SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 10000573

Property Name: Memphis Tennessee Garrison House

County: Cabell County State: WV

Multiple Name: N.A.

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: 1-24-17

Amended Item in Nomination

The Memphis Tennessee Garrison House in Huntington, WV, is important as the last known house to be associated with Memphis Tennessee Garrison, who was important in the Civil Rights Movement for several decades in the twentieth century. In addition to her work in West Virginia, Mrs. Garrison was active in national NAACP activities.

The purpose of this Supplementary Listing Record is to change the evaluation of this property from the national level of significance, which was recommended by the State Historic Preservation Officer, to the state level of significance, due to questions about the documentation in the nomination, the integrity of the house, and other buildings that may be associated with her major period of contribution. The property is listed under Criterion B.

If additional documentation is submitted, the evaluation could be elevated to the national level. The SHPO has been apprised of this change.

Distribution
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)
**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. **Name of Property**

   historic name  Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
   other names/site number  CB-2390

2. **Location**

   street & number  1701 10th Avenue
   city or town  Huntington
   state  West Virginia  code  WV  county  Cabell  code  011  zip code  25701

3. **State/Federal Agency Certification**

   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

   I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination _X_ 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 _X_ meets _X_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

   _X_ national  _X_ statewide  __local

   [Signature of certifying official/TITLE]

   28 November 2016

   [State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government]

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

   [Signature of commenting official]

   [Date]

   [Title]

   [State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government]

4. **National Park Service Certification**

   I hereby certify that this property is:

   _X_ entered in the National Register
   _X_ determined eligible for the National Register
   _X_ determined not eligible for the National Register
   _X_ removed from the National Register
   _X_ other (explain)

   [Signature of the Keeper]

   [Date of Action]

1
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House

5. Classification

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7. Description

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Memphis Tennessee Garrison House

Name of Property

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

See continuation sheets.

Narrative Description

See continuation sheets.
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House

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.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
1957-1988

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Garrison, Memphis Tennessee

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)
See continuation sheets.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
See continuation sheets.
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House Cabell County, WV
Name of Property County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

See continuation sheets.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

See continuation sheets.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See continuation sheets.
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
Name of Property
Cabell County, WV
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See continuation sheets.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
X University
Other
Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .17
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheets.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheets.
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
Name of Property

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Amanda West, Commissioner’s Fellow & WV SHPO Staff
organization  West Virginia SHPO
date  July 30, 2016
street & number  1900 Kanawha Blvd East
telephone  304-786-4303
city or town  Charleston
State  WV
zip code  25303
e-mail  awest2@mix.wvu.edu

Photographs:
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

See continuation sheets.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.
LOCATION AND SETTING

The Memphis Tennessee Garrison House is located at 1703 10th Avenue within Huntington’s “Fairfield West” neighborhood. The north-facing building sits on a level corner lot and is bordered by concrete sidewalks which run along 10th Avenue and 17th Street (Photo 1). The c. 1920 building is two bays wide and stands two-and-a-half-stories in height. An empty grassy lot where a four-unit apartment building once stood is situated east of the home. The empty lot is separated from the neighboring parcel (to the east) by a large, mature, evergreen hedge (Photo 3). The home has remained vacant since the passing of Memphis Tennessee Garrison in 1988 and no known alterations have been made during that time.

Exterior

Executed in a Vernacular architectural style, this two-bay, two-and-a-half-story, front-gable, frame dwelling is oriented to the north. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and a brick chimney emerges from the eastern slope of the gabled-roof (Photo 4). The building is clad in vinyl siding and supported by a concrete block foundation. The vinyl siding conceals both a layer of asphalt shingle siding as well as the original weatherboard siding. Four concrete steps lead to a small stoop in the northwest corner of the façade (north elevation). An aluminum awning, supported by scrolled metal posts, covers the stoop and main entryway (Photo 5). The entry is composed of a single-leaf, multi-light wooden door with sidelights and a transom (Photo 8 and 9). East of the main entry is an original double-hung wood window that features a decorative, leaded-glass, twelve-light upper sash (Photo 13). For the purposes of “mothballing” the Garrison House, this and all of the first-story windows are covered with plywood at the present time (Photo 2). Both of the second-story windows within the façade are 1/1, double-hung wood sash. The same type of windows are present on the remaining elevations of the Garrison House. A set of smaller paired 6/1 double-hung windows is visible in the facade’s gable end. The west elevation of the building features three bays along both stories with the exception of a third window that is situated in the stairwell between the first and second stories (Photo 6). The east elevation features three bays on the first floor with two bays on the second.

A single-story, hipped roof addition is situated along the west portion of the structure’s rear elevation and a two-story, shed-roof addition has been constructed along the eastern portion of the same elevation (Photo 7). This addition extends one bay beyond the main block’s east wall and features one small 1/1 window on each story. An open-stringer metal staircase is attached to the back wall and leads up to an entry door in the rear of the second floor kitchen. This alteration from the house is offset from the homes original footprint by roughly one foot. On the eastern side of the house, a protrusion is easily visible which features a front facing window on each floor.

Due to approximately twenty (20) years of deferred maintenance, the house is currently in a state of cosmetic disrepair. The vinyl siding has been chipped in several locations throughout the building. The aluminum awning over the main entrance is badly damaged. The current owner has removed several large trees that were growing from underneath the house’s foundation but other vegetation and climbing vines persist along
the east and south elevations. Overall, however, these damages do not significantly impact the Garrison House’s architectural integrity.

**Interior**

A small foyer hosts the main entryway into the residence. A wooden, quarter-turn staircase along the outer wall (west elevation) leads to the home’s second floor (Photo 11). East of the entryway appears to have been a living room/parlor which features a fireplace surrounded by white subway tile (the mantle is missing and may have been relocated to a second-story room). Due south of the front entryway is a hallway that runs along the staircase and terminates in the first-floor bathroom. The west wall of the hallway, under the staircase, features a large, wooden, built-in bookshelf. The hallway’s east wall - opposite this shelf - opens up to the room adjacent to it, most likely the home’s dining room (Photo 16). A closet and closed up fireplace occupy the wall between the living room and dining room (Photo 18). Hardwood floors run throughout the first-floor of the house and turn-of-the-century wood moldings remain intact around the floor, windows, and door frames (Photo 14). The kitchen and back bedroom are located in a small, one-story, rear addition (Photo 19); a short hallway connects these two rooms. Both of these rooms can be entered through two separate doors in the dining room.

At some point during Mrs. Garrison’s occupation of the house, a shed-roof addition was made above the first-floor kitchen (southeast corner). This second addition to the house included a kitchen, which allowed the owner to rent out part of the house to tenants. Both kitchens have doors to the exterior; the second-story kitchen door accesses a metal fire escape.

The second floor features a larger bedroom that is located along the façade (west elevation). An ornate wood fireplace mantel and mirrored over-mantle leans against the wall in this room and it is suspected to have been originally located in one of the formal first-floor rooms (Photo 24). A second bedroom, situated directly behind the larger bedroom, leads to the second-floor kitchen. To the west of the second bedroom is the floor’s only bath (Photo 23) and the hallway that leads back to the quarter-turn staircase (Photo 22). A diminutive room, or perhaps simply a pass-through, in the northwest corner of the building features two windows as well as a small single-string staircase that leads to the attic. All of the second-story walls have been covered in various layers and styles of wallpaper. Following an extended period of neglect, most of the wallpaper has become cracked and is peeling away from the plaster walls. Despite the condition of the wallpaper, original hardwood floors run throughout the second-floor and turn-of-the-century wood window and door moldings remain intact and in good condition.
NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Memphis Tennessee Garrison House in Huntington, WV is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with Memphis Tennessee Garrison, professional educator, political organizer, and civil-rights advocate. A life-long proponent for education and the African-American community, Mrs. Garrison resided in the home from 1958 until her death in 1988. During this time, she was active with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) at the local, state and national levels. Her prominent role in the civil rights movement as well as her commitment to serving her underrepresented community makes her a notable individual in our state and nation’s history. While most of her life was spent in Gary, WV, no resources associated with her activities there have been identified. As a result, we believe the Huntington property is the best representation of her humanitarian works.

Early Life

Born Memphis Tennessee Carter in Hollins, Virginia in 1890, Memphis was the daughter of freed slaves. Her father, Wesley Carter, a laborer in the coal and railroad industries, died while working on the railroad when Memphis was very young. Her mother, Cassie Thomas Carter, and maternal grandfather held very strong roles during her early life.1 Her grandfather had been a slave for over 40 years and often told his granddaughter stories about his life before emancipation. Not only did he labor in the fields, but he also served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War in place of his owner. Eventually, he became the plantation minister. The marks on his back from the overseer’s whip, the stories he told of slave life, as well as his religious devotion were influential to Memphis’s childhood.2

Following her grandfather’s death, the Carter family moved to Gary in southern West Virginia when Memphis was eight years of age (approximately).3 Her mother did laundry, cared for children, and cleaned the homes of the local mine executives to earn a wage.4 Memphis had one sibling, a brother John, who was ten years her senior, and he worked in the mines. Neither her brother nor mother knew how to read or write. Once Memphis began attending grade school, she taught them both to read and to write in the evenings after their work days were done.

Even though her mother couldn’t read and the family was very poor, she encouraged Memphis’s education in any way she could. “Somebody’s say to her, ‘I have a book. It would be nice for your little girl…’ ” Sometimes the people for whom she worked would say, “… would you like to have this book? If you take

3 Census records show Garrison, her husband, and mother living together in the area of Adkin, WV but no street address is listed. Department of Commerce, “1920 Census, Adkin, McDowell County West Virginia.” National Archives and Records Administration, 1920.
this washing home… you may have the book.” The community often gave books to Memphis to read and she found the opportunity to learn when she accompanied her mother to work. The McQuail family, one of her mother’s main employers and the local mine foreman, owned the largest house in town and boasted a large library. As her mother worked, Memphis would read every book she could. Memphis said of “that magnificent library. I never saw so many books in all my life…I read everything I could find whether I understood it or not.”

After completing her primary and secondary education in 1908, Memphis returned to the southern West Virginia coalfields where she began her teaching career and eventually married her husband, William M. Garrison, an electrician and coal company foreman, in 1919. During breaks in the school year, Memphis attended college-level courses. Through her efforts at Bluefield State College and various other schools, Memphis eventually earned a Bachelor’s of Science in 1939, graduating Magna Cum Laude.

Educational Career

An outstanding aspect of her educational career was her commitment to teaching the slower-paced learners in her classroom. By noting each child’s learning difficulties and tailoring the curriculum to them, she successfully taught them how to read and how to write. She collected data on the children as well as the literacy and living conditions of the parents in an effort to determine the reason(s) for the child’s academic struggle. This data later went on to be used by Columbia University to study learning problems in children. It was noted in her nomination for the Spingarn Award (awarded by the NAACP for outstanding achievement by an African American) that her teaching efforts had instilled, “in the hearts and minds of the little black boys and girls in her classroom a pride in the history of black folks…”

During Memphis’s tenure as an educator, she became involved in the West Virginia State Teacher’s Association (WVSTA) and served as the first female president of the organization (1929-1930). She was so highly revered within the organization that once she announced her candidacy for president all opposition dropped out of the race. During her term she kept pace with the efforts of the West Virginia Education Association (the sister organization of the then-segregated WVSTA). Following her presidency with WVSTA, she served as Chairman of the Board. And, in 1931, she was elected vice-president of the American Teachers’ Association (1937-1966), a professional association and teachers’ union that represented educators who taught in segregated southern schools.

6 Bickley. Memphis Tennessee Garrison, 39
7 Rowsey. The Voice of Memphis Tennessee Garrison.
10 Beshears, Kelsy B., President, St. Joseph, Missouri Branch, NAACP to The Spingarn Awards Committee, 1969, Nomination for the Spingarn Award, Box 4, Folder 76, Memphis Tennessee Garrison Collection, The Morrow Library Special Collections, Marshall University.
Social work

During the late 1930’s, Memphis worked for U.S. Steel as a welfare worker in Gary, McDowell County. In this position, she helped to resolve disputes between the company and the workers; she organized community events; and she attempted to improve the lives of the coal miners. Through her efforts, a swimming pool and park was created for the African American community. Orchestras, dances, and roller skating became popular social outings in this poor mining community. For twelve years she worked to bring African American entertainment acts to Gary in an attempt to brighten the lives of the workers, expose the isolated town to the outside world, and to prove to those African American miners that they could make something of themselves.

Civil Rights

Memphis Tennessee Garrison became a representative for West Virginia very early in the civil rights movement. In the early 1920’s Memphis became involved in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and she successfully established the first southern West Virginia NAACP branch in Gary despite the significant control of the community by U.S. Steel.

Memphis organized and held fund-raisers and contests in an effort to increase membership and spread the NAACP’s presence in West Virginia. Attendance at the meetings ranged anywhere from 50 to 250. People would travel to Gary to take part in NAACP activities and when they returned to their homes they would often call Memphis and request assistance in creating their own branch. She began to travel to other towns in West Virginia to help these interested parties create their branches. She helped organize more than 10 different NAACP branches within West Virginia.

One of the most successful NAACP fund-raising events was started in 1927 by Memphis: the NAACP Christmas seal sale. Memphis would have the seals printed in the Welch, WV Daily News office and mail them all over the country to whoever wanted to sell the seals. The money that was raised was donated to the NAACP national office to help defray African Americans legal costs. After five years, the seals program had become so popular that the National Office began administering the program and eventually became the most important fundraiser that the NAACP administered. In a 1945 letter to Garrison, Consuelo C. Young wrote, “I shall always be the proud possessor of the letter from the originator of the idea for the Christmas seals as a means for increased funds to carry on the Association’s great work.” The letter in question was

11 Bickley, Memphis Tennessee Garrison, 76.
14 Bickley, Memphis Tennessee Garrison, 169.
published in the 1945 *NAACP Bulletin* and talks about the motivation behind the seal and what drove Memphis to create the fundraiser.\(^\text{16}\)

In 1944, the State NAACP Conference was formed with Memphis’s assistance, and she served as state treasurer for 22 years. During her involvement, she attended 30 national conferences and served as a conference delegate on behalf of the state of West Virginia. In 1963, Memphis became vice president of the National Board of the NAACP and served in that position until 1966.\(^\text{17}\) Memphis often traveled around the country on behalf of the NAACP in various capacities: to resolve disputes; to create new branches; to initiate membership drives; to teach membership workshops; and to encourage school de-segregation both in West Virginia and throughout the nation.

Also deeply involved in the Republican Party, Memphis traveled to Washington D.C. in 1944 to speak to the United States Senate in favor of HR 7, a bill which proposed to abolish poll taxes. This tax disenfranchised as many as ten million Americans and twice as many black citizens as it did white.\(^\text{18}\) These efforts were successful and she went on to serve as Chairperson of the Colored Women’s Division of the Republican Party as well as a member of the Woman Advisory Committee for Colored Voters.\(^\text{19}\)

**Life in Huntington**

Following the death of her husband, Memphis moved to Huntington around 1957. By this time, Memphis had retired from full-time teaching but still needed to support herself. To that end, she rented many of the rooms in her 10th Avenue home and found substitute teaching opportunities in Huntington for income. Not surprisingly, it did not take Memphis long to become an active community member and a notable civil-rights advocate. She became president of the local NAACP branch soon after her move to Huntington, and in April, 1958 she organized the Freedom Fund Dinner. The keynote speaker and chairman of the dinner was Mr. Jack “Jackie” Robinson – the first African American major-league baseball player - whom Memphis managed to persuade to appear at the event. It was a huge success and a lucrative fundraiser for the NAACP.\(^\text{20}\)

She appeared before the Cabell County Board of Education several times, both as a citizen, teacher, and a NAACP representative to demand the de-segregation of schools following the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* U.S. Supreme Court decision.\(^\text{21}\) She often advised the local Student Nonviolence Coordination Committee which aided in the desegregation of Cabell County schools.\(^\text{22}\)


\(^{17}\) Bickley, *Memphis Tennessee Garrison*, 179.

\(^{18}\) The Negro People Speak to the Senate of the United States, 1944.

\(^{19}\) “Unforgettable, Unsung Sorors of the Civil Rights Movement”, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.

\(^{20}\) Memphis T. Garrison to Jackie Robinson, 21 April 1958, Box 4, Folder 76, Memphis Tennessee Garrison Collection, The Morrow Library Special Collections, Marshall University.

\(^{21}\) Minutes of the Cabell County Board of Education, February 4, May 6, 1958.

\(^{22}\) Wilcox. “Memphis Tennessee Garrison remembered for accomplishments”.
In 1966, the state NAACP held the first Memphis T. Garrison Life Membership Banquet and it has become an annual NAACP event which is still held today. In 1969, she was nominated for the Spingarn Medal because of her commitment to humanitarian causes. In her nomination letter, George Schuyler wrote: “fifty years of proved dedication and continuous efforts on behalf of Negro advancement… She has lived and worked to erase the color line in America, and is still working at it. I can think of no one more deserving…”

Although she had officially retired from public service before moving to Huntington, Memphis remained very active in the community and the NAACP throughout the thirty years that she lived in the house on 10th Avenue. She served in all offices and on all committees of the Gary and Huntington Branches of the NAACP as well as assisted in the organization of the West Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches, for which she served as Treasurer. She received numerous accolades throughout her life and was the recipient of numerous awards from the NAACP and other civic organizations. As previously noted, she served as a vice president of the National Board of the NAACP from 1963-66. Appointed by Governor William Wallace Barron, her membership on the West Virginia State Human Rights Commission in 1963-1966 as well as her service in 1964 on President Johnson’s National Citizens Committee on Community Relations demonstrates her outstanding commitment to civil rights and her tireless efforts to make the world a better place. In 1970 she received an honorary doctorate from Marshall University in the Humanities. After living most of her life in West Virginia, Memphis Tennessee Garrison passed away at the age 98 in Huntington, WV in 1988.

Summary

The Memphis Tennessee Garrison House was home to Memphis T. Garrison (1890-1988), life-long educator and nationally-recognized civil-rights advocate and leader. The building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with Mrs. Garrison and the contributions that she made to education in West Virginia as well as the Civil Rights movement at the state and national level. Garrison’s contributions to the Civil Rights movement through her tireless participation in the NAACP during her residency in Huntington illustrates this national theme in the history of our nation.

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23 Kelsy B. Beshears, President, St. Joseph, Missouri Branch, NAACP to The Spingarn Awards Committee, 1969, Nomination for the Spingarn award, Box 4, Folder 76, Memphis Tennessee Garrison Collection, The Morrow Library Special Collections, Marshall University.
24 Kelsy B. Beshears, Nomination for the Spingarn award, Memphis Tennessee Garrison Collection, University.
25 The Herald Dispatch 1970
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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BIBLIOGRAPHY


Beshears, Kelsy B., President, St. Joseph, Missouri Branch, NAACP to The Spingarn Awards Committee, 1969, Nomination for the Spingarn Award, Box 4, Folder 76, Memphis Tennessee Garrison Collection, The Morrow Library Special Collections, Marshall University.


Memphis T. Garrison to Jackie Robinson, 21 April 1958, Box 4, Folder 76, Memphis Tennessee Garrison Collection, The Morrow Library Special Collections, Marshall University.

Minutes of the Cabell County Board of Education, February 4, May 6, 1958. 


Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
Name of Property
Cabell County, WV
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated boundary of the Memphis Tennessee Garrison House is shown on the accompanying map (Garrison House, parcel outlined in blue). The nominated boundary includes Cabell County tax parcel 05-31059800000000.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The recommended National Register boundary follows the current tax parcel 05-31059800000000, land that is historically associated with the Memphis Tennessee Garrison House. The recommended boundary includes the parcel upon which the Memphis Tennessee House sits as well as an adjacent lot which formerly housed a two-story rental house (no longer extant) that Mrs. Garrison owned during the years in which she resided in her home on Tenth Avenue.
PHOTO LOG:
Name of Property: Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
Address: 1703 10th Avenue Huntington, WV 25701
Town: Huntington
County: Cabell
Photographer: Amanda J. West
Date Photographed: July 18, 2016
Location of Original Files: WVSHPO
Number of Photographs: 27

Photo 1: Front façade, North elevation, facing South on 10th Avenue.
Photo 2: Eastern elevation, facing Southwest off 10th Avenue.
Photo 3: Overgrown hedge, east, abandoned bungalow behind home, eastern elevation facing west.
Photo 4: Chimney with cap, eastern slope of roof, facing west.
Photo 5: Entryway, facing south.
Photo 6: Facing Northwest off 17th Street.
Photo 7: Back of dwelling, facing Southwest on 17th Street.
Photo 8: Entry door with sidelight and transom.
Photo 9: Western side of entry door with sidelight and transom.
Photo 10: Hallway from entry to bathroom, large built in shelf to west, dining room to east.
Photo 11: Staircase from entry to second floor.
Photo 12: Doorway between living room and entry, facing west.
Photo 13: Leaded glass window in living room, facing south.
Photo 14: Living room window with molding, facing east.
Photo 15: Tile-clad fireplace in living room, facing south.
Photo 16: Large built-in shelf, facing west.
Photo 17: Door between living and dining room, opening to hallway to the west. Facing northwest.
Photo 18: Tiled portion of floor in dining room, potentially a closed up fireplace, facing north.
Photo 19: First floor kitchen addition, facing southeast.
Photo 20: Hallway connecting kitchen and bedroom in first floor attachment, facing west from kitchen.
Photo 21: Bedroom in first floor attachment, facing south.
Photo 22: Staircase railing on second floor, looking west.
Photo 23: Second Floor bathroom, facing southwest.
Photo 24: Fireplace mantel, second floor eastern front bedroom, facing north.
Photo 25: Facing north out of the second floor west/front bedroom. Staircase and landing, facing bath.
Photo 26: Attic Stair in western front bedroom, facing north.
Photo 27: Attic, facing northeast.
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
Name of Property
Cabell County, WV
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 1: Front façade, facing South on 10th Avenue

Photo 2. Eastern elevation, facing Southwest of 10th Avenue.
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House  
Name of Property  
Cabell County, WV  
County and State  
N/A  
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 3. Overgrown hedge, east, abandoned bungalow behind home, eastern elevation facing west.

Photo 4. Chimney with cap, eastern of roof, facing west.
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
Name of Property
Cabell County, WV
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Park Service

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Photo 5. Entryway on front (north) façade, facing south

Photo 6. Facing Northwest off 17th Street, northwestern elevation (partial)
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
Name of Property
Cabell County, WV
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 7. Back of dwelling, facing Southwest on 17th Street

Photo 8. Entry door with sidelight and transom, first floor interior.
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
Name of Property
Cabell County, WV
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Name of Property
Cabell County, WV
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 9. Western side of entry door with sidelight and transom, first floor interior.

in shelf to west, dining room to east.

Photo 10. Hallway from entry to bathroom, first floor interior, large built
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
Name of Property
Cabell County, WV
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 11. Staircase from first floor entry to second floor.

Photo 12: Doorway between living room and entry, first floor interior, facing west.
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
Name of Property
Cabell County, WV
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 13. Leaded glass window in living room, first floor interior, facing south

Photo 14. Living room window with original molding, first floor interior, facing east
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Photo 15: Tile-clad fireplace in living room, first floor interior, facing south

Photo 16. Large built-in bookcase, first floor interior, facing west
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
Name of Property
Cabell County, WV
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 17. Original door between living and dining room, opening to hallway to the west, first floor interior, facing northwest

Photo 18. Tiled portion of floor in dining room, likely a closed up fireplace, first floor interior, facing north.
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
Name of Property
Cabell County, WV
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

United States Department of the Interior
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Photo 19. First floor kitchen addition, facing southeast

Photo 20: Hallway connecting kitchen and bedroom in first floor addition, facing west from kitchen
# National Register of Historic Places

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**Memphis Tennessee Garrison House**

**Name of Property**

Memphis Tennessee Garrison House

**County and State**

Cabell County, WV

N/A

**Name of multiple listing (if applicable)**

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**Photo 21. Bedroom in first floor addition, facing south**

**Photo 22. Original staircase balustrade, second floor, facing west**
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
Name of Property
Cabell County, WV
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

United States Department of the Interior
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Photo 23. Second Floor bathroom, facing southwest

Photo 24. Fireplace mantel, second floor eastern front bedroom, facing north (possibly from first floor).
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
Name of Property
Cabell County, WV
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 25. Facing north out of the second floor west/front bedroom. Staircase and landing, facing bath

Photo 26. Attic Stair in western front bedroom, facing north
**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
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Photo 27. Attic, facing northeast.
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House

This map is created by West Virginia GIS Technical Center for West Virginia SHPO GIS Map Viewer.

Coordinate System: WGS 1984 Web Mercator (Auxiliary Sphere)  
Map Created on 11/14/2016

Archaeology Site  
Point  
Area

Archaeology Survey  
Point  
Area

Architectural  
Point  
Area

Civil War  
Point  
Area

National Register (Restricted)  
Point  
Area

User Notes:
No USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles for West Virginia at this map extent.

Disclaimer:
The West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office Interactive Map is designed to provide professional consultants, state/federal agency employees and the public with a means to make informed decisions with regards to the cultural resource location.
Memphis T. Garrison House
1017 Tenth Avenue, Huntington, WV
Cabell County
NR Boundary Map
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
Cabell County, West Virginia
Site Plan and Photo Locations
July 2016
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
Cabell County, West Virginia
First Floor, Interior Layout
July 2016
Memphis Tennessee Garrison House
Cabell County, West Virginia
Second Floor, Interior Layout
July 2016