plate glass windows on the north wall, and a single-leaf wooden door on the opposite wall providing access from the hall. Walls are a mix of exposed aggregate concrete pylons at the corners with some drywall in between.

Continuing down the corridor are a small supply room and storeroom, the former witness room. Originally one larger room, it has been divided into two 7' 4 5/8"-x-15' rooms, each with a single-leaf wooden door to the hallway and no windows.

Across the hall on the south side is another Extension Agent's office occupying the former prisoner holding area and interrogation room. Measuring 15'-x-8'6", it has no windows and only a single-leaf door opening north to the corridor.

The east-west corridor in this section meets up with a cross hall at the west end, allowing for a nearly complete circuit of the floor.

Attic

A small janitor's closet on the inside of the fourth-floor corridor leading to the former chancery court section has an iron ladder providing access to the roof above the north side of the building. The attic is unfinished, but there is a single-leaf metal door providing access to the membrane roof on the flat central part of the building and to the clock tower. There is no real attic space on the south side as this is the large sloping roof above the main courtroom.

The copper roof is supported by heavy steel I-beams, atop which metal struts support a layer of rigid foam insulation beneath the roof decking. Hangers for the suspended ceilings on the north half of the building are attached to the struts.

Between the two sloped sections is a flat membrane roof. From it rises the 30' clock tower, which consists of a concrete cube with clock faces in all four directions. It sits atop an open framework of four 2' 1" square concrete posts. A metal ladder with circular guard is mounted between the posts and provides access to the clock. The Simplex Chimemaster clock consists of clock hands and rectangular metal plates for 12, 3, 6 and 9 o'clocks; there are no numerals and no rim or frame. The clock is not functioning at present.

Landscape & Setting

The Courthouse is located at the center of Court Circle, which would be the Waynesboro town square except the lot is not square but rectangular. It is bounded on the north by Hill Street, on the east by Main Street, on the south by Hollis Street, and on the west by High Street.¹ The courthouse is set off from the adjoining streets by sidewalks, curbs and traffic islands that frame an interior parking area of spaces surrounding the courthouse. The twenty-three spaces are angled facing the four sides of the courthouse. Traffic on the streets navigates around the courthouse in a counterclockwise pattern and four curb cuts, two each for egress and access, connect the courthouse interior parking with the square. The parking lots and streets are outside of the property's National Register boundaries.

Surrounding the courthouse itself is a perimeter sidewalk. Between it and the building are landscaped beds,

¹ Waynesboro was not laid off on straight lines of latitude and longitude, so the rectangular plot is angled about 15 degree to the east along its long axis. (For the purpose of the nomination, "north," "south," etc. descriptions were used though the walls and streets are angled off a north-south axis.

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some sunken, with border walls matching the concrete on the courthouse itself. On the north and south sides of the building concrete ramps drop from the street to the first floor, providing fully accessible entry to the structure. The sidewalks and landscaping were recently constructed and are not historic landscape features.

Also, on the grounds are a small wooden kiosk with county tourism information, memorials to Wayne County residents who died in service, a flagpole, and a Tennessee Civil War Trails marker about the infighting in Waynesboro during the war. These landscape features are not considered to be contributing to this nomination as they do not contribute to the property's architectural significance and most were not present during the Period of Significance.

Integrity

While building functions have changed somewhat with the relocation of court functions to the Wayne County Justice Center, the building itself has not been substantially altered. Much of the original commercial grade carpeting has been replaced but electric blue fragments remain in several places. Much of the original vinyl baseboard has been replaced with more durable tile. In a couple of offices, new storage space has been installed at the back of the rooms. Some county officials have replaced the original steel built-in furnishings with modern modular pieces, but the overall appearance is much the same as when the building was dedicated. The exterior is unaltered and in good condition, though like numerous other Brutalist style buildings, the oxidation of the copper roof and rust from the metal bolts securing the concrete panels are staining the structure. The Wayne County Courthouse retains its features characteristic of the Brutalist style, including its monolithic massing, rough concrete, plate-glass windows, and honest expression of interior materials such as concrete, marble, and knotty pine paneling. In summary, the building retains a high level of integrity, with alterations largely limited to wearable surfaces intended for regular replacement. The courthouse's integrity of location and setting are intact as it is still located in the Waynesboro public square surrounded by one and two-part 19th and 20th century commercial block buildings, as it was historically. The courthouse's design, materials, and workmanship exemplifying the Brutalist style are intact, which also allow it to retain its integrity of feeling and association.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1975

Significant Dates

1975

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Yearwood, Randall

Johnson, Ed

Moore, W. C.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Wayne County Courthouse is eligible for listing in the National Register under criterion C in the area of architecture. Designed by the Nashville architectural firm of Yearwood and Johnson and completed in 1975, the building exemplifies the character defining features of Brutalism design. Taken in the local context, the large-scale angular building is notable for the exposed “raw” concrete exterior, large areas of formed concrete, and limited fenestration. The combination of voids and solids of the design give the building a unique appearance in this southcentral Tennessee community (pop. 2,449). All these features of Brutalism are extant in the building and part of the original design. Features of Brutalism inside that remain are the exposed concrete and marble with no embellishments, exemplifying Brutalist design principals. A comparison of the building with the few Brutalist designs in the state reveals that the Wayne County Courthouse is unique in design due to the relationship of the solid rectangles, sloping rooflines, and tall clock tower. Unlike other designs that appear to be either tall skyscrapers or large somewhat sprawling design, Wayne County’s building projects the sturdiness of Brutalism, yet the clocktower rises above the main structure to give it a variation on typical Tennessee Brutalism designs. Although no evidence of architectural awards is known, the principal architect, Randall Nile Yearwood was honored with a Lifetime Achievement Award for Excellence in Development.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Early History of Wayne County Government

Lands now encompassed within Wayne County were ceded by the Chickasaw and Cherokee Nations in treaties in 1805 and 1807. The area was sparsely settled by natives though archaeological evidence shows earlier areas of higher populations. Beginning in 1801, the U.S. Army began marking the Natchez Trace, a project conceived by President Jefferson as a postal road to connect Nashville with the new lower Mississippi frontier. The route, heavily utilized by returning boatmen who had floated their goods to Natchez or New Orleans, crossed the eastern half of present Wayne County and was responsible for the first European settlements such as the Old Factor’s Stand, McGlamery’s Stand and the Cypress Inn.²

By 1817, the population warranted establishment of a new county. The Tennessee General Assembly created Wayne County out of parts of Humphreys and Hickman counties and some unorganized lands along the Tennessee River. The act creating the county was determined invalid because the engrossing clerk failed to sign it, but citizens proceeded with its organization, and the state reauthorized it on October 5, 1819. Tennessee’s 41st county was named for “Mad” Anthony Wayne, a highly successful general during the American Revolution and later the Senior Officer of the United States Army.³

The first county court met at the Factor’s Branch crossing of the Natchez Trace. For the next two years, meetings were held at William Barnett’s place on Old Town Branch. While the county was in the process of being established, some courts met at “The Courthouse,” today’s Natural Bridge in the

² The Chickasaw Cession of 23 July 1805 and Dearborn’s Treaty of 7 January 1806 relinquished the dual claims of the Chickasaw and the Cherokee to their remaining territory in southern Middle Tennessee. The two “stands” and the inn were original stops on the historic Natchez Trace.

³ Bob Rains, Wayne County Historian, “Wayne County,” in Tennessee Historical Society, *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, 8 October 2017, <http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entries/wayne-county/>, retrieved 9 April 2020.

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northeast section of the county. In 1819 or 1820, Barnett built a small log building for their meetings; this judicial edifice was described as “resembling a primitive log smoke house with one door, dirt floor, and ‘big cracks’ for windows, board roof, & c.” The first circuit court met there in the spring of 1820.⁴

The next courthouse, in Waynesboro, was also log. It was replaced in 1827 by a two-story frame courthouse measuring 24’-x-30’ with an upstairs courtroom and clerks’ offices below. Townspeople considered the building, which boasted a door at each end and about a dozen windows, a fine structure. In 1843-44, it was replaced by a two-story brick courthouse erected by Nathaniel Thomas. The 30’-x-40’ structure, which again featured upstairs courtrooms and offices below, cost about \$4,000. The courthouse survived the Civil War and remained in use until county needs outgrew the building.⁵

Wayne County’s fifth courthouse was constructed in 1905. The stately neoclassical structure topped by an open cupola was designed by the Knoxville architectural firm W. Chamberlain & Co. which was known for other courthouse designs. The Wayne County government gradually outgrew the courthouse and relocated the Trustee and County Clerk’s Offices elsewhere. Th courthouse served the county well until a fire on January 13, 1972, caused by a match tossed into a trash barrel, severely damaged it. Other than some records, nothing was saved as the building was totally gutted.⁶

Planning for the Current Courthouse

After the loss of the fifth courthouse, the county was determined to replace the building with a new fireproof structure that was large enough to bring the county offices all back together. The County Court’s building committee interviewed four or five architectural firms and first considered a “Colonial” style structure that would have been constructed out of town but public objections to the relocation convinced them to rebuild on the public square. The original “Colonial” design would not work, so the committee decided on a “modern” structure. Committee members visited several places to get ideas on what to build. In Raleigh, North Carolina, they visited the North Carolina Legislative Building (1963, New Formalism, Edward Durrell Stone) where they liked the copper roof. They also toured the new Lincoln County Courthouse in Fayetteville, Tennessee (1971, classical, Morton-Carter & Associates) and liked the use of marble in the courtrooms. They finally selected a design submitted by the Nashville firm of Yearwood and Johnson who convinced the committee that modern “was the going thing in Nashville” and was “the architecture of the future.” Modern they chose, and they got it in buckets as the Yearwood and Johnson design was in the Brutalist style.⁷

⁴ “Wayne County, 1820” supposedly “Excerpted from ‘a Xerox Copy of a Manuscript in the Tennessee Historical Society Collection, Tennessee State Library and Archives’ and published in the (Hiram, GA) *The Historical News*, undated clipping, Office of the Wayne County Historian.

⁵ Ibid.; Goodspeed Publishing Company, *History of Tennessee from the Earliest Time to the Present, together with an Historical and Biographical Sketch of Lawrence, Wayne, Perry, Hickman and Lewis Counties*, 1887, <http://tngenweb.org/wayne2/goodspeeds-history-of-wayne-county-tennessee/>, retrieved 9 April 2020.

⁶ “Wayne County 1820,” *op cit.*; “W. Chamberlain & Co.,” from *Wikipedia*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W._Chamberlain_%26_Co., retrieved 9 April 2020.

⁷ Sarah Elizabeth McLeod, South Central Tennessee Development District, interview with Wayne County Commissioner Herbert Brewer, 11 January 2019. Brewer was a commissioner at the time of the fire and was able to provide first-hand information about the selection process of the new courthouse’s design.

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Yearwood and Johnson

For the replacement courthouse, the Wayne County Government recommended taking the bid of the Nashville firm Yearwood and Johnson, established in 1962, founded by architects Randall Niles Yearwood and Ed Jordan Johnson. Yearwood (1933-2018) was the son of Nashville architect Niles Yearwood, remembered as “the campus builder” for his thirteen buildings for the campus of David Lipscomb University. The younger Yearwood graduated from the Washington University architecture school in 1958. Principal buildings noted in the 1970 AIA directory were all located in Middle Tennessee and included Fayetteville Junior High School, Agriculture building at Middle Tennessee State University, Columbia State Community College, Baxter Elementary School, and Motlow State Community College. Yearwood also held the offices of secretary, vice president, and president of the Middle TN chapter of the AIA from 1967-69. He subsequently served as president of O’More College of Art and Design in Franklin, Tennessee. Johnson was also a graduate of Washington University (1960), In addition to the principal buildings listed for Yearwood, Johnson is credited with the Athletic Center at Vanderbilt and as a member of the mayor’s committee for the design of a metro center in Nashville. Johnson later joined his son David Johnson and Bruce Crabtree in forming Johnson Johnson Crabtree in 1991.⁸ Yearwood and Johnson went through organizational changes before it was purchased by Alex Smith and Ted Stanton, becoming Yearwood, Johnson, Stanton & Crabtree. The firm designed many buildings, including schools and county buildings, but David Johnson, son of Ed Johnson, does not remember anything like the Wayne County Courthouse in the firm’s portfolio.⁹

The New Courthouse

Yearwood and Johnson took bids for the construction of the new courthouse, and the county awarded the contract to local general contractor W. C. Moore who submitted the low bid. The building was completed in the spring of 1975 and was dedicated on Sunday, May 18 at 2 PM. General Sessions Judge Dewey Harper was the Master of Ceremonies. County Judge James R. Martin delivered remarks before introducing the guest speaker, U.S. Representative Robin Beard. Following Congressman Beard’s talk, the ribbon was cut by Anita Daniel, Miss Wayne County, and the public was invited to tour the courthouse.¹⁰

County officials had provided input on their specific needs, and the architects tried to incorporate their requests into the design. In keeping with the modern design of the courthouse, many offices were fitted with steel modular furniture including counters and filing cabinets. Some rooms had dedicated file storage space. An emergency operations center was established in the basement which was dug into the

⁸ Chris Pepple, “Yearwood Legacy Honored During Yearwood House Dedication,” Lipscomb University, <https://www.lipscomb.edu/news/nile-and-russell-yearwood-legacy-honored-during-yearwood-house-dedication>, retrieved 9 April 2020; Randall Niles Yearwood obituary, August 2018, <https://obits.tennessean.com/obituaries/tennessean/obituary.aspx?n=randall-nile-yearwood&pid=189790030>, retrieved 9 April 2020; David Johnson, Johnson Johnson Crabtree, email to Richard Quin, Pawpaw, 13 November 2019.

⁹ Johnson to Quin, *op cit*.

¹⁰ McLeod interview with Herbert Brewer; “Dedication of the New Wayne County Courthouse, Waynesboro, Tennessee, Sunday, May 18, 1975, 2 P.M.,” program, copy in Office of the Wayne County Historian.

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limestone bedrock. Commissioner Brewer said the concrete structure was a good place to be in a tornado and that the courthouse would be opened during tornado warnings.¹¹

In its original configuration, the Courthouse featured three courtrooms with support facilities such as judges' offices, witness waiting rooms, an office for law enforcement personnel with judicial duties, and an evidence room. This served well for a decade or so, but the growing and specialized needs of the courts dictated the establishment of a separate court facility a mile southeast of the courthouse; the new Wayne County Justice Center opened January 3, 2011. With the relocation of the courts, a number of rooms formerly used for judicial functions became available. Over time, the Wayne County Chamber of Commerce moved into the former Clerk & Master's office and the county historian and archives into the former Circuit Court Clerk's space. A small corridor space on the lower level was configured for the county's Veterans' Services office. Upstairs, the former Chancery Court offices were assigned to the University of Tennessee's Agricultural Extension Service. The former General Sessions Court judge's office now houses the Executive Director of the Wayne County Economic and Community Development Board, and the jury room is now the Digital Hub which aids job applicants. Very few modifications were done to accommodate the changing functions; the non-character defining changes are noted in the description.

Today the courthouse has not only reunited some county offices that were once dispersed around downtown Waynesboro, but also serves as a community hub for various functions including meetings of the Wayne County Health Council, Family & Community Education groups, the Wayne County Forestry Association, the Lawrence/Wayne Cattlemen's Association, and Department of Human Services Foster Parent meetings. In addition, it is used by the Chamber of Commerce for hosted meetings, by the Joint Economic and Community Development Board for workshops, and for other public uses such as job fairs and a free flu shot clinic. In recent years, the main courtroom was home to the Wayne County Museum before the facility moved to its own building in 2011. One of the more popular attractions is the annual Christmas Festival of Trees where the Courthouse halls are decorated with themed trees provided by county organizations.¹²

¹¹ McLeod interview with Herbert Brewer.

¹² Rena Purdy, Executive Director, Wayne County Joint Economic & Community Development Board, email to Richard Quin, Pawpaw, 10 December 2019.

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Brutalism

Many sources look to Great Britain for the origins of Brutalism in architecture, part of the post WWII reconstruction and rebuilding of the country.¹³ The term Brutalism, or Brutalist Architecture, came from Swedish architect Hans Asplund's 1950 description of the Villa Göth, a stark modern brick home in Uppsala, as "Nybrutalism." In 1953 England, Alison Smithson used the term "New Brutalism" to describe a planned townhouse, stressing "it is our intention in this building to have the structure exposed entirely, without interior finishes wherever possible." The Smithson's Hunstanton Secondary Modern School in Norfolk (1954) was the first completed British example of the New Brutalism and the first English building to use the term.¹⁴ Academic or theoretical Brutalist designs – those that follow the precepts of Brutalism closely - are found more in Europe, in larger American cities, or in later Federal building designs. In 1970 Wayne County had a population of 12,365 and the county seat of Waynesboro had a population of 1,983.¹⁵ It is very unusual in Tennessee for a community of this size to have a modern design that is better known in more cosmopolitan or urban areas.

British architectural historian Reyner Banham popularized the style in his 1955 essay, *The New Brutalism* and associated it with the concept of *Art Brut*, used by French artist Jean Dubuffet to describe art created outside the norms of standard culture, and with *béton brut*, modernist architect Le Corbusier's term for "raw concrete," the most popular building material used in the style. The term was used to describe concrete that is left unfinished after being cast, often with the patterns and seams of the formwork still visible.¹⁶

The style was embraced in the United Kingdom during the mid-twentieth century as war-ravaged towns sought inexpensive construction for new public housing and public buildings. Soon, institutional and public clients across the northern hemisphere began employing fortress-like concrete (and occasionally brick) buildings in the style, especially for educational and public buildings, housing blocks and shopping centers. It reached the United States in 1962 with Le Corbusier's design for the Carpenter Center for the Visual Arts at Harvard and with architect Paul Rudolph's 1963 Yale Art and Architecture Building. For the next two decades, the style spread across the country and was used for many institutional buildings. In the 1970s, when the Wayne County Courthouse was constructed, the style was promoted as forward-moving, modern and progressive.¹⁷

¹³ Brutalism also reflects a philosophical point of view but only architecture and design are discussed here.

¹⁴ Rasmus Wærn, *Guide till Sveriges Arkitektur: Byggnadskonst Under 1000 Ar.* (Stockholm: Arkitektur Forlag, 2001); Alison and Peter Smithson, *From the House of the Future to the House of Today* (Rotterdam: 010 Publishers, 2004); "Hunstanton School," *Wikiarquitectura*, <https://en.wikiarquitectura.com/building/hunstanton-school/>, retrieved 9 April 2020.

¹⁵ <https://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/cencounts/files/tn190090.txt>, retrieved 6 July 2020.

¹⁶ Reyner Banham, *The New Brutalism: Ethic or Aesthetic?* (London: Architectural Press, 1966). Le Corbusier had used the term "*béton brut*" when describing his 1952 L'Unité d'Habitation (Cité Radieuse) in Marseilles (Unité d'Habitation, *ArchDaily.com*, n.d., <https://www.archdaily.com/85971/ad-classics-unite-d-habitation-le-corbusier>, retrieved 9 April 2020).

¹⁷ Selo-UK, "The Rise and Fall of Brutalism in the UK," 3 May 2017, <https://selo-uk.com/rise-fall-brutalism-uk/>, retrieved 9 April 2020.; Zachary R. Heineman, "Not in My Backyard: Understanding the Carpenter Center," *The Harvard Crimson*, 7 April 2003, <https://www.thecrimson.com/article/2003/4/7/understanding-the-carpenter-center-despite-being/>, retrieved 9 April 2020; Mark Alden Branch, "Loved, Hated, Loved Again, A&A Turns 50," *Yale Alumni Magazine*, 19 November 2013, https://yalealumnimagazine.com/blog_posts/1632-loved-hated-loved-again-a-a-turns-50, retrieved 9 April 2020.

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Almost as soon as the first Brutalist buildings were constructed, there has been controversy about the relevance of the design that continues today. Some architectural critics such as British commentator Anthony Daniels described Brutalist buildings as “cold-hearted.”¹⁸ In the 1970s students at the University of Oregon protested the schools’ postwar Brutalist buildings which they found dehumanizing and aesthetically and culturally polarizing; from this stemmed *The Oregon Experiment*, a treatise that called for a new theory of architecture that rejected monolithic projects in favor of those designed to meet personal needs.¹⁹ The stark condemnations by some critics indicates how diverse Brutalist principles were in comparison to earlier architectural theories and designs as well as other contemporary modern architectural designs.

Stylistically, Brutalist buildings are generally built to express the materials from which they are constructed. As shown by well-known examples such as the Boston City Hall, concrete is a predominant material of most Brutalist buildings, though other masonry materials like brick were occasionally utilized. Concrete is often not finished with surfaces left to reveal their fabrication by showing the framework of the forms used for casting, sometimes even the texture of the wood. Elements are often repeated or grouped together. A key characteristic is the external exposure of a building’s interior functions, but exterior ornamentation is eschewed in favor of clean, hard lines. This is the case with the Wayne County Courthouse. In contrast, most buildings in the Waynesboro commercial area are one and two story, sheathed in brick, rusticated concrete block, or synthetic siding. Roofs are flat and there are few extant details.

By the late 1970s, Brutalist structures were falling out of vogue. Many of the structures had become associated with crime, social deprivation and cultural decay. This association was only reinforced when Brutalist buildings served as the settings for dystopian films like *Get Carter* and *A Clockwork Orange*. In Eastern European countries sports arenas, scientific laboratories and public buildings continued to employ the style into the 1980s, many of which have been since abandoned.²⁰ Brutalism continues to influence contemporary architecture and the style is being critically reappraised.

Analytical Comparative Context of Brutalist Architecture in Tennessee

There are no other Brutalist designs in Waynesboro or Wayne County. While there are Brutalist or Brutalist influenced designs in the state, few are comparable to the Wayne County Courthouse. A number of these buildings do not have the solid concrete exterior like the Wayne County Courthouse, and instead rely more on a patterning of concrete and masonry. Known examples of Brutalism in Tennessee are predominantly found in urban areas. One example of a building that once exemplified Brutalism is the much larger Culp Center at East TN State University (1974-76), which received a Governor’s Award for Design. A massive

¹⁸ Anthony Daniels, “Atrocities Should Be Eliminated,” *The New York Times*, 9 April 2012, <https://www.nytimes.com/roomfordebate/2012/04/08/are-some-buildings-too-ugly-to-survive/atrocities-should-be-eliminated>, retrieved 9 April 2020. Daniels especially belittled Le Corbusier, who he described as “an architectural fascist,” for what the architect once called “my friendly concrete.”

¹⁹ Christopher Alexander, Murray Silverstein, Shlomo Angel, Sara Ishikawa and Denny Abrams, *The Oregon Experiment* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1975).

²⁰ Selo-UK, *op cit*. Director Mike Hodges featured the Trinity Square Car Park by Owen Luder in the climactic scene of *Get Carter*, while Stanley Kubrick utilized a number of Brutalist buildings like the vast (and now-demolished Thameshead Estates housing project in Southmere by Robert Rigg and the Brunei University Lecture Theatre by Richard Sheppard and John Stallman. (Pete Collard, “Concrete on Film: Exploring Brutalist Architecture On Screen from *Columbus* to *A Clockwork Orange*,” Wallpaper, n.d., <https://www.wallpaper.com/art/brutalism-on-film>, retrieved 9 April 2020.)

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expansion and exterior changes were completed in 2020. The once Brutalist design now presents elevations with large windows and open expanses inside.²¹

In Memphis, Brutalism was adopted for educational buildings. The first was Walk Jones, Jr. and Francis Mah's eleven-story tower for the Southern College of Optometry (1967). This building resembles Wayne County's building only in the stark lack of design on the exterior. The multi-story building has a vertical rather than horizontal appearance. Another Memphis Brutalist design is the 1969 Brister Library (now John S. Wilder Tower) by Jones and Mah. It has more in common with their Southern College of Optometry building in that it is multi-story with an emphasis on verticality. This building hides the fenestration at the corners, unlike Wayne County Courthouse's fenestration patterns.²² Circa 1970 the University of Tennessee Health Science Center selected a Roy P. Harrover & Associates design for the Boling Center for the Developmental Disabilities. This building is somewhat closer in style to the Wayne County Courthouse. However, the use of brick and concrete and expanses of windows on the first few stories makes this design still unlike the Wayne County building.

Nashville, once promoted as the Athens of the South, relies on classical designs for public buildings. There are a few good examples of Brutalism, including the former campus of the University of Tennessee Nashville, now the Avon Williams Campus of Tennessee State University. Very horizontal in design, the building does not resemble the Wayne County Courthouse. The 1980 Avon Williams Campus building was designed by Nashville architectural firm of Earl Swensson Associates. It is delineated by concrete panels and overhanging roofs, along with areas of glass spandrels and curved corners. The building is noted in the Middle Tennessee Chapter of the AIA's *Notable Nashville Architecture 1930-1980*, where it is pointed out that one of the design team worked with "J.L. Sert, founder of the 'Boston School of Concrete Architecture'".²³ Other public and educational buildings in Nashville that have Brutalist style or influence do not resemble the Wayne County Courthouse. They tend to be composed of a rectangle or rectangles, are vertical multi-story buildings, and do not have the distinct design of the courthouse. The Wayne County building is distinguished by the interplay of the solid rectangles, the angle of the sloped rooflines pointing to the clock tower, and the fenestration on the lower story. This is a distinctive variation of the style in the state.

The Hunter Museum of American Art in Chattanooga has a very different interpretation of Brutalism. Derthick, Henley, and Wilkerson's 1975 addition to the original 1904 building overwhelms the historic character of the museum when looked at from most angles. There is no attempt to meld the two styles together. Only in the juxtaposition of the solids of the addition does this remotely resemble the Wayne County building. The same firm designed the Chattanooga Public Library building in 1976 in a style with only the use of concrete and rectangular forms to give it a semblance of Brutalism.

²¹ "DP Culp Additions and Renovations," East Tennessee State University, https://www.etsu.edu/facilities/dp_culp.php, accessed July 22, 2020.

²² Brg3s architects, Facebook Post, May 30, 2018, <https://www.facebook.com/168265426580816/posts/thinking-about-francis-mah-today-and-the-many-designs-he-fostered-which-have-hel/1960126784061329/>, accessed July 22, 2020.

²³ Frank H. Orr, Elbridge B. White, and Charles W. Warterfield, Jr., eds, *Notable Nashville Architecture 1930 to 1980* (Nashville: Middle Tennessee Chapter American Institute of Architects, 1989).

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Knoxville's University of Tennessee's architecture department is known statewide for its fine program so it would be expected that the 1981 Art and Architecture Building would be an outstanding design. The Knoxville firm of McCarty Bullock Holsaple designed a building that exemplifies Brutalism in many aspects. The building is composed of a solid massing of masonry and ribbons of windows often hidden under overhangs. However, the interior of this building has a very different design with an open courtyard plan flanked by walkways with open railings leading to classrooms and studios. Like the Wayne County Courthouse, this building is a variation of Brutalism. Unlike the courthouse, there is total angularity and horizontal styling on the exterior while the interior presents a light filled courtyard. Some other buildings at the University of Tennessee Knoxville, and elsewhere in the city of Knoxville, were constructed in a variant of the style that incorporated brick-veneered wall segments between the characteristic raw concrete elements. Three good examples by local firm Bruce McCarty & Associates include the Lawson McGhee Library (1970 which features large expanses of recessed windows), UT's Humanities Complex (1969) and Clarence Brown Theater (1970, which predominantly utilizes brick for the exterior walls with concrete set for overhangs at entrances and windows).²⁴ Other local buildings in this variant include the 1967 Knoxville Public Safety Building and the Concord Professional Building.

When comparing Wayne County's courthouse to other courthouses in the state, none come close to the style. Designed by Birmingham architect martin J. Lide and built in 1973-1974, the Union County Courthouse may best be described as having a Brutalist influenced façade, seen in the solid mass of masonry, and attempting to soften the look with indications of New Formalism seen in the elongated fenestration the elevations. Only in having a smaller scale does this building resemble the Wayne County Courthouse.

Architecture in Waynesboro

The Wayne County Courthouse is of extraordinary local architectural significance; it is not only the only example of Brutalist architecture in Waynesboro and Wayne County, but also the most sophisticated structure completed in the community. The Wayne County Courthouse is an excellent representation of the Brutalist style as exemplified by its use of unfinished concrete, lack of ornamentation, and its monolithic design. It's design and high level of integrity allows the Courthouse to stand out as Waynesboro's most distinct building and one of the few to express modern styles, let alone the only one to represent Brutalism. While Waynesboro's other Modern buildings reflect good design and construction, the Courthouse is exemplary for its audacious and striking design which exemplifies the best of Brutalist construction on such a scale. It is easily the most memorable building in the city and is indeed one of the best Modern buildings in Waynesboro.

²⁴ "Noted Architect Bruce McCarty Dies," *Knoxville News-Sentinel*, 7 January 2013; Jack Neely, "Knoxville Modernism and Architect Bruce McCarty," (Knoxville, TN) *Metro Pulse*, 24 March 2012; "Selected Projects: The Architecture of Bruce McCarty," catalogue of the 2004 exhibition at the Ewing Gallery, University of Tennessee; John Shearer, "Remember the 'Hyatt House'?: Unique Downtown Knoxville Hotel Opened in 1972," *Knoxville News Sentinel*, 2 July 2019, <https://www.knoxnews.com/story/shopper-news/bearden/2019/07/02/hyatt-house-unique-hotel-opened-downtown-knoxville-1972-hotel-knoxville/1587341001/>, retrieved 10 April 2020.

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Interview

Brewer, Herbert, Wayne County Commissioner, interview by Sarah Elizabeth McLeod, South Central Tennessee Development District, 11 January 2019.

Correspondence

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Wayne County Courthouse
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Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Primary location of additional data:	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)			State Historic Preservation Office
previously listed in the National Register			Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register			Federal agency
designated a National Historic Landmark	X		Local government: Wayne County historian office
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #			University
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #			Other
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #			Name of repository:
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A			

Wayne County Courthouse
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 **USGS Quadrangle** Waynesboro 33-SE

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

1. Latitude: 35.319817 Longitude: -87.762711

Verbal Boundary Description

The Wayne County Courthouse is located in the center of Court Circle, and the lot is bounded by parking lots and further surrounded on the north by Hill Street, on the east by Main Street, on the south by Hollis Street, and on the west by High Street, in downtown Waynesboro. These boundaries correspond to legal parcel boundaries for Wayne County Parcel 077B H 001.00 and are depicted on enclosed parcel map.

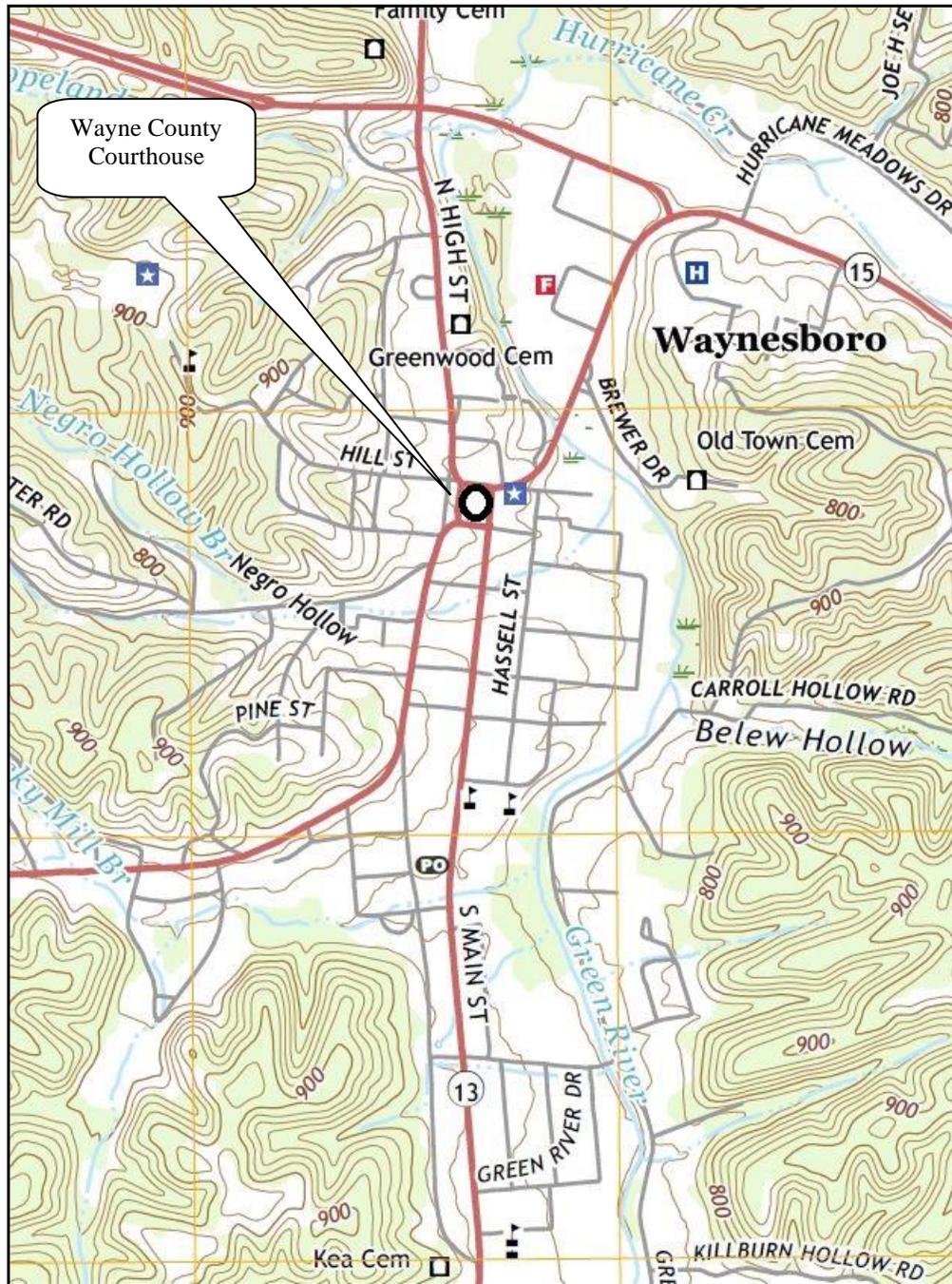
Boundary Justification

The selected boundary is consistent with the historic and current legal parcel boundaries. These boundaries enclose the property's single contributing resource and exclude non-historic parking lots and streets.

Wayne County Courthouse
Name of Property

Wayne, TN
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USGS Topographic Map with Wayne County Courthouse Location Circled



Waynesboro 33-SE Quadrangle
Original Map Scale 1:24 000

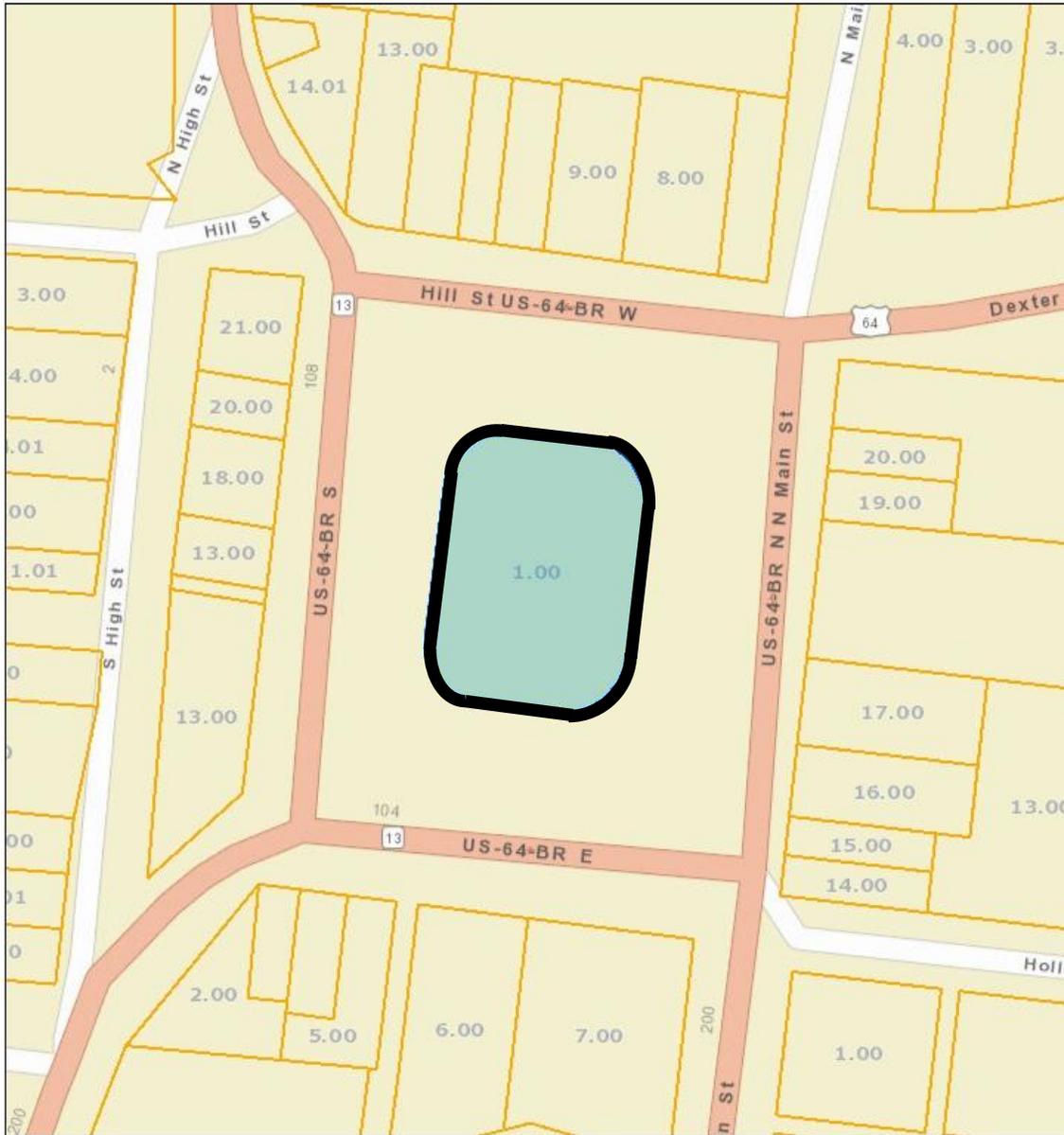


Wayne County Courthouse
Name of Property

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Parcel/Boundary Map

Wayne County - Parcel: 077B H 001.00



Date: April 2, 2020
County: Wayne
Owner: WAYNE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Address: PUBLIC SQUARE
Parcel Number: 077B H 001.00
Deeded Acreage: 0
Calculated Acreage: 0
Date of Imagery: 2017



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCA, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
TN Comptroller - OLG
State of Tennessee, Comptroller of the Treasury, Office of Local Government

The property lines are compiled from information maintained by your local county Assessor's office. It is not to be used as evidence of property ownership in any court of law.

Wayne County Courthouse
Name of Property

Wayne, TN
County and State

Parcel/Boundary Map with Aerial Imagery

Wayne County - Parcel: 077B H 001.00



Date: April 2, 2020
County: Wayne
Owner: WAYNE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Address: PUBLIC SQUARE
Parcel Number: 077B H 001.00
Deeded Acreage: 0
Calculated Acreage: 0
Date of Imagery: 2017



Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors
TN Comptroller - OUS
TDOT

The property lines are compiled from information maintained by your local county Assessor's office. It is the user's responsibility to verify the accuracy of the information for any court or legal purpose.

Wayne County Courthouse
Name of Property

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11. Form Prepared By

Name Richard Quin, Pawpaw Partners; Sarah Elizabeth McLeod, SCTDD; Rebecca Schmitt and
Claudette Stager (THC)

Organization Pawpaw Partners; South Central Tennessee Development District; Tennessee Historical
Commission

Street & Number 101 Sam Watkins Blvd Date July 2020

931 797-5541

City or Town Mount Pleasant Telephone 931 379-2944

E-mail richard@pawpawpartners.com/smcLeod@sctdd.org State TN Zip Code 38474

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints)
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

Wayne County Courthouse
Name of Property

Wayne, TN
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Photo Log

Name of Property: Wayne County Courthouse
City or Vicinity: Waynesboro
County: Wayne State: TN
Photographer: Richard Quin, unless noted
Date Photographed: 15 October 2018, unless noted

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 35. West façade. Photographer facing east.
- 2 of 35. East facade. Photographer facing west. Photo taken April 9, 2020
- 3 of 35. North elevation. Photographer facing south.
- 4 of 35. South elevation. Photographer facing north.
- 5 of 35. Basement, Records Room. Photographer facing north.
- 6 of 35. Basement, Storage Room, Photographer facing south.
- 7 of 35. Basement, Hall. Photographer facing south.
- 8 of 35. Basement, former Civil Defense Room. Photographer facing southwest.
- 9 of 35. Basement, Electro-Mechanical Room. Photographer facing northeast.
- 10 of 35. Basement, Electro-Mechanical Room. Photographer facing NE.
- 11 of 35. Second Floor, County Court Clerk. Photographer facing N.
- 12 of 35. Second Floor, Election Commission. Photographer facing N.
- 13 of 35. Second Floor, Trustee. Photographer facing NE.
- 14 of 35. Second Floor, Register of Deeds. Photographer facing N.
- 15 of 35. Second Floor, Register of Deeds Storage. Photographer facing SW.
- 16 of 35. Second Floor, Tax Assessor. Photographer facing SW.
- 17 of 35. Second Floor, Veterans Services. Photographer facing SE.
- 18 of 35. Second Floor, Corridor. Photographer facing NW.

Wayne County Courthouse
Name of Property

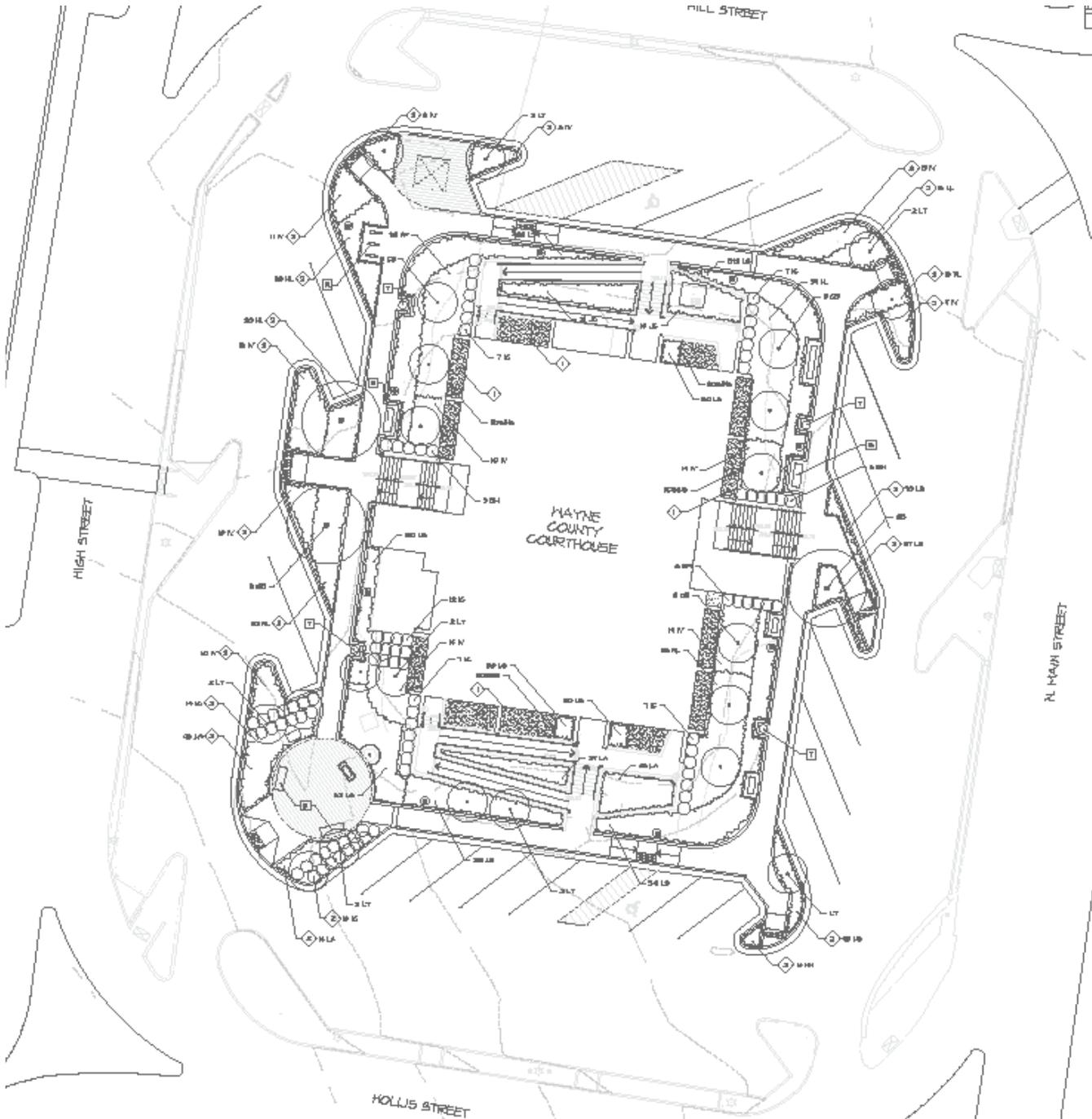
Wayne, TN
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-
- 19 of 35. Third Floor, Former Juvenile Court, now Conference. Photographer facing SW.
- 20 of 35. Third Floor, Secretary. Photographer facing SW.
- 21 of 35. Third Floor, Administrative. Photographer facing S.
- 22 of 35. Third Floor, Men's Restroom. Photographer facing E.
- 23 of 35. Third Floor, Women's Restroom. Photographer facing E.
- 24 of 35. Fourth Floor, Half Hall and Corridor. Photographer facing N.
- 25 of 35. Fourth Floor, View Down into Open Lobby. Photographer facing W.
- 26 of 35. Fourth Floor, Main Courtroom. Photographer facing S.
- 27 of 35. Fourth Floor, Main Courtroom. Photographer facing N.
- 28 of 35. Fourth Floor, Small Courtroom. Photographer facing N.
- 29 of 35. Fourth Floor, Judge's Restroom. Photographer facing W.
- 30 of 35. Fourth Floor, Judge's Chambers. Photographer facing N.
- 31 of 35. Fourth Floor, Attorney Conference Room/Grand Jury Room. Photographer facing NW.
- 32 of 35. Fourth Floor, Trial Jury Room. Photographer facing S.
- 33 of 35. Fourth Floor, Judge's Chambers. Photographer facing W.
- 34 of 35. Roofing Detail. Photographer facing W.
- 35 of 35. Original steel office furniture module, in former Circuit Court Clerk's office.
Photographer facing SE.

Wayne County Courthouse
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Site Plan



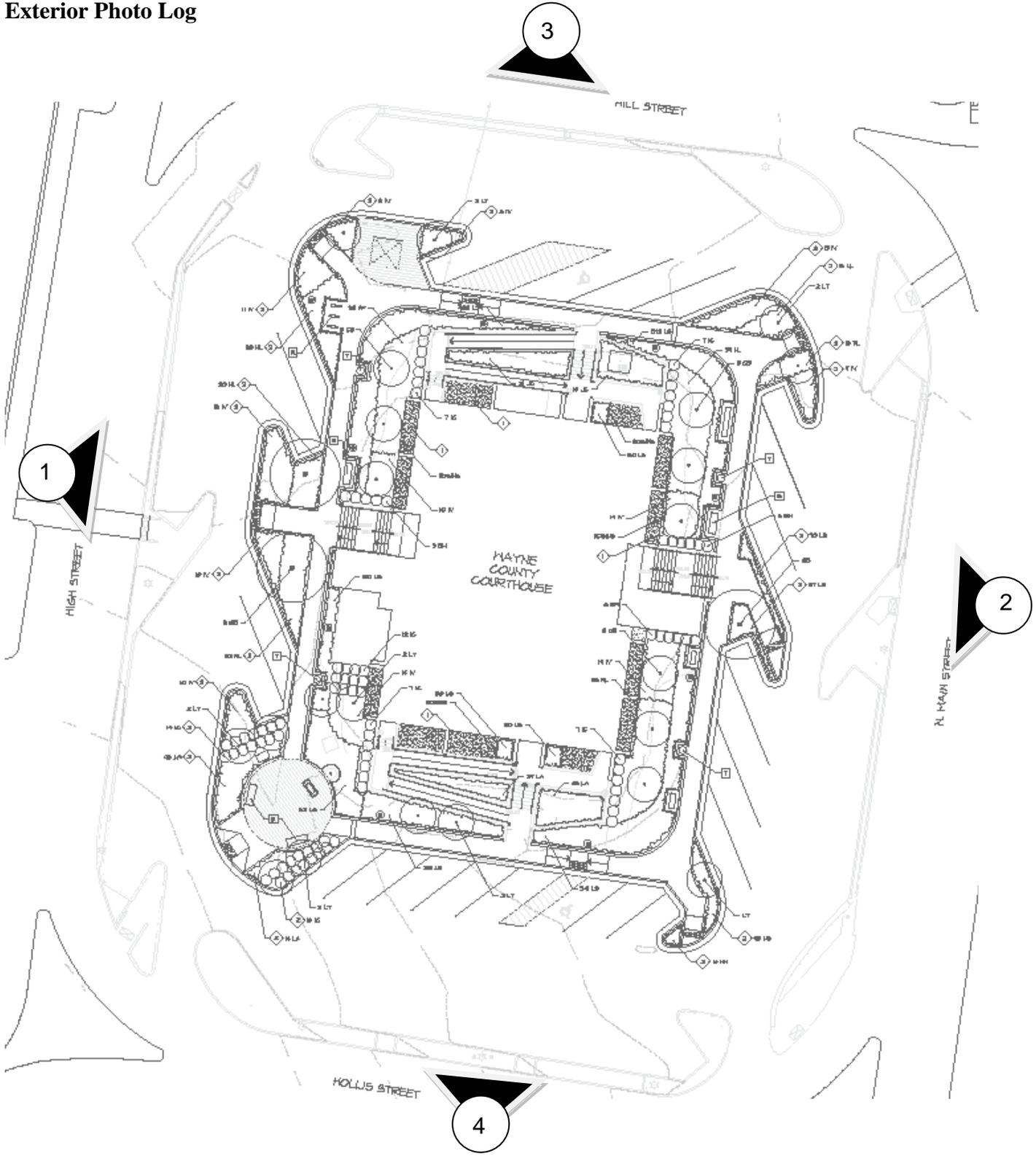
Wayne County Courthouse
Waynesboro, Tennessee

Planting and Site Furnishings Plan
TLM Associates, Inc. and
Ritchie Smith Associates
May 2017

Wayne County Courthouse
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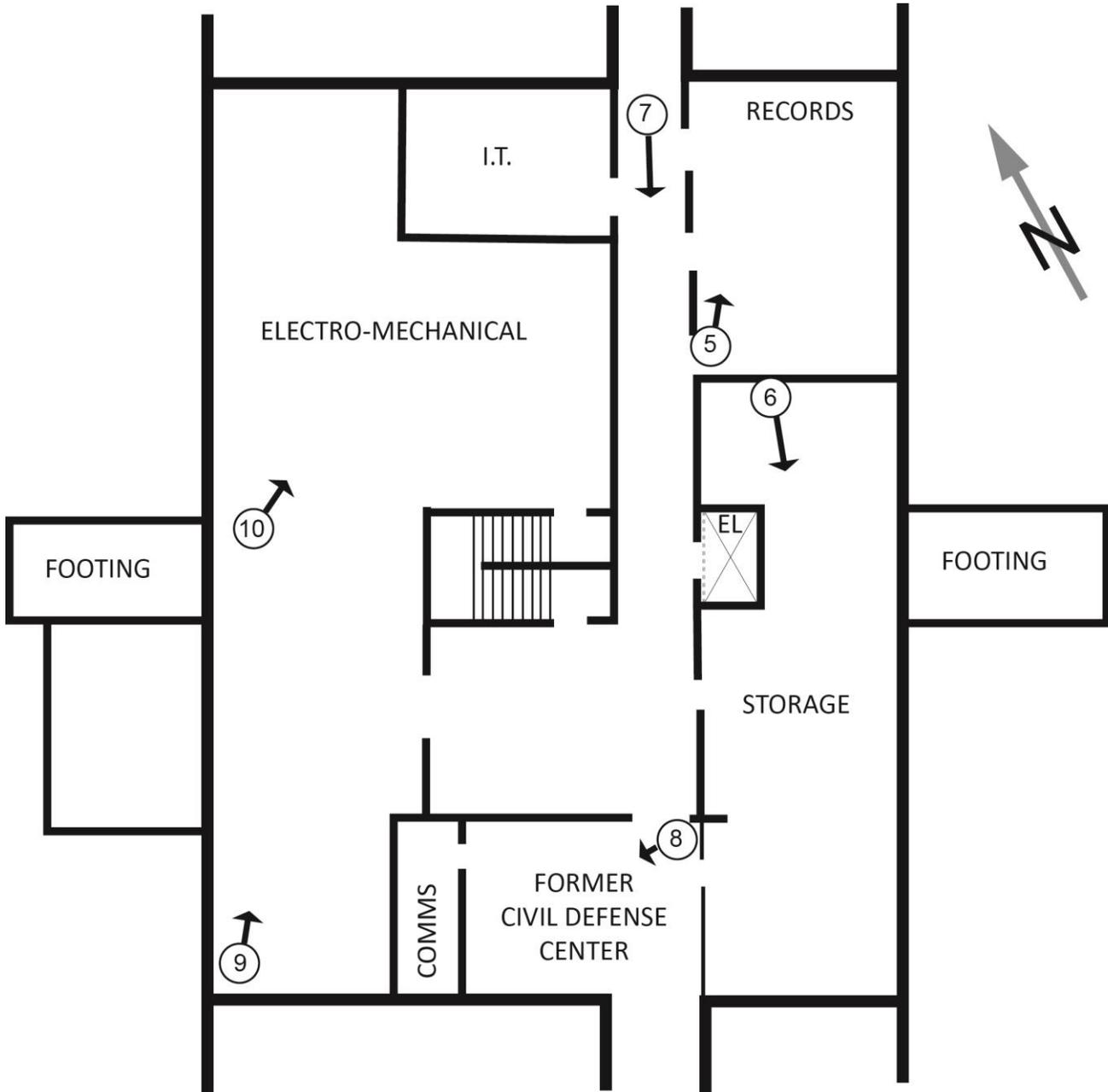
Exterior Photo Log



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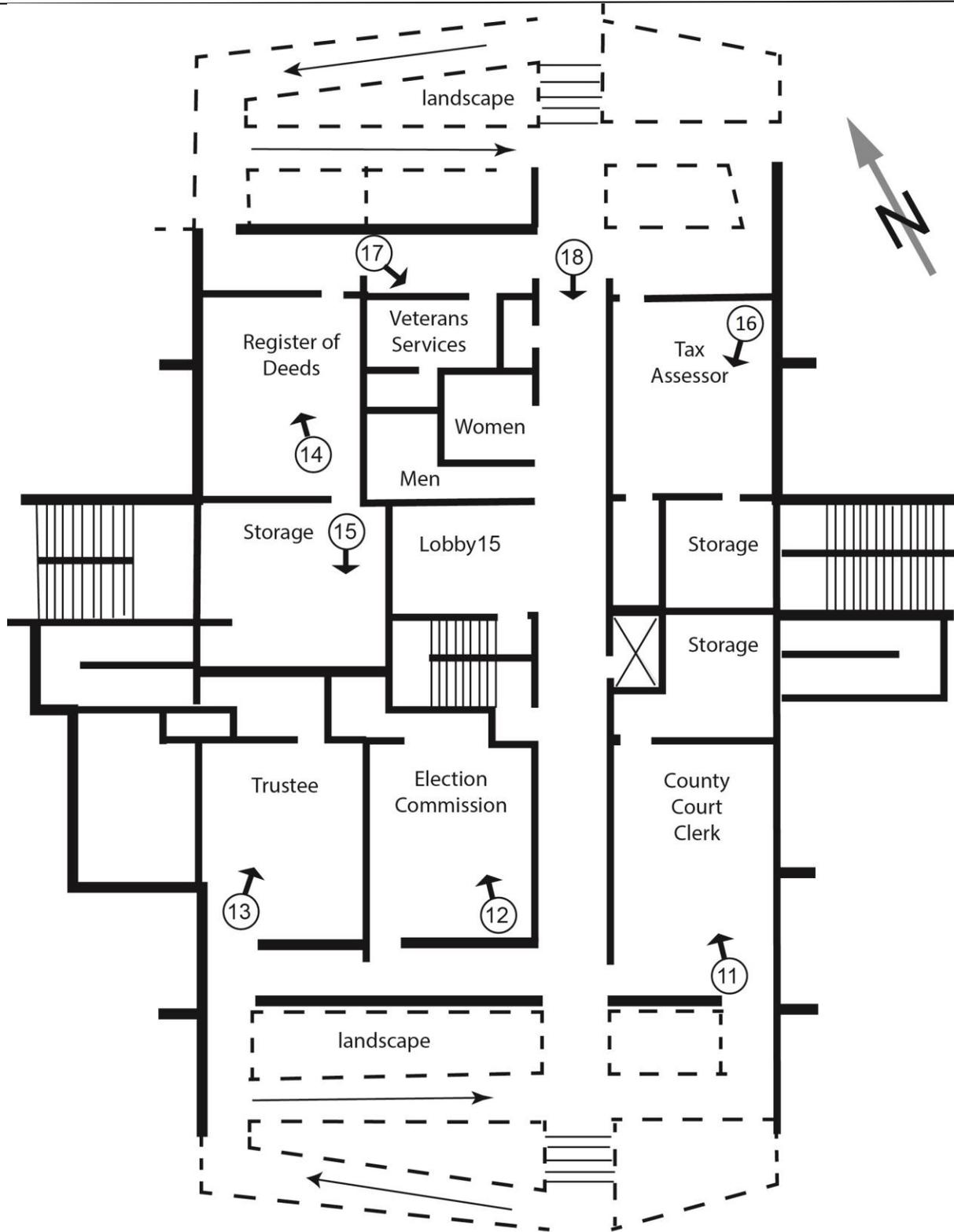
Floor Plans with Photos Keyed



GENERALIZED FIRST
FLOOR PLAN
"Basement" on blueprints

Wayne County Courthouse
Name of Property

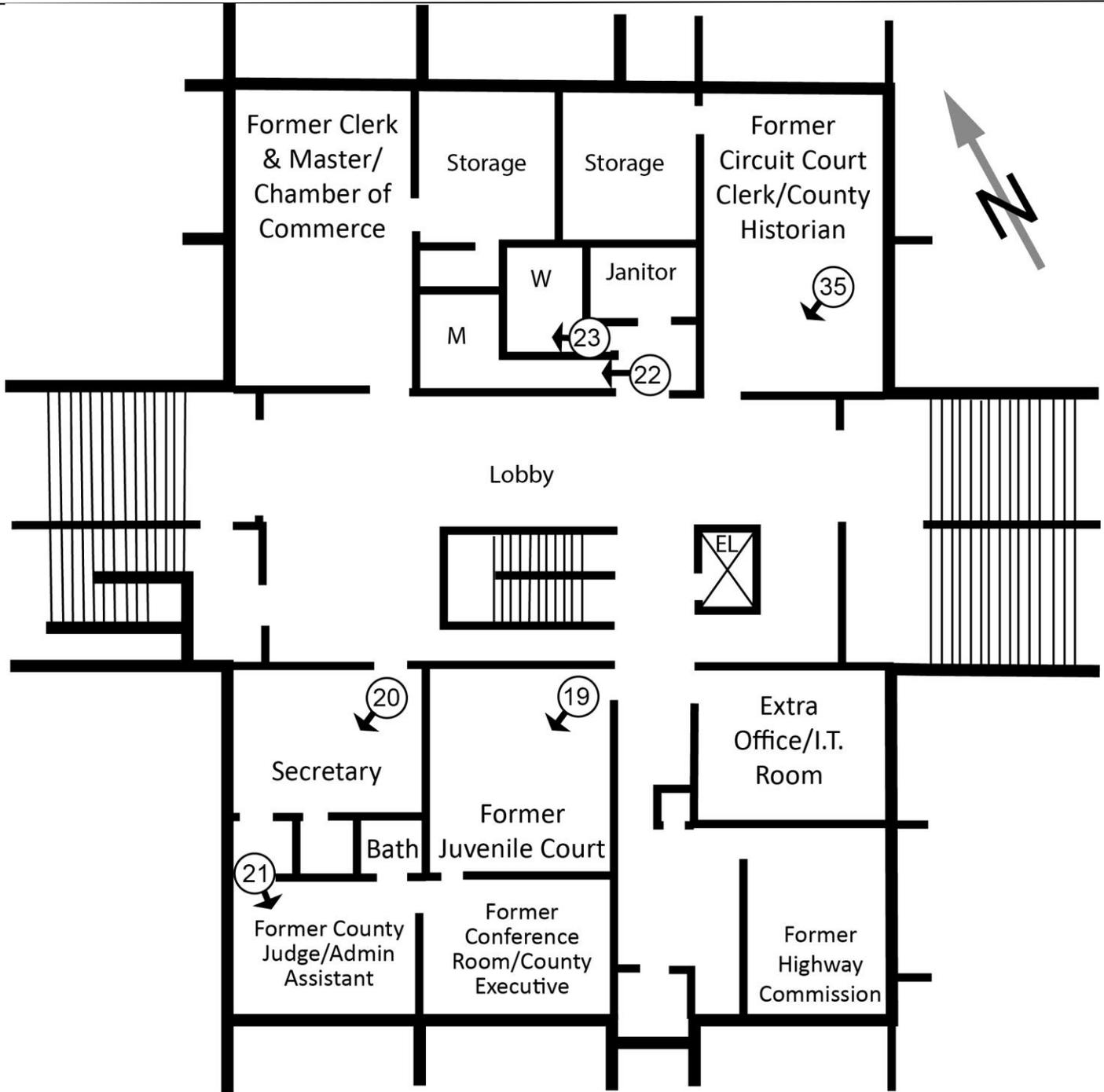
Wayne, TN
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GENERALIZED
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
"Ground Floor" on blueprints

Wayne County Courthouse
Name of Property

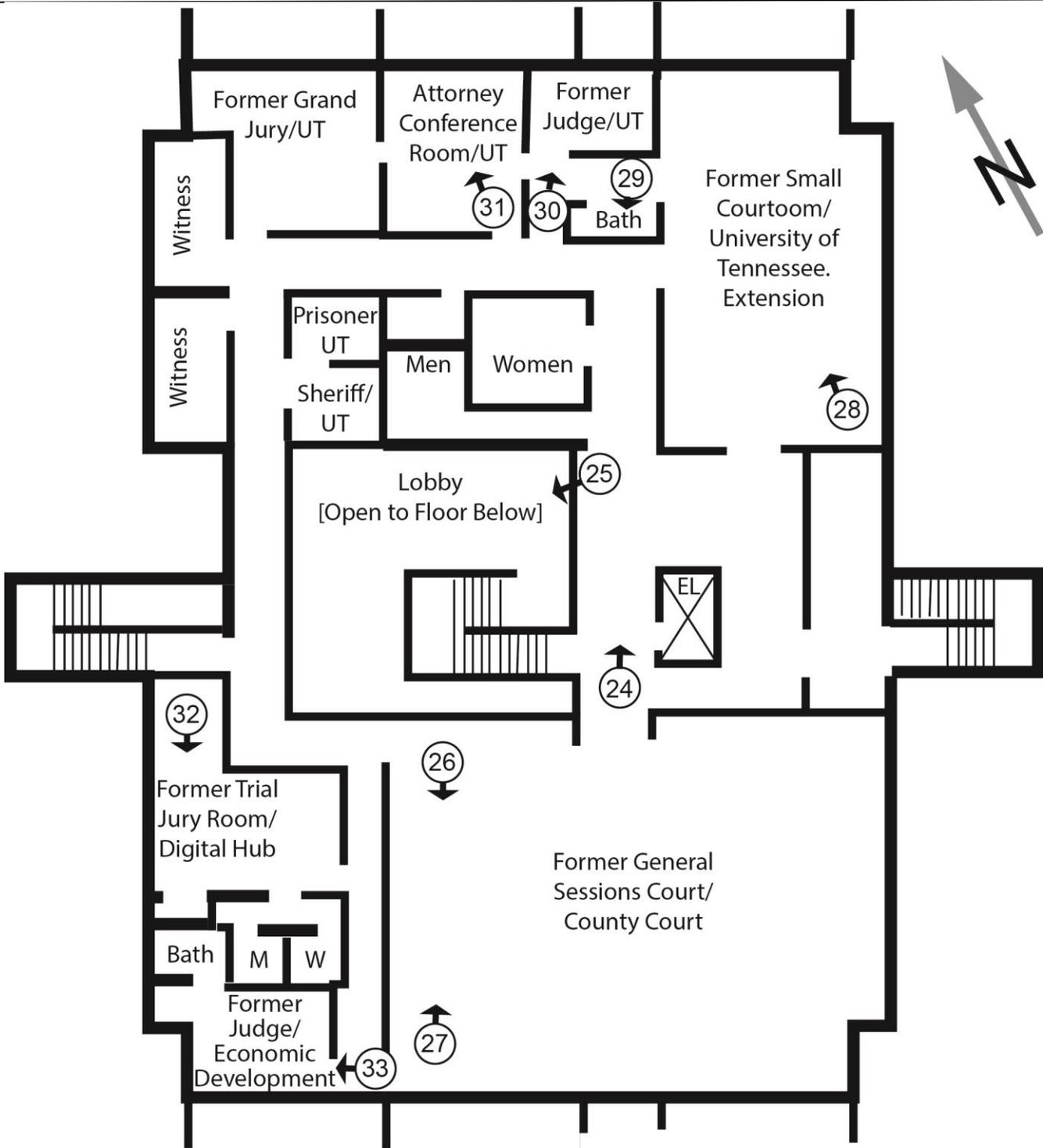
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GENERALIZED
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
"Second Floor" on blueprints

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GENERALIZED FOURTH
FLOOR PLAN
"Second Floor" on blueprints

7/29/2020

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

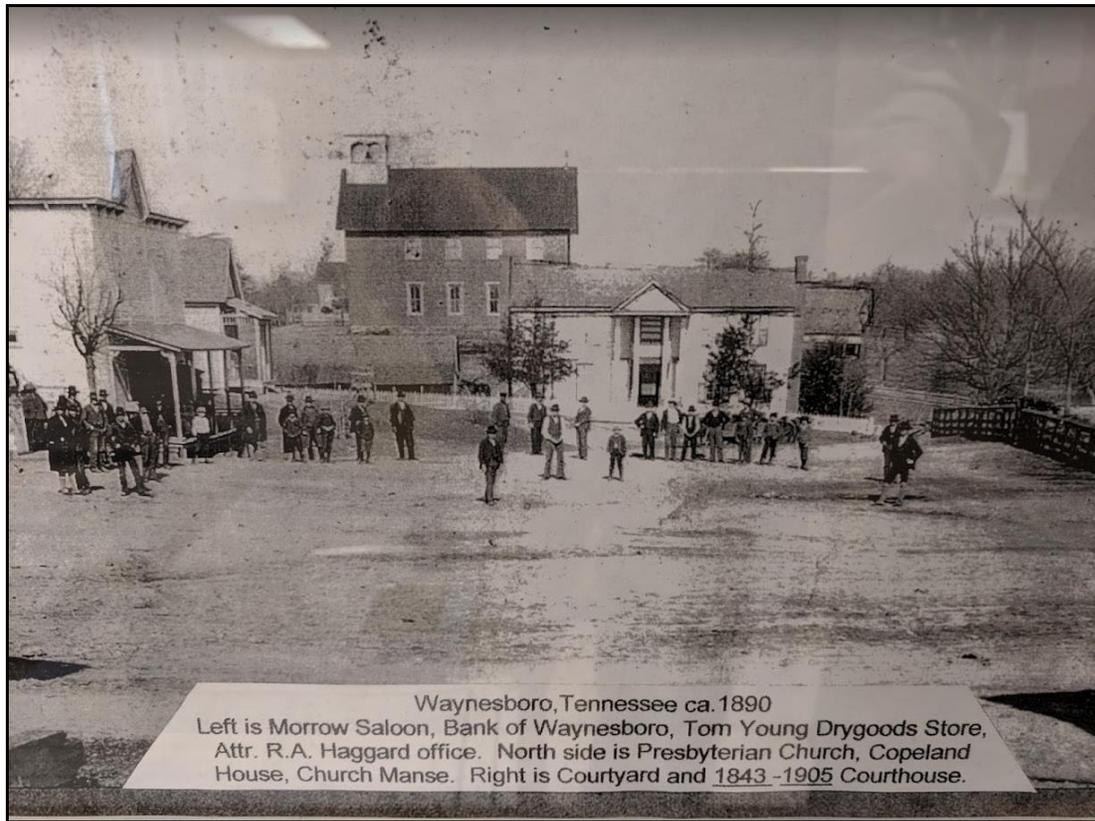
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Wayne County Courthouse
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Section number Figures Page 39

Historic Images

Figure 1: 1843 Courthouse, with Waynesboro Cumberland Presbyterian Church (NR 1987) in background.
From Office of the Wayne County Historian



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Figures 2 and 3

1905 Former Courthouse. From Office of the Wayne County Historian



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Figure 4: 1905 Courthouse Burning, 1972. From Office of the Wayne County Historian



1905 Courthouse Burning Jan.13,1972

7/29/2020

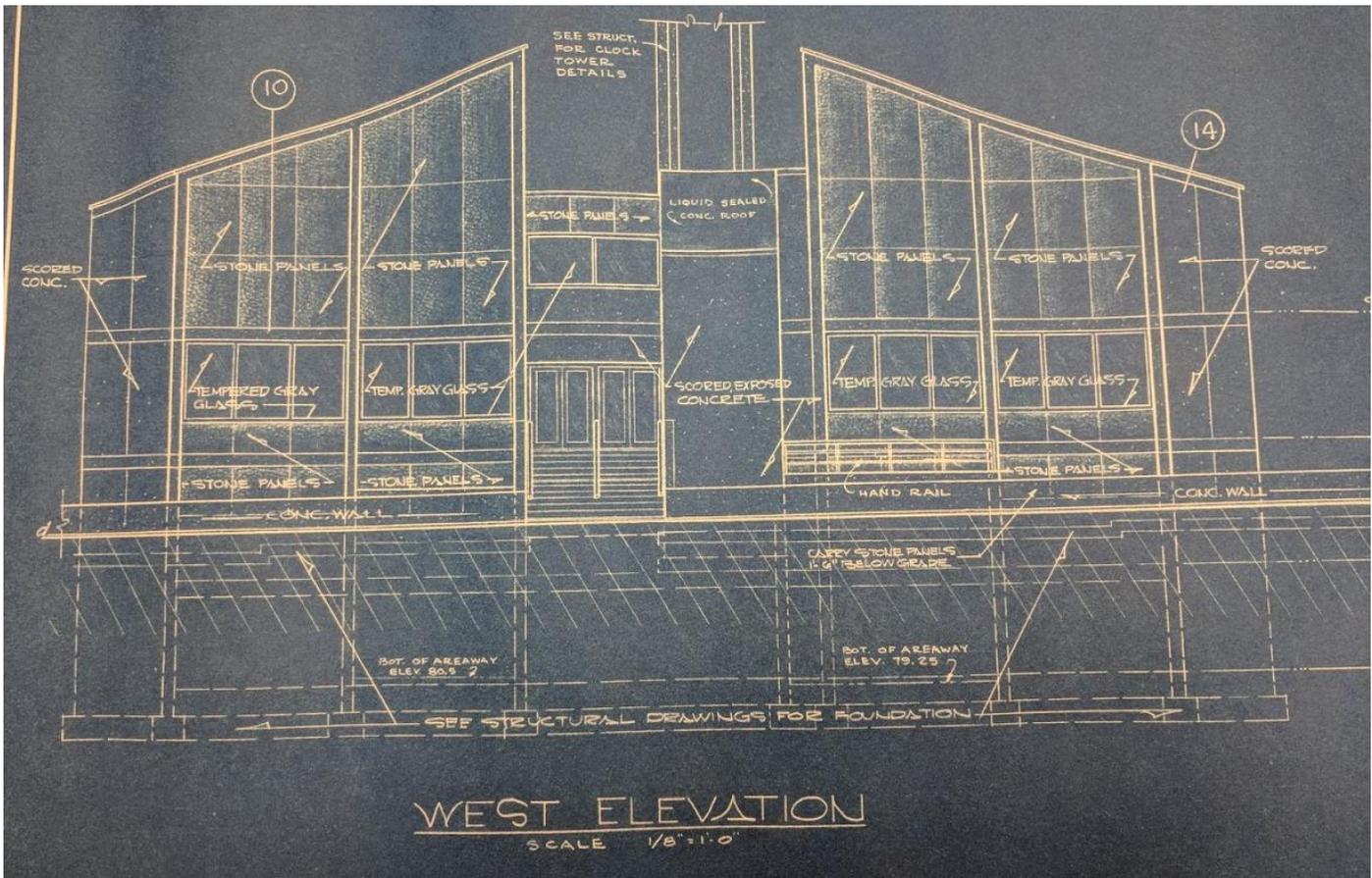
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Figure 5
Yearwood and Johnson
West elevation, from blueprints in Courthouse



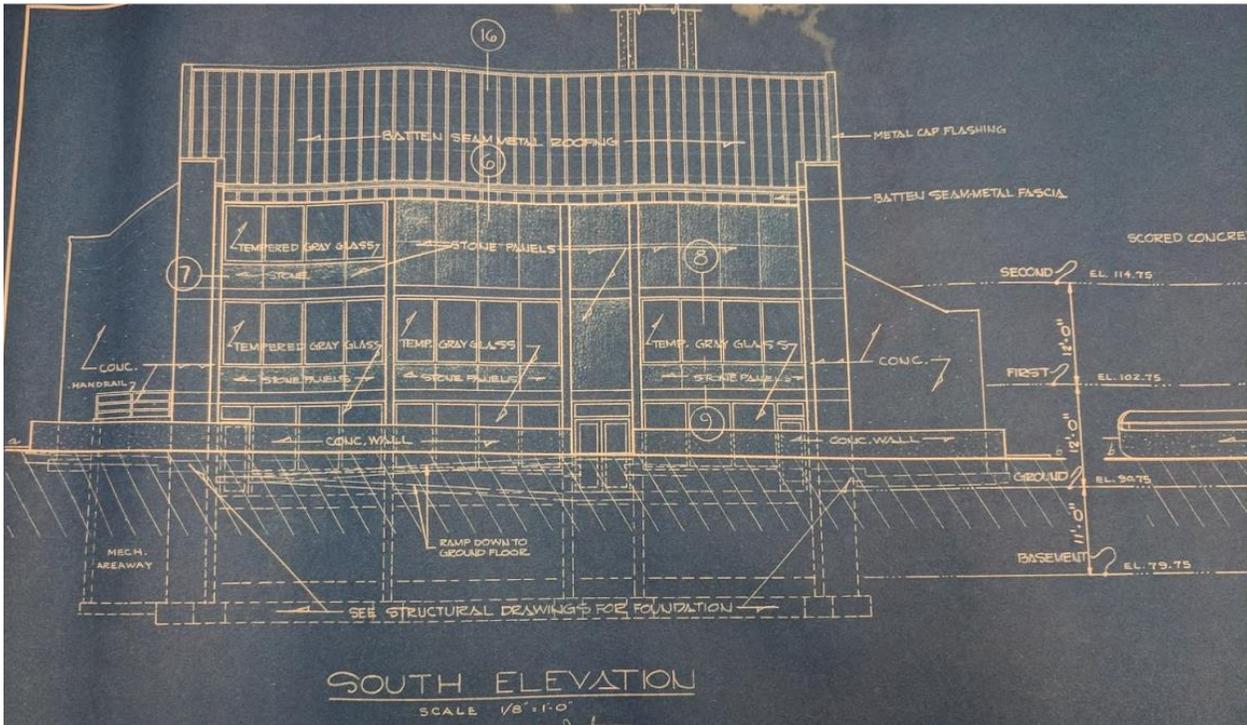
United States Department of the Interior
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Figure 6
Yearwood and Johnson
South elevation, from blueprints in Courthouse



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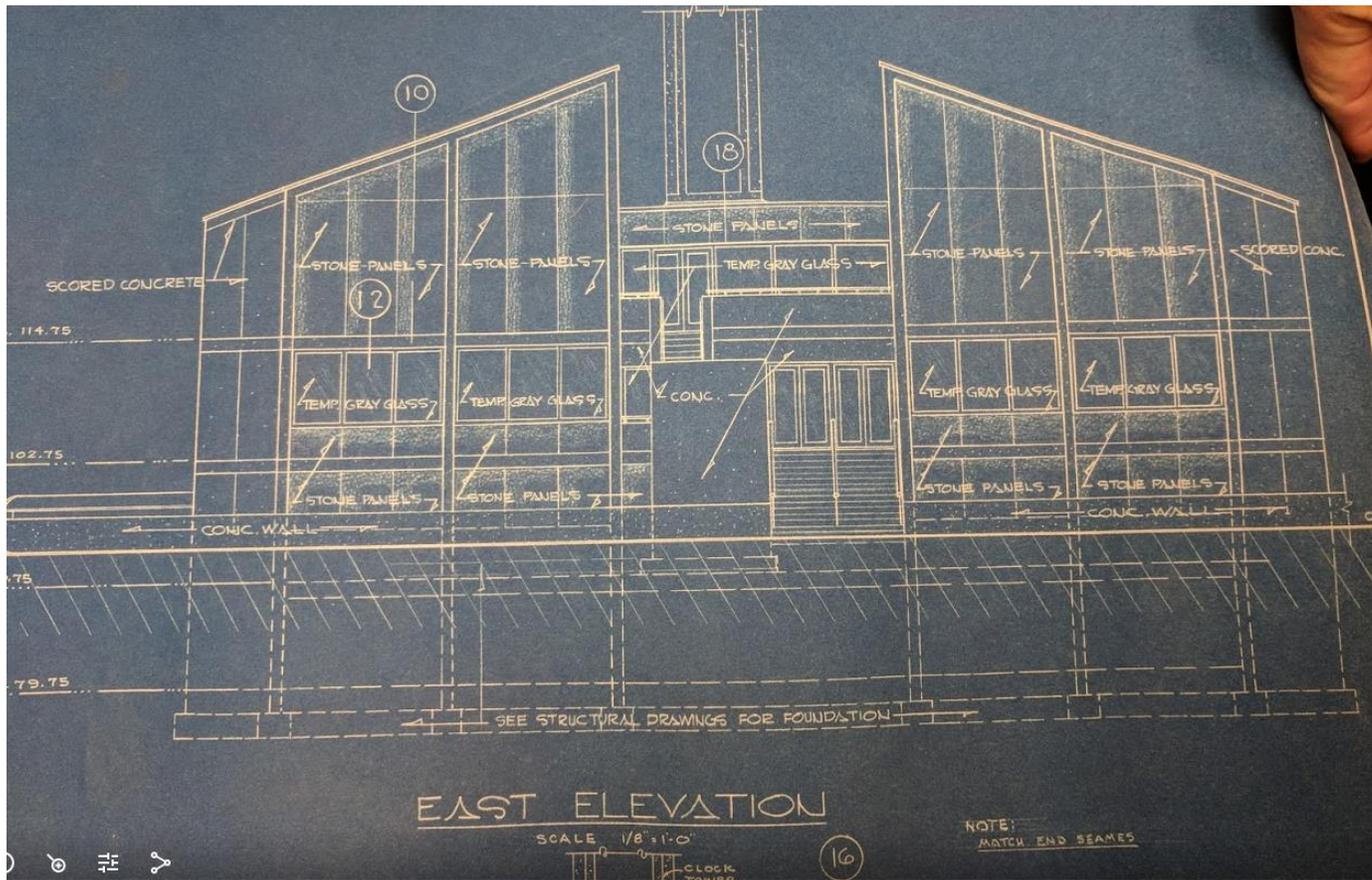
United States Department of the Interior
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Figure 7
Yearwood and Johnson
East Elevation, from blueprints in Courthouse



7/29/2020

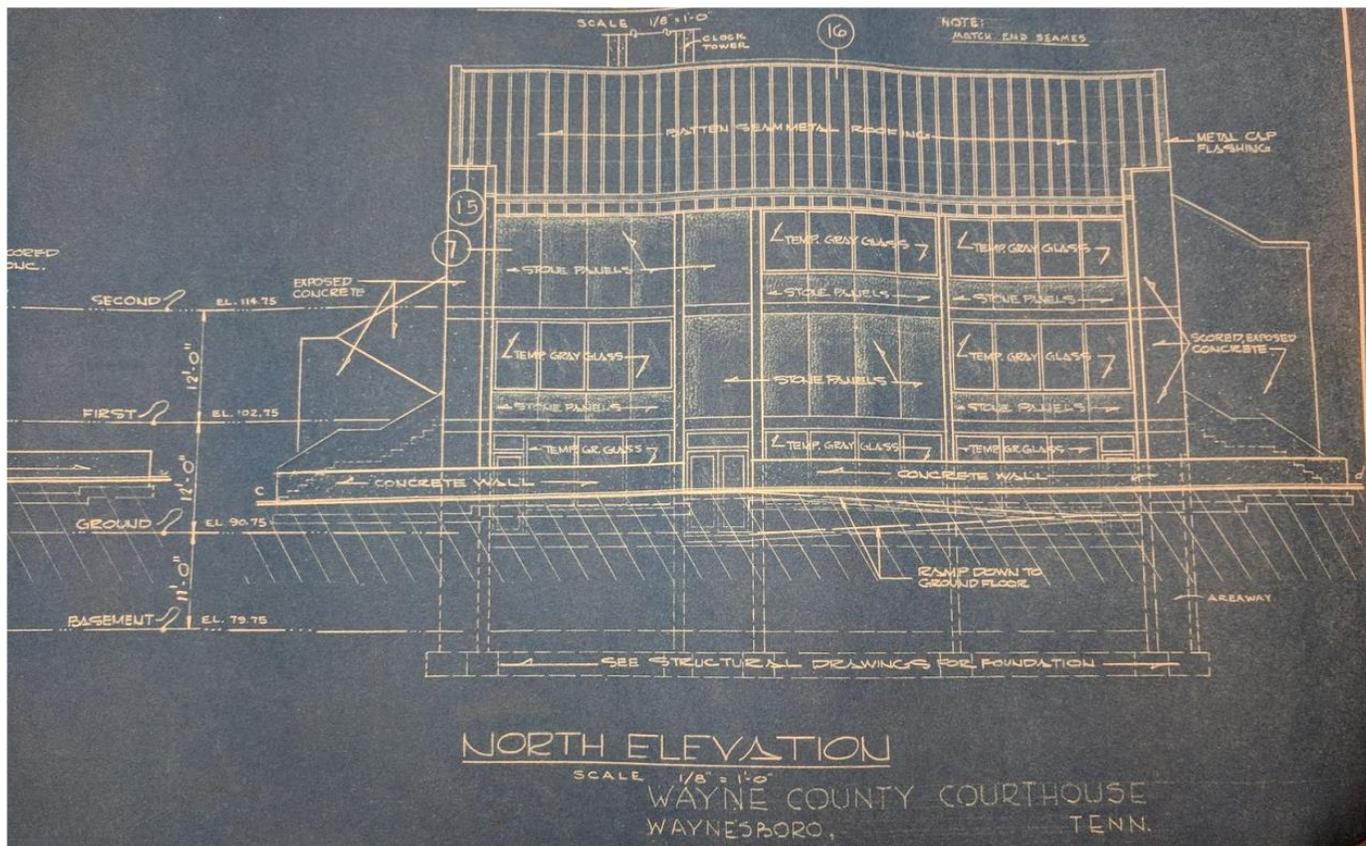
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Wayne County Courthouse
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Section number Figures Page 45

Figure 8
Yearwood and Johnson
East Elevation, from blueprints in Courthouse



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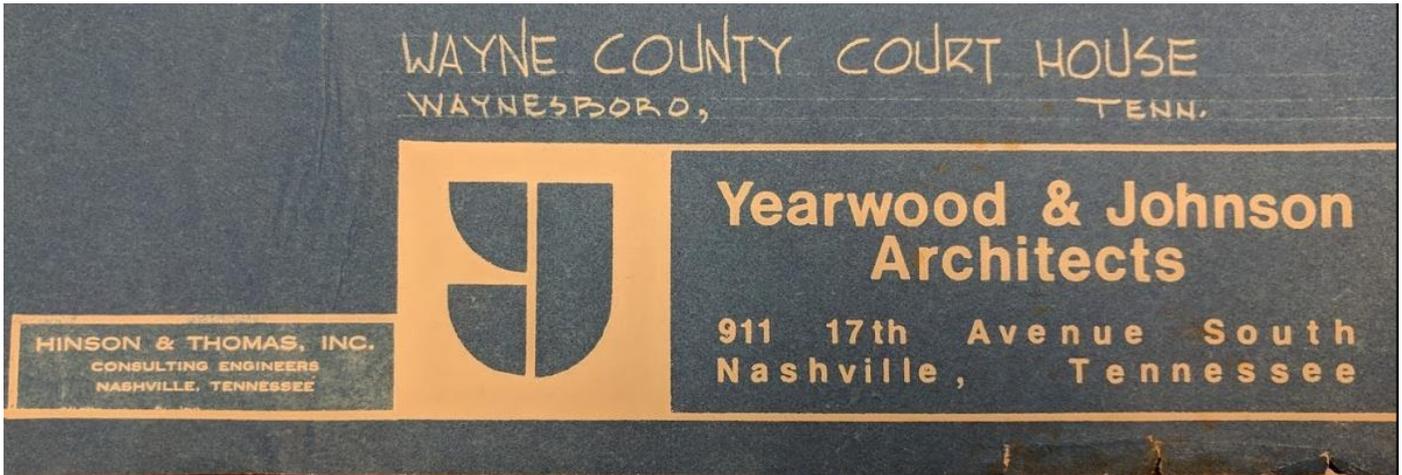
United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
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Wayne County Courthouse
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Figure 9
Yearwood and Johnson
Title block, from blueprints in Courthouse



7/29/2020

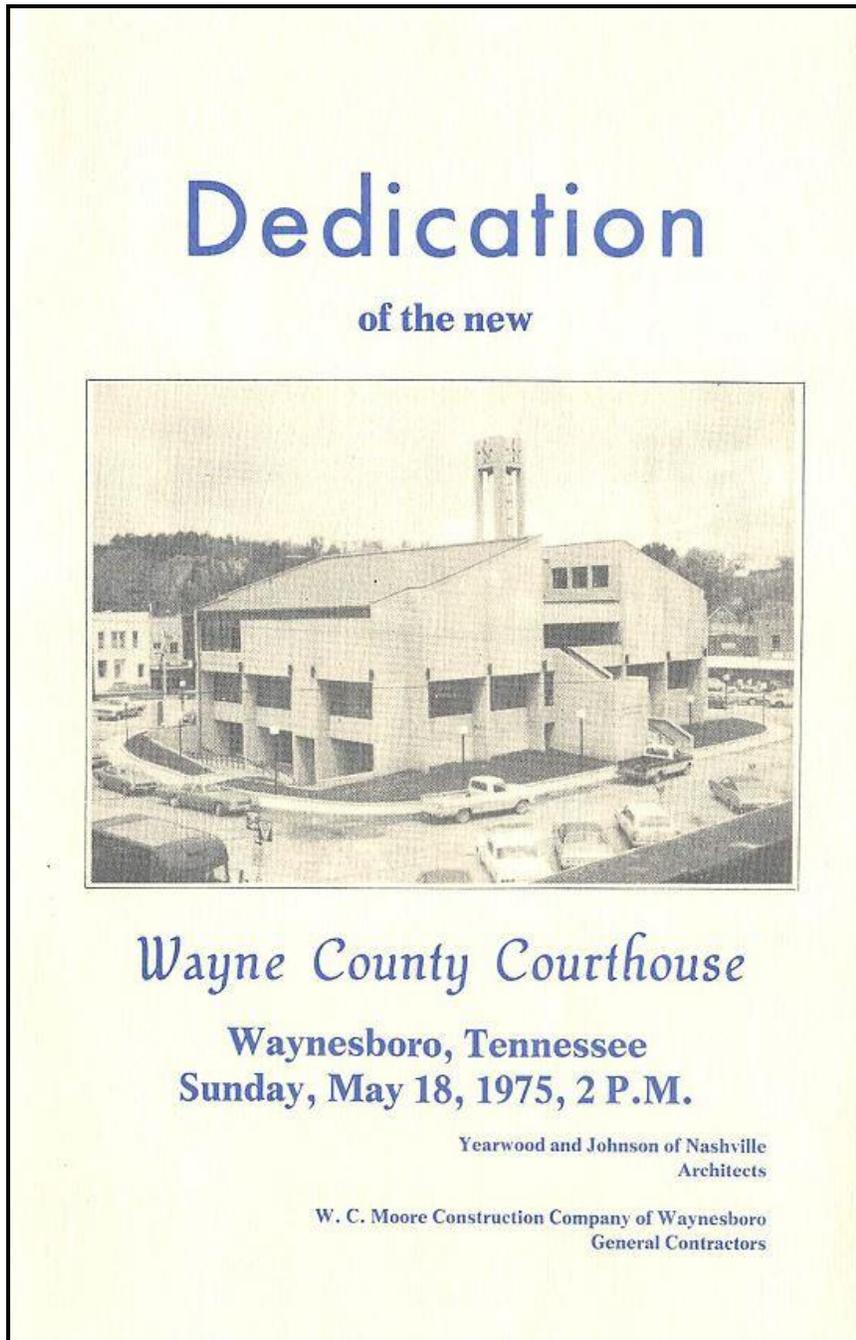
United States Department of the Interior
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Wayne County Courthouse
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Figure 10
“Dedication of the Wayne County Courthouse” Brochure, 18 May 1975
From the Office of the Wayne County Historian



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Wayne County Courthouse
----- Name of Property
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----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 49

Figure 12: Recent Aerial Photograph of the Wayne County Courthouse



Property Owner:

(This information will not be submitted to the National Park Service, but will remain on file at the Tennessee Historical Commission)

Name Wayne County Government, c/o County Executive

Street &

Number 100 Court Circle

Telephone 931 722-3653

City or Town Waynesboro

State/Zip TN 38485

The Hon. Jim Mangubat, County Executive
jim.mangubat@waynecountytn.org
931 722-3653

Contact for project:
Rena Purdy, Executive Director
Wayne County Joint Economic & Community Development Board
100 Court Circle Room 409
Waynesboro, TN 38485
931-253-2194
director@waynecountyecd.com

WAYNE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

WAYNESBORO, WAYNE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

National Register Listed
RS100005369
7/29/2020



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WAYNE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

WAYNESBORO, WAYNE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

National Register Listed
RS100005369
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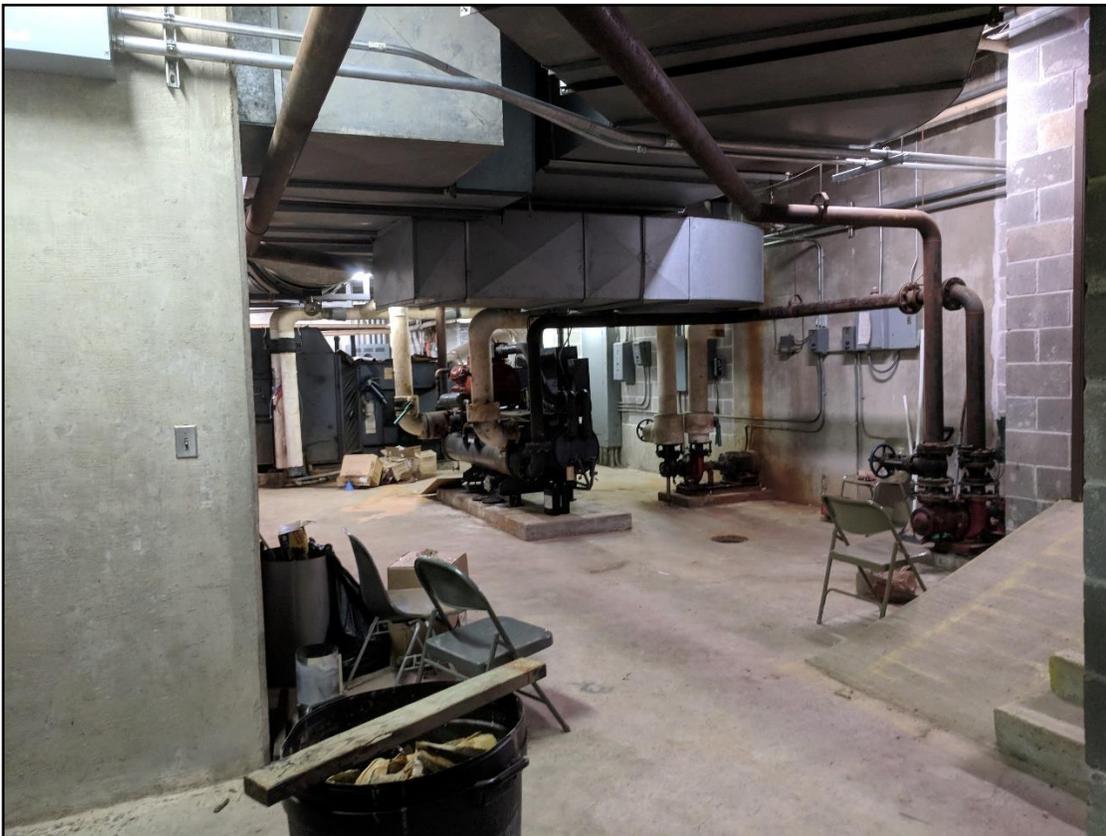








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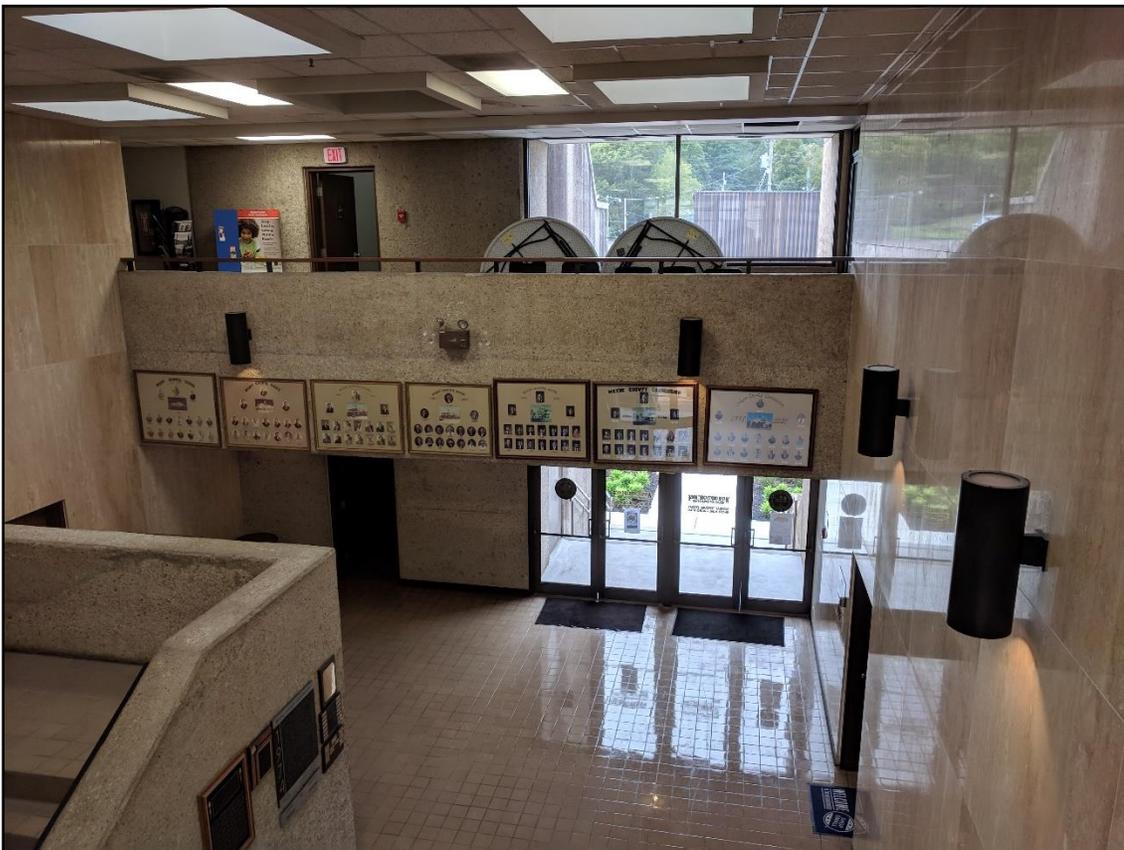
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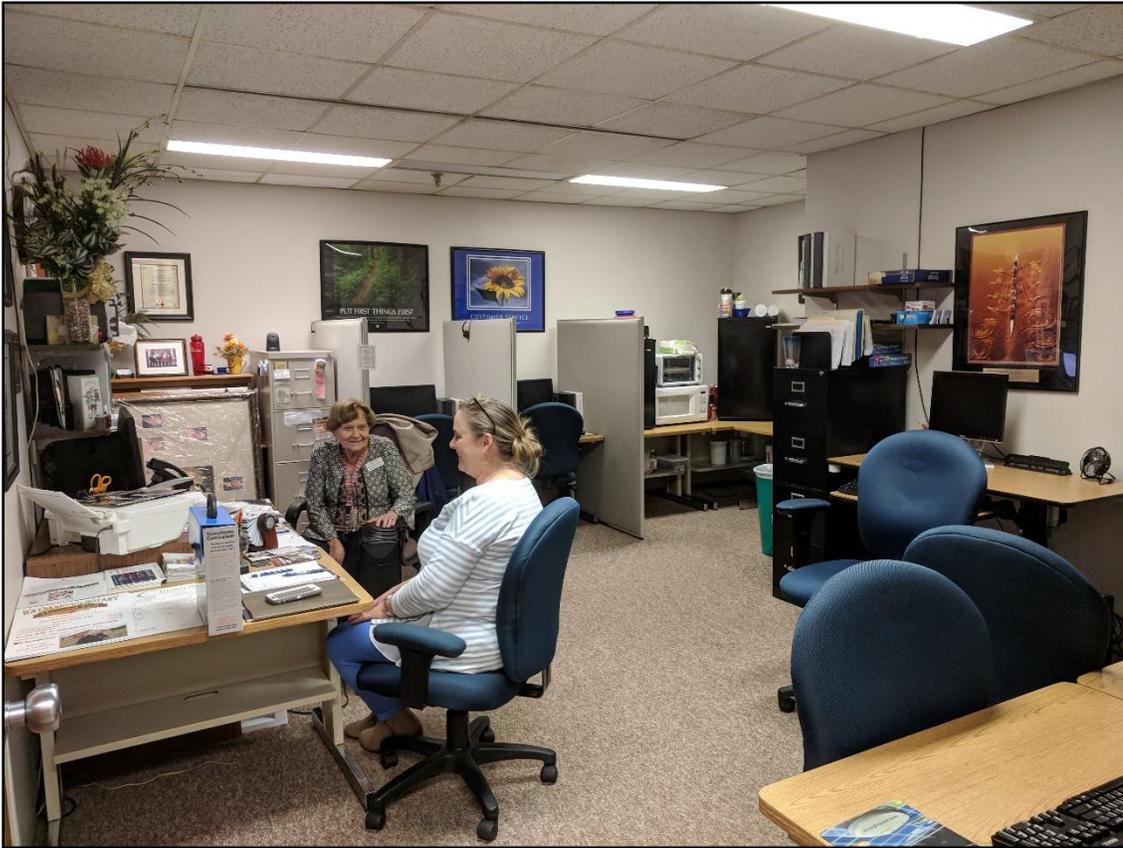




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