

# 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 Haywood County Farm and Cemetery  
Other names/site number Haywood County Poor House; Work House; The Penal Farm; The Jail Farm  
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: 4110 U.S. Hwy 70 East  
City or town: Brownsville State: TN County: Haywood  
Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A Zip: 38012

## 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 of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**  
**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	
13	2	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
14	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

OMB No. 1024-0018

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

- GOVERNMENT/correctional facility
- AGRICULTURE/animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/agricultural field
- AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding
- AGRICULTURE/processing
- DOMESTIC/institutional housing
- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- FUNERARY/cemetery

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- VACANT/NOT IN USE
- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding
- OTHER/county archives
- 
- 
- 
- 

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

- LATE 19 & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
- MODERN MOVEMENT
- 
- 

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)  
Principal exterior materials of the property:

BRICK; ASPHALT; WOOD: Weatherboard;  
CONCRETE; METAL

**Narrative Description**

The Haywood County Farm and Cemetery is a former poorhouse/penal farm sited on 86.5 acres on the south side of US Highway 70 East at its juncture with Harrell Road, four miles east of Brownsville, Haywood County. The farm is composed of resources constructed primarily from 1915 to 1977, including the Superintendent's house, three jails, barn, implement barn, cow/corn/hay barn, hog barn, dormitory, pole barn, smokehouse, and potato barn. A cemetery is also located on the property. The architecture styles present on the farm are primarily that of the Late 19th & early 20th Century American Movement and the Modern Movement. Many of the extant buildings are associated with agricultural processing and storage and are grouped on the north side of the property near the US Highway 70 East entrance. The interior and exterior historic features and character of the penal buildings and farm buildings remain. The property is surrounded primarily by agricultural fields and outbuildings, and single family, residential homes with some commercial infill.

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### Site Features and Setting

The Haywood County Farm and Cemetery's 86.5 acreage is defined primarily by flat land with scattered, gentle rises. Intermittent stands of mature hardwood fields dot the fields. There are two ponds on the property; one located near the center of the northwestern field and another larger pond located near the western property line in the south field. Nixon Creek runs through the property on a north-south orientation and feeds into the south field pond. Fields are divided internally by barbed-wire fences and are accessed by basic, unpaved farm roads. The property is accessed by a paved concrete driveway south of US Highway 70. The driveway then splits to the east and west of the Superintendent's house before rejoining behind the house (south) to form a rough O shape. A small, paved parking lot accesses the prison complex on the west side of the driveway. The southeast corner of the O shaped driveway provides access to the workshop before turning into a gravel drive that runs south roughly 265 additional feet, at which point it becomes a dirt farm road. This gravel drive accesses the complex's southern outbuildings. The farm is bounded to the north by US Highway 70, to the west and south by a boundary fence and mature hardwood trees, and to the east by Harrell Road. County tax records round up a resource's construction date to 1900 if it was built during the nineteenth-century. As such, the buildings documented on the property were dated using historical and architectural information obtained during research.

### INVENTORY

#### 1. Superintendent's Residence (d.1930) – Contributing Building

Located at the top of the entry drive, the Superintendent's Residence is an irregular plan, one-story, ranch building clad in brick veneer and capped by an asphalt-shingled hip and gable roof with knee brackets. Unless otherwise noted, all windows are original and consist of either wood, double hung, nine-over-one light or metal, double hung, two-over-two light windows. All windows are framed by brick sills. The façade is located on the north elevation. There is an add-on porch with a hipped roof supported by brick columns separated by arches and a porte-cochere with matching columns located on the northwest corner. Four brick steps access the porch landing. The porch overhangs the off-set main entrance with a Craftsmen six-light, three-panel wood door and a set of windows. A second pair of windows are located to the east of the porch.

Three pairs of windows are located on the west elevation. A small crawlspace filled with a wood door is located directly beneath the northernmost pair of windows. The circa 1960 rectangular rear addition is visible from the west elevation and features a pair of two-over-two light windows.

The south (rear) elevation contains a rear entrance nine-light, one-panel wood door accessed by two concrete steps. A brick patio the same width of the elevation is located around the steps, and a brick pathway leads away from the building. Two matching pairs of windows are located to the east of the rear entrance.

The east elevation features two pairs of windows flanking a single nine-over-one light window. An exterior, brick chimney is located on the circa 1960 addition on the southern end of the elevation. (Photos 1-5).

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The consultant was not able to access the interior at the time of survey due to a tenant living in the residence. The interior description is based on the undated photographs provided by the board and included in the nomination.

The interior living room has original wood floors, and original hanging metal light fixture with painted walls. A pair of wood doors lead into the dining room. Original hardwood floors, chair rail wood trim, and baseboard are all present in the dining room. The bottom one-third of the dining room wall is painted and the top two-thirds are papered. There is a built-in wood china cabinet with glass doors in one corner. Available information states that a “Mr. Miller and Mr. Crowder” built the china cabinet in 1936.<sup>1</sup> Photographs indicate that the kitchen floor was covered in replacement vinyl flooring and featured new appliances. The bathroom has been modernized with tile and new fixtures, however an old gas wall heater remains on one wall. The den with brick chimney on the back of house was built by Ovid Lovelace, who was superintendent of the farm from 1958 - 1960s. The den has a brick fireplace and tile floor covered with rug. (Interior Photos 6-9)

The Superintendent’s House is a Contributing resource because it was present during the Period of Significance, retains integrity, and directly contributed to the historical significance of the property. Constructed in 1930, the Superintendent’s House served as the residence for the superintendent of the farm and their families. The superintendent was responsible for the operation of the farm and supervision of inmates on the property. This made the house the administrative center of the complex. The exterior has changed with the construction of a 1960 addition on the south elevation. However, this changed occurred during the Period of Significance and facilitated the continued use of the property for its intended purpose. Interior changes outside the Period of Significance include the installation of vinyl flooring in kitchen and renovation of the bathroom. However, the interior continues to retain important materials, design, and workmanship on the interior, including the original hardwood floors, trim, and door surrounds, and its overall design and layout. As such, the Superintendent’s House is a Contributing resource to the Haywood County Farm and Cemetery.

## **2. Old Jail (later Wood Shop) Building (c. 1915) – Contributing Building**

The Old Jail is a one-story rectangular building set upon a concrete foundation, supported by masonry load bearing walls, and capped with a flat, built-up roof. Unless otherwise noted, all windows on the building are wood, double hung, one-over-one light windows crowned by a brick segmental arch and sat upon a brick sill. All the windows have their original prison bars except the westernmost façade window. The façade (north elevation) features a centered entrance filled with a six-panel vinyl replacement door flanked on either side by one-over-one light windows. The door is crowned by a brick segmental arch. A centered, semicircular pediment adorns the façade roofline. A single, rectangular recessed panel is located directly beneath the semicircular pediment.

Two windows adorn the east elevation of the building. Above and slightly off center of each window are two small rectangular recessed panels. An interior chimney is visible on the roofline. A c. 1950 one-story rear garage addition attached to the south elevation is visible on the east elevation. An entrance filled with a metal garage door is present where the garage addition meets the original Jail Building. A window is located south of the garage door. An entrance filled with a replacement vinyl

<sup>1</sup> Guy Harrell, “January 1, 1941,” Diary of Haywood Farm, privately held

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door is located south of this window. Both the window and entrance are sheltered by a large wood frame shed roof addition.

The wood frame with plywood shed roof addition added c. 1960 is attached to the east elevation of the garage addition. It is also set upon a poured concrete foundation and capped by a metal shed roof. The north elevation of the addition is completely open and was done at an unknown time. The east elevation is supported by six wood posts and the west elevation is supported by four wood posts. The last quarter of the east and west elevations are enclosed with wood panels to create an enclosed space. This enclosed space comprises the south elevation of the building. A single entrance filled with a six-panel replacement vinyl door is centered on the north elevation of the enclosed space.

The interior retains some jail cells with metal bars and the poured concrete floor is painted. The jail door vary in operation and include both sliding and hinged doors, though some are missing. The ceiling is covered in plaster board, with some areas featuring exposed wood rafters. Walls are painted brick with some metal paneling covering the original brick. The room housed in the south addition is an office that is paneled in plywood and also features a concrete floor. It is accessed by a replacement multi-light door with arched lintel. A wall furnace and AC unit is also located on one wall. (Photos 11-19).

The Old Jail Building is Contributing because it dates to the Period of Significance, contributes to the historical significance of the property, and retains enough integrity to communicate that significance. The Old Jail Building was constructed in 1915 and housed the inmates incarcerated on the farm.

### 3. **Asylum (later Jail) Building (1936) Contributing Building**

The Asylum is a one-story rectangular building set upon a concrete foundation, supported by masonry load bearing walls, and capped with a flat, built-up roof. Unless otherwise noted, all windows are wood, double hung, one-over-one lights and rest on a brick sill. The facade (north elevation) has two windows flanked on either side by entrances filled with replacement wood slab doors. The entrances are crowned by a brick segmental arch. A centered, semicircular pediment adorns the façade roofline. The east elevation has three windows crowned by a brick segmental arch spaced along the elevation. The concrete foundation is visible on the south elevation. Four small arched window openings are also visible, though they have been bricked in. The original iron bars can be seen in the westernmost window. Two interior brick chimneys are visible on the roofline. Four windows are located on the west elevation. All of these windows retain their original iron bars except the northernmost window. Three rectangular air vents filled with the original iron vents are located between the windows and the roof line.

The interior has two cells with metal bunks attached to the interior wall. Metal bars with a central hinged jail door separate the cells from the remainder of the space. The floors are covered in concrete. Doors located on the interior walls are hinged and filled with paneled wood doors. (Photos 20-27).

The Asylum Building is Contributing because it dates to the Period of Significance, contributes to the historical significance of the property, and retains enough integrity to communicate that significance. Constructed in 1938, the Asylum Building housed the asylum inmates on the farm complex. These

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inmates provided labor for the farm and were an important part of its operation. The Asylum Building also retains important features of its materials, design, and workmanship, including the original jail cell walls and doors, barred windows, parapet, and overall design and layout.

**4. Barn (1930) – Contributing Building**

The Barn is a rectangular, one story, wood frame, center aisle barn capped by a metal, gambrel roof. The center aisle portion rests on the ground, while the stalls flanking the center aisle on the east and west are set upon a mixture of brick and poured concrete foundation. The barn is oriented on a north-south axis and the north elevation serves as the façade. The barn is accessed by a center aisle flanked on the east by a large rectangular opening and on the west by a smaller entrance filled with a single leaf wood door. The remains of a metal track for a sliding barn door are visible west of the main opening.

The north elevation is clad in horizontal wood siding, and the remaining elevations are covered with wood vertical board. A hay opening is centered directly above the north elevation entrance and has been filled in with vertical board. A window is located directly above the hay opening. The bottom portion of the window is filled with a single wood, four light sash, and the top sash is missing. It is likely that this opening housed a hay winch. The south elevation mimics the north one.

The interior is divided into stalls constructed of rough-cut lumber. The center aisle exit is centered on the south elevation of the Barn and is flanked on the west by a large, shed roof opening, likely used for equipment storage. A hay opening filled with a hinged frame door covered in vertical board is also centered above the south elevation entrance. A rectangular opening for a hay winch is visible directly beneath the peak of the roofline. Stalls for mules, cattle, horses are visible, and hay was stored in the loft & feeding troughs below. (Photos 28-31).

The Barn is Contributing because it dates to the Period of Significance, contributes to the historical significance of the property, and retains enough integrity to communicate that significance. Constructed in 1930, the Barn housed livestock, forage, and other equipment necessary to run the farm.

**5. Implement Barn (1925) – Contributing Building**

The implement barn is a rectangular, one story, wood frame pole barn capped by a metal gable roof and covered in metal siding. The façade faces east and features three open bays supported by four wood poles topped by metal triangles. Exposed rafter tails are also visible on the façade. The remainder of the elevations are enclosed with metal siding. The two northernmost bays are combined to form a large bay, which is separated from the southernmost bay by a wood wall covered in metal siding. It suffered storm damage sometime in the late 1990s or early 2000s and the south end was never rebuilt. (Photo 32-33).

The Implement Barn is Contributing because it dates to the Period of Significance, contributes to the historical significance of the property, and retains enough integrity to communicate that significance. Constructed in 1925, the Implement Barn housed the machinery used to work the land and crops grown on the farm.

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**6. Dormitory (c. 1935) – Contributing Building**

The dormitory is a rectangular, one story, wood frame, gable front building set on a brick foundation and capped by a metal gable roof. The façade (east elevation), north, and west elevations are covered in vertical wood board siding. Two, wood, six panel doors are located on the north end of the façade. A wood, double-hung, one-over-two light and a wood, double hung, two-over-one light window are located on the south end of the façade. A rectangular wood vent is centered just below the gable peak. The south elevation is open and support by wood columns topped with metal triangles. Exposed rafter tails are also visible. Available information suggests these changes occurred in the 1960s. (Photos 34-36).

The Dormitory is Contributing because it dates to the Period of Significance, contributes to the historical significance of the property, and retains enough integrity to communicate that significance. Constructed in 1935, the Dormitory provided shelter for those working and living on the farm. The Dormitory experienced significant changes in the 1960s when the south elevation was opened to serve as an equipment shed. However, this change occurred during the Period of Significance and assisted with the transition of the property from a poor farm and prison farm to one solely penal in nature.

**7. Potato Barn (1958) – Contributing Building**

This barn is a square, one story, concrete block building set upon a concrete block foundation and capped with a front gable asphalt shingle roof. The façade faces east. The gable field is clad in wood. A single, centered wood door with six lights and a single panel is located on the façade. A shed roof awning covered in vinyl siding shelters the entrance. The remainder of the elevations have no architectural detail. It was used to store sweet potatoes. (Photo 37).

The Potato Barn is Contributing because it dates to the Period of Significance, contributes to the historical significance of the property, and retains enough integrity to communicate that significance. Constructed in 1958, the Potato housed sweet potatoes for inmate and guard consumption.

**8. Pole Barn (1945) – Contributing Building**

This barn is a rectangular, two-story, wood frame pole barn capped by a front gable metal roof with no foundation. The façade faces east and is open. Four wood poles with wood brackets support the façade. The sheltered space it creates is not divided and encompasses the entirety of the building's interior. The north and south elevations are covered in horizontal wood siding, and exposed wood rafter tails are visible on these elevations. The first story of the west elevation is covered in horizontal wood siding, and the second story is covered in metal siding. A rectangular c. 1960 addition is attached to the west elevation. It is covered in metal siding and capped by a metal gable roof with an open window frame on the west elevation. (Photos 42-44).

The Pole Barn is Contributing because it dates to the Period of Significance, contributed to the historical significance of the property, and retains enough integrity to communicate that significance. Constructed in 1945, the Pole Barn housed equipment and other tools needed to run the farm. Like the Dormitory, the Pole Barn experienced significance changes in the 1960s with the west elevation addition. However, this change occurred during the Period of Significance and provided space for a woodshop inmates used to supplement the income of the farm.



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**9. Cow/Corn/Hay Barn (1930) – Contributing Building**

Building is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame central aisle barn capped by a front gable metal roof and clad in vertical wood siding. The barn is oriented on a north-south axis, and the main entrance is located on the north elevation, which also serves as the façade. The entrance is a large rectangular opening that occupies most of the elevation. A covered space capped by a shed roof runs the length of the east elevation. The shed roof is supported by four wood posts with wood brackets. Exposed wood rafter tails are visible on the elevation. The south elevation is plain and has a single window opening below the gable. (Photos 47-49).

The Cow Barn is Contributing because it dates to the Period of Significance, contributes to the historical significance of the property, and retains enough integrity to communicate that significance. Constructed in 1930, the barn housed at various points livestock and agricultural produce used to supplement the farm's income and the prisoner's diets.

**10. Hog Barn (1930) – Contributing Building**

Rectangular, frame with weatherboard, metal shed roof, east façade is open with wire doors on stalls, south elevation is frame with no windows, the north side is identical. Rear elevation has not been bush hogged and was not accessible. (Photos 45-46).

The Hog Barn is Contributing because it dates to the Period of Significance, contributes to the historical significance of the property, and retains enough integrity to communicate that significance..

**11. Carport (1998) – Non-Contributing Building**

Prefabricated carport supported by four metal poles with a metal gable roof.

The Carport is Non-Contributing because it does not date to the Period of Significance and does not contribute to the historical significance of the property.

**12. Cold Storage Building (1930) Contributing Building**

The cold storage building is a rectangular, one-story, concrete block building capped by a gable asphalt shingle roof with incised porch and off-center entry. The porch is supported by two wood posts and shelters a concrete landing. The east portion of the porch features a brick knee wall with two metal supports. Exposed rafter tails are visible along the roofline. (Photos 39-41).

The Cold Storage Building is Contributing because it dates to the Period of Significance, contributes to the historical significance of the property, and retains enough integrity to communicate that significance.

**13. Storage Building (1930)-Contributing Building**

Wood frame with metal gable roof and incised flat roof porch supported by two wood posts. Single metal replacement overhead door opens onto a small, poured concrete pad. North elevation has a fixed, four light window and a boarded opening in the rear. The rear west elevation has a wood door, and the south elevation also has a fixed four-light window. (Photos 40- 41).

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The Storage Building is Contributing because it dates to the Period of Significance, contributes to the historical significance of the property, and retains enough integrity to communicate that significance.

**14. Smoke House (1930) – Contributing Building**

The smoke house is a rectangular, one-story, wood frame building capped by a front gable asphalt shingled roof, sat upon a brick foundation, and clad in wood weatherboard siding. A single entrance filled with a door covered in wood vertical board is centered on the west elevation, which also serves as the façade. Exposed wood rafter tails are visible on the north and south elevation. (Photo 10).

The Smoke House is Contributing because it dates to the Period of Significance, contributes to the historical significance of the property, and retains enough integrity to communicate that significance.

**15. Poor Farm Cemetery (c. 1868) – Contributing Site**

The cemetery is eight acres of land set upon a remote hill on the western end of the site. This graveyard, wherein both black and white poor farm inmates and paupers (paid for by a local funeral parlor) were buried, is a smooth greensward today, so much so, one would never suspect that many individuals over several generations have their final rest here. There are no intact markers left on the site, they were removed at an unknown time. There is a debris pile containing headstones and field stone markers that were set in place in 1930s. It is not known why or when they were removed. Based on the 1936-1948 diaries of Superintendent Guy Harrell, it does not appear prisoners were buried here. Few records remain to identify cause of death or the name and information of those buried there. Likewise, obtaining accurate information on how many were buried in the cemetery is difficult. Current research is ongoing to identify more of the burial area and potential burial sites. (Photo 50-52).

The Poor Farm Cemetery is Contributing because it dates of the Period of Significance and contributes to the historical significance of the property. The cemetery has experience significant changes, including the removal of markers to make it easier for mowing and maintenance. This has negatively affected the cemetery’s material integrity. However, these changes align with broader treatment of poorhouse, poor farm, and insane asylum burial grounds. The final resting place of these marginalized groups were afforded little protection and consideration. The absence of markers and repurposing of the burial sites was a common occurrence in other places in Tennessee, like the institute located at Clover Bottom in Donelson. It is also likely that the cemetery was taken up when the property transitioned to a penal farm only complex in the 1960s. Though the cemetery’s markers are missing, its location on a hill away from the complex does communicate the spatial relationship between poorhouse and asylum inmates and their dead. Because the site strongly retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, it Contributes to the overall district.

**16. Haywood County Jail (1977) – Non-Contributing Building**

The building is an irregular plan, one-story, concrete block building with brick veneer walls with a poured concrete foundation and capped with a flat, built-up roof with a partial metal panel cornice. The façade (east elevation) projects from the main part of the building. The main entrance is filled with a double leaf entry with full sidelights and transom. There are four, fixed, one-over-one light windows with transom flanking either side of the main entrance. In addition, there are two square

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windows with three horizontal metal bars and a solid metal, entry to the far right. Metal paneling runs across on the parapet wall. The set back wall behind it is brick veneer with no decoration.

The south elevation has the metal paneling across a projecting area of parapet wall. Below it is a receiving dock and two metal doors. The remainder of the wall has five square windows with five metal bars set horizontally. The parapet wall is flush with no decoration.

The west elevation has the brick veneer wall and a concrete block walkway to the annex on the west end. The north elevation has several projecting blocks accessed by metal slab doors with one window, square windows with three horizontal metal bars, and metal paneling applied to the parapet wall.

The facility was designed to hold eighty inmates. All the interior walls are painted concrete block. The floors are painted poured concrete unless otherwise noted. The public room ceilings are dropped acoustical tile and the cells and dining room ceiling are painted concrete. The foyer has vinyl tile on the floor and at the end opposite the entry, and the main office has a glass reception window with a microphone. A flat metal door to the left leads to the interior of the building. The main office has the control board for jail operations and a dropped ceiling, and built-in metal desktop for use of personnel. The jail-side south corridor has cells with metal bars separated by concrete walls. The typical cell has four built-in bunk beds attached to the wall, and two-tiered metal benches that would allow for writing, etc. There is a toilet area at the rear. The booking room has a concrete floor, painted concrete block walls, and a dropped acoustical ceiling. The dining room on the south end has five windows with horizontal metal bars and built-in concrete picnic tables. The ceiling has rectangular light fixtures.

The date of the brick veneer and annex on the west side of the building is unknown. It is attached by an enclosed walkway and the gable roof is metal. The annex is also brick veneer with tiny slit windows almost at ceiling level. The interior walls are painted concrete block, the floors are painted concrete and the dropped ceiling has rectangular light fixtures. (Photos 53-62, interior photos 63-68, the annex interior is 69-70).

The Haywood County Jail is Non-Contributing because it was not present during the significant years of the farm and because of the twenty-first century addition attached to the jail.

### **Integrity Statement**

The Haywood County Farm and Cemetery retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The property began in 1868 when Haywood County purchased a farm of 150 acres four miles east of Brownsville to establish a "Poor House" for indigent residents. The Haywood County Poor House was marked in the D.G. Beers' 1877 map of Haywood County at its present location and showed three buildings (none of these three original buildings are believed to be extant). It is possible that the acreage reached almost 200 acres at its maximum. From reading the 1936-1948 diaries of Superintendent Guy Harrell, there are several mentions of purchasing small adjacent properties during his

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tenure. It is not known when the district was reduced to its current 86.5 acres but much of current land is still leased for farming by third parties.

Beginning in 1915 the county changed the use to a workhouse known as the Haywood County Penal Farm and built the first jail. All of the structures were constructed during this time and retain their workmanship, feel and design. Two more structures were added in the 1920s. The smokehouse, three barns, and superintendent's house are listed in one state inventory dating to the 1930s. Three more structures were built from 1940-1970s including the c. 1977 Haywood County Jail. A final non-contributing structure was built in the 1990s.

During its operation hundreds of residents of the farm as well as county paupers were buried on the grounds. Research has been underway to identify the number and names of those interred. In addition, an effort to identify the location of the gravesites is being pursued. An area of approximately eight acres has been surveyed and identified as the cemetery which is a long ridge just to the west of the buildings on the place.<sup>2</sup>

The local association and feeling of the institute is very much in evidence by the metal fences, concertina wire, signage and the building interiors which still retain cells and window bars.

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<sup>2</sup> "Haywood Co. Farm Cemetery, Haywood Co. TN," TNGenWeb Cemetery Database, accessed March 7, 2024, <https://www.tngenweb.org/cemeteries/#!cm=2098416>.

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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:

N/A

- 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**

AGRICULTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT?

**Period of Significance**

1915-1962

**Significant Dates**

**Significant Person**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a

**Architect/Builder**

Old Hickory Construction Company

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

The Haywood County Farm and Cemetery Historic District is significant under Criterion A under Government as a “Poor House” and Mental Institution dating from 1868 and additionally as a correctional facility from 1915-2010 as the Haywood County Penal Farm and later Haywood County Jail. In 1868, Haywood County purchased a farm of 150 acres four miles east of Brownsville for the sum of \$2,700 for a “Poor House” and built a poor house there and a mental institution was added in 1888 but neither is extant. Around 1915 the poor house additionally became a workhouse for prisoners, known as the Haywood County Penal Farm. The smokehouse, barns, and superintendent’s house are listed in one state inventory dating to the 1930s. In 1977 the County opened a new low-security jail facility to house low-risk prisoners. Vacated in 2010 after the new Justice Center was built in Brownsville, the district remains intact and the buildings and site in the district retain integrity. Although the historic district no longer reflects the early concept of county government caring for the rural indigent except for the remains of the cemetery, it reflects southern prison reform thought during the Progressive Era which promoted farming as both healthy and educational for convicts. The Period of Significance is 1915-1962, which reflects the construction date of the Old Jail building and the year the farm received national attention during the Tent City movement.

**Statement of Significance Summary**

**Context for Poorhouses and Poor Farms**

Taking care of America’s poor, elderly, and mentally ill has been a major topic in United States politics and culture since the Colonial Period, and its evolution over time reflects changing national attitudes and opinions about these groups. Options for the poor and destitute during the Colonial period were restricted. It was the responsibility of the town, county, or parish to provide care, housing, and necessities for the poor. Some areas appointed an Overseer of the Poor, an individual who allocated a portion of tax money towards food, fuel, clothing, or medical attention to needy persons. Other options involved a system by which the poor were auctioned off by officials to the lowest bidder. During the auction, private individuals in the area placed a bid on how much it would cost them to house the poor. The lowest bidder won the contract and was expected to care for the pauper and their family in return for access to the pauper’s labor. This arrangement generally lasted for a year. A select few locations had official community organizations in place to take care of their poor, though this was not as common. Regardless of their options, care for the poor and needy in this early period was incredibly dependent upon local conditions, which naturally meant the quality of care varied widely.<sup>3</sup>

It wasn’t until the second quarter of the nineteenth century that the need for a more comprehensive approach to caring for America’s poor became apparent. The number of people who needed assistance rose dramatically during the late 1800s. This increase was tied to several interconnected factors. Perhaps the biggest cause of increasing poverty was the rise of industrialization in the late 1800s. Jobs previously performed by humans could now be completed more cheaply and efficiently by machinery. This eliminated important reliable employment opportunities for local workers. For example, rural workers who once

<sup>3</sup> Michael B. Katz, *In the Shadow of the Poorhouse: A Social History of Welfare in America* (New York: Basic Books, 1996) pgs. x-xii; “History of 19<sup>th</sup> Century American Poorhouses,” Historical Overview of the American Poorhouse System, October 20, 2013, [https://www.thompsonct.org/sites/g/files/vyhlif5076/f/uploads/3\\_backgroundpoorhousesystem.pdf](https://www.thompsonct.org/sites/g/files/vyhlif5076/f/uploads/3_backgroundpoorhousesystem.pdf); Erin Blakemore, “Poorhouses Were Designed to Punish People for Their Poverty,” History, September 14, 2023, <https://www.history.com/news/in-the-19th-century-the-last-place-you-wanted-to-go-was-the-poorhouse>.

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counted on having a job during the threshing season found themselves replaced by threshing machines. A rise in immigration also created a surplus of workers who were competing for a limited number of jobs. Rampant sickness and workplace injuries likewise contributed to the number of poor and the needy across the nation.<sup>4</sup>

In response, individuals and both private/public organizations started the Poorhouse movement. Essentially, poorhouses were tax-supported residential institutions that would care for the poor, elderly, and/or mentally ill if the family or local community could not support them. People could be admitted to the poorhouse if it was determined they could be poor or needy long term. Indeed, some people were even admitted if they did not seek attendance. People convicted of begging could be sent to the poorhouse against their will.<sup>5</sup> Proponents of the system believed that poorhouses could both solve the immediate problems of the poor and also help cure the “bad habits” that led to being poor and destitute in the first place. Many poorhouses had strong religious ties and preached moralism, restraint, temperance, and the need for education.<sup>6</sup>

Despite the optimism of their founders, the poorhouse system ultimately failed in both its objectives and by the middle of the nineteenth century, many had grown disillusioned with the movement as a whole. Poorhouses were generally unsanitary and subjected those who lived there to less than adequate living conditions. Public opinion also turned against the poorhouses when reform efforts seemed to yield no result. Though there are many reasons for the failure of the poorhouse, one of the main causes was the unwillingness of public officials to allocate enough money to make them successful. This was exacerbated when many states inherited responsibility of running and maintaining poorhouses from private philanthropic groups in the late 1800s. Issues of adequate funding and inadequate facilities would plague the poorhouses until their dissolution by the end of the twentieth century.<sup>7</sup>

It is important to note that both poorhouses and poor farms frequently housed the mentally ill in addition to local paupers. Historian Michael Katz identified the first major state attempt at improving the lives of mentally ill paupers as the State Care Act of 1890 in New York. The act specified that the state would take on the care and expenses of the mentally ill. Prior to this, the mentally ill were housed at poorhouses or taken care of by family and community members. Normally a poorhouse or similar institution would have a separate department in place to take care of the mentally ill, though it was not uncommon for the populations of the poor and mentally ill to mingle in overcrowded poorhouses.<sup>8</sup>

Poorhouses were only one component of the movement to provide relief for paupers, the mentally ill, and elderly in America. Arising from the same movement was the poor farm. Poor farms housed the rural poor, in

<sup>4</sup> Katz, *In the Shadow of the Poorhouse*, pgs. 6-9; “History of 19th Century American Poorhouses,” Historical Overview of the American Poorhouse System, October 20, 2013.

<sup>5</sup> “History of 19th Century American Poorhouses,” Historical Overview of the American Poorhouse System, October 20, 2013.

<sup>6</sup> Katz, *In the Shadow of the Poorhouse*, pgs. 11-14.

<sup>7</sup> “History of 19th Century American Poorhouses,” Historical Overview of the American Poorhouse System, October 20, 2013; Katz, *In the Shadow of the Poorhouse*, pgs. 30-31. The modern nursing home is identified by many as the spiritual successor of the poorhouse. The need to house those that family or community can not or will not support shares much in common with the origin of the poorhouse. Further, the quality of care and financial issues that plague some senior living homes speak to the challenges facing poorhouses in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

<sup>8</sup> Katz, *In the Shadow of the Poorhouse*, pgs. 102-104. Katz also notes that New York and other states who attempted to take on and provide uniform care for the mentally ill faced the same challenges poorhouse operators faced. A lack of funding crippled many mental hospitals from the start, and rampant patient abuse took place in many major hospitals.

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contrast to poorhouses that primarily served urban populations. The study of poor farms is often overlooked because it was lumped in with studies on poorhouses. Further complicating issues is that many referred to buildings that residents lived in on poor farms as “almshouses” or “poorhouses.”<sup>9</sup> The poor farm and poorhouse certainly shared some overlap. Both organizations sought to provide for the poor, mentally ill, and elderly. Both models also required residents to live on the premises to facilitate their rehabilitation through religious and moral programming. Finally, the administration of the poorhouse and poor farms relied heavily on the capacity of a single individual, leading to large variations in quality of said organizations even in the state.<sup>10</sup>

However, where they differed was the poor farm’s emphasis on work, and the process by which a poor farm was established. Proponents of the poor farm argued that agricultural and outdoor labor improved the health of those on the farm and fostered a “sense of personal dignity, community, and home.” This same labor would also ideally offset operation costs.<sup>11</sup> Thus, any resident on the farm was required to work if able, whether it be hard toiling in the fields or washing clothes indoors. Residents were also expected to construct any additional infrastructure or clear additional land needed for the farm. Many entrepreneurial farm directors lent the labor of their residents to other public and private projects to make additional money.<sup>12</sup> Both the Haywood County Farm and National Register-listed Lincoln County Poor House Farm (NR Listed – 7/11/1985) document inmates working on county road projects, cleaning up after civic parades, or assisting private individuals with field clearance.<sup>13</sup>

Founding a poor farm followed a different process than poorhouses. Whereas the latter may have started with a philanthropic organization, poor farms were generally founded by county officials, though in some areas municipalities took the lead on establishing farms. Either way, an official would approach a private individual and offer to either buy or rent land from them for the express purpose of establishing a poor farm. Once established, a Superintendent was then appointed by officials to oversee the operation of the farm and care for its residents. This position could be considered attractive for the independence and flexibility it offered the Superintendent, as there was no dedicated county, state, or national agency monitoring their activities.<sup>14</sup> It was a term-based, salaried position that also provided housing and food for the Superintendent and their family. The Superintendent could also make additional money if the farm was profitable in some

<sup>9</sup> Michael R. Daley and Peggy Pittman-Munke, “Over the Hill to the Poor Farm: Rural History Almost Forgotten,” *Contemporary Rural Social Work Journal* (Vol 8, No 2: September 1, 2016), pgs. 1-3.

<sup>10</sup> Daley and Pittman-Munke, “Over the Hill to the Poor Farm,” pg. 3. Daley and Munke also argued that researching poor farms was made even more difficult because of their rural nature. Many of the communities and counties housing poor farms had a small population and local/county government that likely lacked the resources needed for detailed record keeping. Documentation also depended upon the motivation and thoroughness of the county individual appointed to run the farm. The nominated farm is a good example of this. Prior to Guy Harrel’s tenure, there is not much information on the Haywood County Farm. Thanks to his diaries, we have a good idea of what life looked like on the farm in the early to mid-twentieth century. The lack of documentation picks back up following Harrel’s departure.

<sup>11</sup> Daley and Pittman Munke, “Over the Hill to the Poor Farm,” pg. 3.

<sup>12</sup> “Cruel Charity and the American Poor Farms,” Orangebean, <https://orangebeanindiana.com/2021/02/09/cruel-charity-and-the-american-poor-farms/>, accessed 3.13.2024.

<sup>13</sup> Guy Harrel, “June 9-11, 1935,” Diary of Haywood Farm; William R. Carter and Richard Quin, “Lincoln County Poor House Farm,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978).

<sup>14</sup> “Cruel Charity and the American Poor Farms,” Orangebean, <https://orangebeanindiana.com/2021/02/09/cruel-charity-and-the-american-poor-farms/>, accessed 3.13.2024.



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counties.<sup>15</sup> Though the prospect of additional money incentivized some Superintendents to efficiently manage their farms, it encouraged others to cut corners and operation costs to increase their profit, often to the detriment of their charges.<sup>16</sup>

The requirements necessary to be admitted to a poor farm varied in many places, but the general procedure required a destitute person to present themselves before a regular session of the county court. The court would then review their case and material assets before either declaring them a pauper or stating that they did not meet the requirements. Some courts considered people a pauper if they owned less than ten dollars in worldly goods.<sup>17</sup> The exact date of this ten dollar rule case is unclear; however, if that case took place in 1913, the earliest year available for inflation calculation, it would amount to someone having less than \$315 in 2024.<sup>18</sup> Once admitted, a pauper lost their ability to leave the farm, lost the right to vote, and surrendered all their money and property to the county. Many also shared the same property with prisoners convicted of petty crime, the elderly, orphaned children, and the mentally ill. It is no surprise that many county poor farms became a catch-all facility for any who relied upon the county to support them. It is also telling that all residents on a poor farm, regardless of the reasons for their arrival on the farm, were referred to as “inmates.”<sup>19</sup>

Poor farm complexes reflected the specific needs of the county, farm, and population. A book published by Alexander Johnson in 1911 titled *The Almshouse: Construction and Management* elaborated on the ideal poorhouse and poor farm. According to Johnson, a poorhouse should have separate housing for men and women, allow for an abundance of sunlight and fresh air, allow for quick and convenient access by administration, and be designed with the comfort and convenience of inmates in mind.<sup>20</sup> The Adams County Poor Asylum in Decatur, Indiana is provided as a good example of how a poorhouse should be laid out. The front entrance accesses a central hall with parlors, libraries, kitchen, and dining room all located within the same hallway to either side. A door separated the entry hall from the remainder of the sprawling facility. Dining rooms and bedrooms were located in wings on the first floor, and medical rooms and additional bedrooms were located on the second floor.<sup>21</sup> The ideal poor farm itself should be located in area easily accessible by the public, include choice land, be uncluttered, and factor in natural beauty to help with the rehabilitation of its charges.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Daley and Pittman Munke, “Over the Hill to the Poor Farm,” pgs. 5-6.

<sup>16</sup> “Cruel Charity and the American Poor Farms,” Orangebean, <https://orangebeanindiana.com/2021/02/09/cruel-charity-and-the-american-poor-farms/>, accessed 3.13.2024.

<sup>17</sup> Judy Buffington Sammons, “The Poor Farm,” *The Fence Post*, February 16, 2009.

<sup>18</sup> U.S. Inflation Calculator, <https://www.usinflationcalculator.com/>, accessed 4/26/2024.

<sup>19</sup> “Cruel Charity and the American Poor Farms,” Orangebean, <https://orangebeanindiana.com/2021/02/09/cruel-charity-and-the-american-poor-farms/>, accessed 3.13.2024; Sammons, “The Poor Farm”; Daley and Pittman Munke, “Over the Hill to the Poor Farm,” pgs. 7-10. According to Daley and Pittman Munke, the mentally ill were regulated to the poor farm “by default” because most counties did not possess the medical resources to adequately treat them. Children were also placed in county poor farms if a local orphanage or facility for children existed. Both populations were expected to contribute some form of labor to the farm.

<sup>20</sup> Alexander Johnson, *The Almshouse: Construction and Management* (New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1911) pg. 6. Johnson was the secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Correction in the United States. The publication itself was prepared with proceedings from said conference and was based primarily on the data provided by State Board of Charities in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Indiana. Johnson published the book in the hope that it would assist in making the lives of those who lived and worked in poorhouses more comfortable.

<sup>21</sup> Johnson, *The Almshouse*, pg. 20.

<sup>22</sup> Johnson, *The Almshouse*, pgs. 10-13

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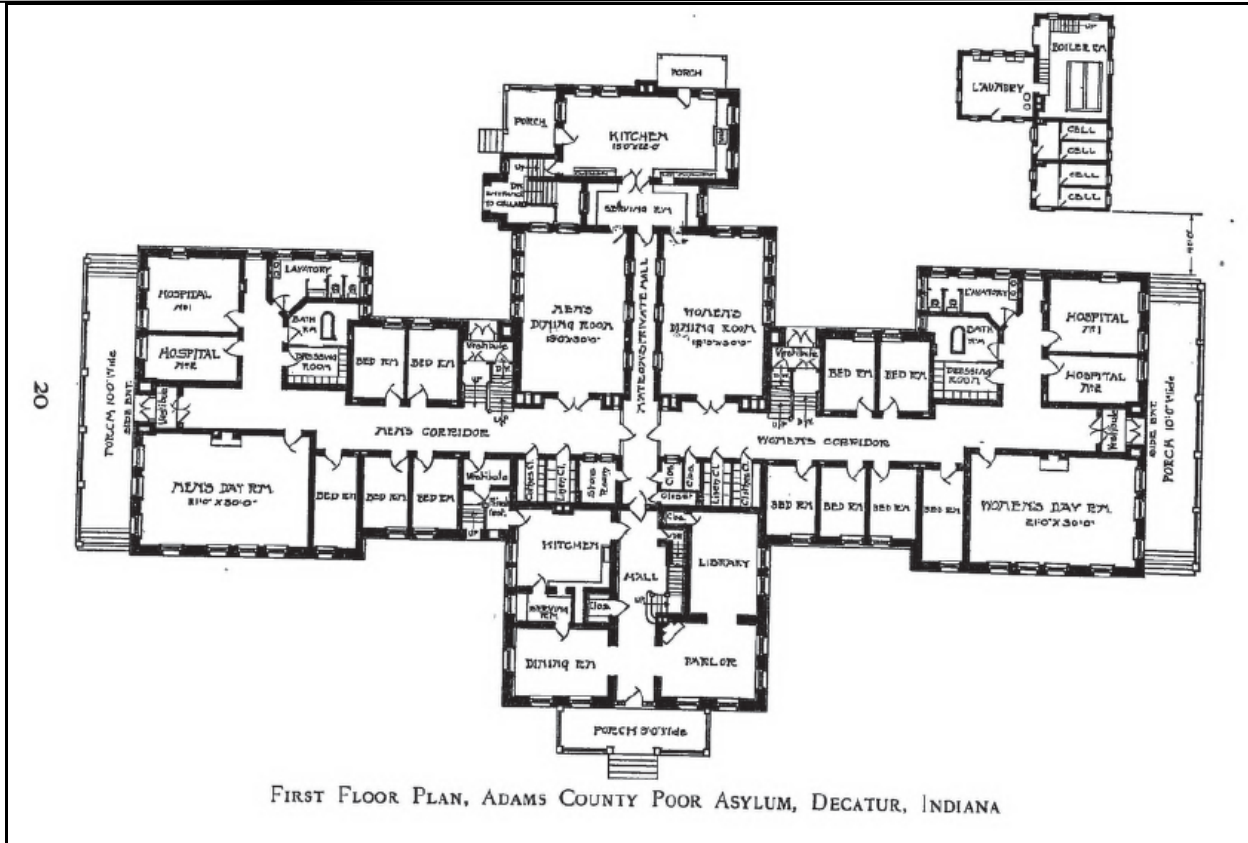


Figure 1: First-Floor Plan for the Adams County Poor Asylum. Alexander Johnson, *The Almshouse: Construction and Management* (New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1911) pg. 20.

The reality of poor farms differed wildly from Johnson's recommendation. At a minimum, each poor farm had a Superintendent or caretaker's house, housing for the poor, convict facilities for prisoners, secure facilities for the mentally ill, and the facilities necessary for supporting agriculture.<sup>23</sup> These facilities were often simple and built with financial efficiency, rather than inmate comfort, in mind. The dormitories present at the Haywood County Farm and the Lincoln County Poor House Farm (both located in Tennessee) were simple rectangular buildings with a few windows and shared spaces. Both complexes were also segregated by race and gender.<sup>24</sup> Many poor farms also did not have separate medical facilities for their inmates. Medical treatment was provided either by doctors on staff, or local doctors willing to treat inmates.<sup>25</sup> Despite not meeting some of the requirements put forth by Johnson, it should be noted that both the Haywood County Farm and Lincoln County Poor House Farm followed the recommendations for site location. Both are easily accessible by the public and are sited near a water source. The land was also considered agriculturally productive.

<sup>23</sup> Daley and Pittman Munke, "Over the Hill to the Poor Farm," pg. 6.

<sup>24</sup> William R. Carter and Richard Quin, "Lincoln County Poor House Farm," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978).

<sup>25</sup> Daley and Pittman Munke, "Over the Hill to the Poor Farm," pg. 6.

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*Haywood County Poor Farm*

Haywood County was formed from parts of Madison County in 1823-24. The new county was named for Tennessee judge and historian John Haywood. Tennessee state legislature designated the city of Brownsville as the county seat in recognition of its cultural and economic importance in the area. Haywood County was later reduced in size when the neighboring counties of Lauderdale and Crockett counties were created in 1835 and 1871, respectively. Cotton was the foundation for the county's economy throughout much of its history. Early settlers established a plantation system that utilized enslaved labor to harvest the crop. After the Civil War, sharecroppers and tenant farmers formed the backbone of the labor force. The mechanization of agriculture and arrival of industrial opportunities after World War II finally unseated agriculture as the primary economic driver and occupation in the Haywood County.<sup>26</sup>

The deed recording the establishment of the Haywood County Poor Farm was filed March 14, 1868. Joseph H. Morton sold three tracts of land containing a total of one hundred and fifty acres to the county for \$2700. This transaction underscores the financial difficulties many counties faced when establishing a poor farm. The large costs associated with founding a farm made it difficult for some counties to afford. This made the growth, harvesting, and sale of profitable crops on the land a necessity to offset both the initial and continued operations costs. Evidence suggests early buildings for occupants on the farm was constructed soon after acquisition, with other outbuildings to follow.<sup>27</sup>

In 1884, county official appropriated \$1700 for a brick "poor asylum" to be constructed on the property and added to the existing "poor house." The building was of brick construction and would be approximately 22' x 44' in size. All ages and both sexes could be housed on the property, and by 1887 there were twenty individuals listed as inmates at the asylum. It is not known if the poor house was segregated by race, but is likely considering that most institutions in the South were segregated. Asylums like the one on the Haywood County Poor Farm were the only option for Tennesseans who did not have a family to care for them in the nineteenth century. Similar institutions to the complex at the Haywood County Poor Farm include neighboring Shelby County's "Poor House and Insane Asylum," which also began operation in the late 1800s.<sup>28</sup>

Census data from 1900 and 1910 captures the evolution and changing population of the complex. In 1900, the "Asylum for the Poor" housed thirteen total residents, composed of nine African Americans and four white inmates with an average age of fifty-three. A child was also housed in the asylum. This number decreased in 1910 to nine inmates, with eight African Americans and only one white inmates with an

<sup>26</sup> Emma Nunn, "Haywood County," in *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Tennessee Historical Society, 2017, <https://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entries/haywood-county/>.

<sup>27</sup> The original deed was recorded in Haywood County Deed Book Z, Pages 499-500, filed March 14, 1868

<sup>28</sup> Carroll Van West, "Preliminary Assessment of the Haywood County Poor House/Work House/Penal Farm," Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, July 2, 2020; Jessica Bliss and Anita Wadhvani, "13 suicide attempts, 18 hospitalizations, few options: Lost in Tennessee's mental care system," *The Tennessean*, Nashville, Tennessee, November 19, 2019, <https://www.tennessean.com/story/news/2018/11/18/tennessee-mental-health-care-psychiatric-hospitals/1380288002>.

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average age of sixty-two. The superintendents at the time were Wilkes Moody and James E. Stewart, respectively. They and their families lived on the farm with the inmates.<sup>29</sup>

The early years of the Haywood County Poor Farm coincided with an increased interest in humanitarian reforms across the United States, a movement that gained momentum at the turn of the twentieth century. Reformers exerted pressure on both federal and state governments to adopt reform agendas that advocated for better living conditions and outcomes for prison inmates. Some believed that implementing a farm system utilizing inmate labor would be more productive for both authorities and the inmates than previous models. Historian Jane Zimmerman summarized their agenda as follows:

Prison reformers who advocated special treatment for women, boys, old men, and the physically handicapped believed that these groups could be employed in lighter farm work. They also pointed to the advantages of the farm system from the standpoint of health and morals and talked a great deal about fresh air and sunshine. Finally, the proponents of prison farms used the argument that most of the convicts would return to farms on release, so that they were actually receiving training for their future work.<sup>30</sup>

The Tennessee General Assembly approved legislation in 1915 that transferred administration of poor houses to the respective county's work-house commissioners. Workhouse commissioners were elected by the county legislative body and were charged with the supervision and "control of the workhouse in all of its departments, the convicts, the appointment or selection of a superintendent of the workhouse, all necessary guards and other employees...and generally to regulate and control that department of the county's business."<sup>31</sup> The poor farm quickly transitioned to a new role as a workhouse for prisoners in Haywood County in the following years and became known as the Haywood County Penal Farm. Later census records indicate that poor house inmates, the elderly, and the mentally ill continued to live on the farm and worked alongside the prisoners.

The years between 1920 and 1935 brought growth and change to the farm complex. Twenty-eight residents/inmates were recorded in the 1920 census, though it does not delineate between prisoners and poor farm residents. In contrast, the 1930 census breaks down the composition of its thirty-five residents, which included twenty-three poor house residents, eight prisoners, and one guard.<sup>32</sup> Residents and inmates raised row crops, cotton, fruit trees, produce, potatoes, hogs, cattle, and chickens. A 1932 newspaper article in the *Chattanooga Times* stated that the Haywood County Penal Farm was known for its "profitability" and that

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<sup>29</sup> United States Census, Tennessee, Haywood County, District 6, 1900; United States Census, Tennessee, Haywood County, District 6, 1910.

<sup>30</sup> Jane Zimmerman "The Penal Reform Movement in the South During the Progressive Era, 1890-1917," *The Journal of Southern History* Vol. 17, No. 4 (November 1951): 462-492. It should be noted that the Progressive vision for reform rarely became reality. County workhouses and penal farms proliferated across Tennessee and the rest of the South. Many were inadequately funded, leading to conditions that were little better than those reformers campaigned against originally. Rather than serving as a way for inmates to engage in healthy physical activity and gain the needed skills for life after prison, penal farms instead became another county jail where inmates worked off fines they could not pay. Prison Farms continue to be operated in the modern United States. For more information, see Robin McDowell and Margie Mason "Prisoners in the US are part of a hidden workforce linked to hundreds of popular food brands," *Associated Press*, January 29, 2024, <https://apnews.com/article/prison-to-plate-inmate-labor-investigation-c6f0eb4747963283316e494eadf08c4e>.

<sup>31</sup> Tennessee Code Annotated, Board of Workhouse Commissioners, <https://www.ctas.tennessee.edu/eli/board-workhouse-commissioners>. For more information on what a workhouse is and the duties it is intended to carry out, see Tennessee Code Annotated, Workhouses, <https://www.ctas.tennessee.edu/eli/workhouses>.

<sup>32</sup> United States Census, Tennessee, Haywood County, 1920 and United States Census, Tennessee, Haywood County, 1930.

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the farm had acquired additional acreage to expand its operations.<sup>33</sup> The current smokehouse, barn, and superintendent's house were constructed with New Deal funding in the 1930s, largely bringing the farm to its current appearance.<sup>34</sup> This is further corroborated by a 1934 article in the *Nashville Tennessean* stating that a new, 26' x 50' fireproof brick building was completed on the farm as part of a Civil Works Administration (CWA) project. The project provided temporary work for unemployed construction workers and could provide sleeping quarters for 40 prisoners.<sup>35</sup>

Guy Harrell was appointed the new superintendent of the farm in 1935. A newspaper article published at the time of his hiring stated that Harrell was a young, well-regarded, award-winning cotton farmer and had a wife named Vera. Harrell kept a meticulous diary of his years as superintendent (1935-1948) on the Haywood County Penal Farm. The diary included information on crops planted, crop yields, livestock numbers, cash sales, and even the number of eggs laid every morning. He also recorded the rhythm of life on the farm, including court trips, visits to the movies, supply purchases, and visitation at a friend's wake.

Included in Harrell's diary was the various daily and life events for all the residents on the farm complex, including the poorhouse inmates, the prisoners and the mental asylum inmates. An entry from March 28, 1937, provides a look into the lives of those who resided in the poorhouse on the farm. The inmates of the poorhouse consisted of the elderly indigent, homeless paupers, and a few orphans who had been reared there and never left. Harrell recorded his affection for the poorhouse inmates in his diary and put on occasional events for them. On that particular day, he and others hid colored eggs around the farm. He noted that the older inmates "enjoyed it very much." The poorhouse inmates also received new clothes and a full dinner, and Harrell carried the radio to the inmates so they could listen to music and programming.<sup>36</sup> A later 1935 entry recorded the county's decision to build a new "insane" asylum on the property. The construction process required several visit from county official to review plans and oversee construction.

Harrell also recorded meticulous notes on the prisoner population and their lives. The prisoner population fluctuated quite often during the 1930s, though the number of prisoners usually ranged from roughly nineteen to twenty-five in total. The diary also indicated that he supplemented the farm's inmate labor with prisoners from city and county jails serving short terms of ten months or less. Those who could not pay any fines were also brought to the farm to work off their debt. It should be noted that obtaining additional prisoner labor from outside the farm proved difficult. Judging from the historic photographs and from Harrell's diary entries, the majority of the poor farm residents were African-American. Harrell and several other guards were responsible for overseeing the prisoners.<sup>37</sup>

Prison inmates worked the land on the Haywood County Penal Farm and land rented from adjacent farms. They were responsible for slaughtering pigs, poultry, goats and cattle and processing and delivering meat. Prisoners planted and harvested both cash crops such as cotton, hay and other silage, wheat and corn and sweet potatoes. Other food stuffs produced for the self-sustaining farm including lima beans, squash, okra,

<sup>33</sup> "Poorhouse in Haywood Paying Big Dividends," *Chattanooga Daily Times*, Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 20, 1932.

<sup>34</sup> West, "Report on Haywood County Farm," July 2, 2020.

<sup>35</sup> "New Haywood Prison," *The Tennessean*, Nashville, Tennessee, January 7, 1934.

<sup>36</sup> Guy Harrell, "March 28, 1937," Diary of Haywood Farm.

<sup>37</sup> United States Census, Tennessee, Haywood County, 1940. Census records do not indicate the race of non-prison inmates on the farm.

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collards, tomatoes, sorghum, Irish potatoes, watermelons, and flowers, trees and other ornamentals were cultivated. These food stuffs were canned or processed in a variety of ways. Hogs were slaughtered in the cold months of January and February. Prisoners processed the slaughtered hogs into cured hams, sausage, souse, lard, and bacon. Cooks used any extra meat from the slaughtered hogs to feed both poorhouse, asylum, and prison inmates. The Haywood County Farm also loaned their prisoners to other institutions in the area. Penal farm inmates worked on county road projects, cleaned hospital yards, hauled coal to county buildings, and removed ash from county buildings. They even provided the manpower at civic functions such as picnics and parades.

Superintendent Harrell meticulously recorded all the deaths and burial activities during his tenure here. He notes their names and occasionally the cause of death. The unnamed, unmarked cemetery was located on the long ridge just to the west of the buildings. This graveyard, wherein both African American and White inmates were buried, is a smooth greensward today, so much so that one would never suspect that many individuals over several generations have their final rest here. A study has resulted in approximately eight acres set aside as a cemetery. Long ignored or forgotten, penal farm cemeteries, from the very smallest county poor house cemetery to the very large state mental hospital cemeteries, do not result in many findings when searching for grave markers. Most often, inscribed permanent stone grave markers were not provided by the families of the deceased nor did poor house or state institution provided the permanent markers. Uncut marker stones were found in a pile on the site, probably removed for ease of mowing.<sup>38</sup>

The coming of World War II and the 1940s heralded hard times and a decrease in prisoner population on the farm. A diary entry in July of 1941 noted that both hogs and cattle price had decreased significantly, with cattle selling for roughly six cents a pound, and hogs selling as low as three-and-a-half cents a pound. Harrell ended the entry with hope for both peace and the return of high prices for agricultural products, neither of which occurred.<sup>39</sup> The prisoner population also harshly declined during the war. In 1942, Harrell recorded that only eight prisoners were held at the Haywood County Penal Farm. This was a decrease from twenty-five prisoners in 1935. By 1946, there were only two prisoners under Harrell's care.<sup>40</sup>

Though it is not explicitly stated what prompted the decrease in prisoner population on the farm, Harrell's diary does document multiple deaths among the prisoners. An inmate named Mack Bond was brought to the farm in April of 1944. Harrell notes that Bond had lice on May 6<sup>th</sup> and that he stayed out of a commission meeting to treat him. However, three days later Bond had passed away and was buried in the cemetery on the farm, the cause of death never stated. From May to December of 1948, four inmates died on the farm. Tom Lake, aged forty-five, died on May 13<sup>th</sup> and was, uniquely, not buried on the penal farm. John Dixon grew sick while working on June 4<sup>th</sup> and died that same day. Harrell also recorded the death of Ike Wilson on June 21, Jeff (no last name) on July 23, and Kate Halliway on December 21<sup>st</sup>. With the exception of Lake, all

<sup>38</sup> "The Almost Forgotten in Tennessee: State Hospitals, Asylums, County Poor Farms, Poor Houses, Almhouses, &c. and the Folk who were Committed to Them...", TNGenWeb Project, accessed March 7, 2024, <https://www.tngenweb.org/poor/>.

<sup>39</sup> Guy Harrell, "January 1, 1941," Diary of Haywood Farm, privately held. Harrell also made a "prophecy" each year. In these he would predict global and local events, covering such topics as the end of World War II, the price of beef, and crop yields. These prophecies provide a snapshot, however small, into the minds and lives of those who lived through the momentous events of the 1930s and 1940s. The diaries would be a great resource for future scholarship on the county, city of Brownsville, and the Haywood County Poor Farm.

<sup>40</sup> Harrell, "August 7-8, 1945," Diary of Haywood Farm. .

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were buried in the Haywood County Penal Farm cemetery. The year 1948 marked more deaths on the farm that it had prisoners.<sup>41</sup>

Mr. Harrell last days at the institution were poignant but matter-of-fact. "Dec. 24, 1948. Had Santa for the old folks. Six eggs. Dec. 25, 1948. Old folks had a good dinner today. Dec. 27, 1948. Dec. 29, 1948. We moved today. We hated to leave the old folks that have been with us so long."<sup>42</sup> Thus ended Superintendent Guy Harrell's thirteen-year tenure of the Haywood Farm and Cemetery. His management skills were such that in March, 1937, the institution was identified as a "worthwhile" poor house for the taxpayers of Haywood County by the Humbolt Chronical Courier in Kingsport, TN.

Despite the best hopes of its supporters, the poor farm model had already started its decline before it even got started. Much like its poorhouse counterparts, the poor farm was critically underfunded and frequently mismanaged at the outset.<sup>43</sup> Fear of both organizations led many rural people to use the phrase "you are driving us to the poorhouse" to express exasperation at being overtaxed and/or overworked.<sup>44</sup> The introduction of the Social Security Act of 1935 deepened these existing fault lines and casted further doubt on the continued viability of the poor farm model. Social security and other financial programs founded by the New Deal provided some relief for the poor across the nation, thus reducing the total population of many poor farms. Those who remained generally tended to be the elderly, mentally ill, and of course any prisoner population housed on the property. The arrival of Medicare and Medicaid in 1965, which assisted with caring for the elderly and mentally ill, further reduced the number of people who resided on poor farms. Before the Social Security Act of 1935, the United States had 135,000 county or municipal poor farms. Thirty-five years later, the last of the poor farms had closed their doors.<sup>45</sup>

However, the end of the poor farm did not always signal an end for the complex itself. Though the poor, elderly, and mentally ill were no longer cared for on the farm, the prisoner population remained. Many poor farms transitioned into penal farms. This was the case with the Haywood County Farm. In 1957, a new Haywood County Workhouse Commission of four men was elected and Richard Hopkins became the new superintendent of the penal farm. The new commission and superintendent drew up an agreement that only convict labor could be utilized on county owned or rented state property. Those who stilled resided in the poor asylum were recommended for transfer to the nearby Western State Hospital in Bolivar, Tennessee. The commissioners stated that this decision was made to try and "peace and harmony and at the same time promote the best financial interests of the county."<sup>46</sup>

Beginning in 1961, the farm received its longest period of sustained national interest following the arrest and hunger strike of former Presbyterian minister Maurice F. McCrackin in late 1961. McCrackin came to

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<sup>41</sup> Harrell, "May 13, 1948," Diary of Haywood Farm; Harrell, "June 22, 1948," Diary of Haywood Farm; Harrell, "July 23, 1948," Diary of Haywood Farm; Harrell, "December 21-22, 1948," Diary of Haywood Farm; Harrell, "March 28, 1948," Diary of Haywood Farm; Harrell, "April 21, 1948," Diary of Haywood Farm.

<sup>42</sup> Harrell, Diary of Haywood Farm, December 24-29, 1948. Privately held.

<sup>43</sup> Katz, *In the Shadow of the Poorhouse*, pg. 1.

<sup>44</sup> Daley and Pittman Munke, "Over the Hill to the Poor Farm," pg. 1.

<sup>45</sup> "Cruel Charity and the American Poor Farms," Orangebean, <https://orangebeanindiana.com/2021/02/09/cruel-charity-and-the-american-poor-farms/>, accessed 3.13.2024

<sup>46</sup> "Workhouse Commission Named," *Jackson Sun*, Jackson, Tennessee, 1957.

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Fayette and Haywood counties in support of the Tent City movement of 1960-1961. The Tent City movement started in 1960 when Black residents of Fayette County attempted to register to vote. On November 16, 1959, the U. S. Justice Department filed a lawsuit in federal court against the county party's executive organization, the first voting-related action filed under the provisions of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1957. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was asked to investigate.

In March, 1960 the Fayette County election commission resigned, protesting what they felt was federal meddling in elections and an attempt to close down registrations. The case never went to trial; Memphis federal district judge Marion Boyd issued a consent judgment that specifically forbade the county's election discriminations. In May, 1960 Haywood County opened its books to Black registrants for the first time since Reconstruction.<sup>47</sup>

There was a lot of local pressure to discourage voting, so much so that the federal authorities stepped in. In September, the Justice Department filed charges against 27 local businesses and two banks in Haywood County, charging them with using economic pressure to discourage black citizens from voting. Two months later in the 1960 election, Black voters swung the election and pulled the Republican Party into power in Fayette County for the first time in its history. Within a month of the November county election and the resulting Republican takeover, a few white Fayette and Haywood county landowners began evicting their black tenant laborers and families. Eighty-one people from eleven families were housed in the ersatz settlement by March, 1961. The settlement was officially known as "Fayette County Freedom Village" but is better known as simply "Tent City." Evictions continued until 345 families from Fayette and Haywood counties had been pushed into homelessness. Not all of them migrated to the canvas community, but more tents went up and a second "Tent City" sprouted fifteen miles south. The canvas communities remained in place and occupied for over two years while the county remained embattled.<sup>48</sup>

Reverend Maurice McCrackin and other civil rights activists drove to Haywood County in 1961 following the evictions of Black families in Fayette and Haywood Counties. In response, McCrackin was jailed at the Haywood County Penal Farm in 1962, where he engaged in a hunger strike that brought national attention to him, the farm, and the Tent City.<sup>49</sup> U.S. District Court Judge Robert Malcom McRae Jr. ruled on July 26, 1962, that landowners could not engage in any acts that prohibited the right of any person to vote or register to vote, including eviction. By the end of 1962, the Tent Cities were disbanded.<sup>50</sup>

The Tennessee Department of Corrections identified the Haywood County Jail as inadequate, ranking it 97<sup>th</sup> out of 103 jails in the state. In response, county officials awarded a \$586,000 contract to Old Hickory Builders in Jackson, Tennessee to build a new jail at the Haywood Farm.<sup>51</sup> The facility was completed in

<sup>47</sup> "Tent City: Stories of Civil Rights in Fayette County, Tennessee," The University of Memphis, <https://www.memphis.edu/tentcity/>.

<sup>48</sup> "Tent City," The University of Memphis, <https://www.memphis.edu/tentcity/>.

<sup>49</sup> "McCrackin Supporter Held Incommunicado," *Arizona Sun*, Phoenix, Arizona, November 30, 1961, [https://ndnp.library.arizona.edu/text/batch\\_az\\_campfiregoneout/sn84021917/00414216882/1961113001/0399.pdf](https://ndnp.library.arizona.edu/text/batch_az_campfiregoneout/sn84021917/00414216882/1961113001/0399.pdf)

<sup>50</sup> Samuel Momodu, "Tent Cities of Fayette and Haywood Counties (1960-1962)," *Black Past*, May 13, 2020, <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/tent-cities-of-fayette-and-haywood-counties-1960-1962/>; Linda T. Wynn, "Tent City, Fayette and Haywood Counties," in *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Tennessee Historical Society, 2017, <https://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entries/tent-city-fayette-and-haywood-counties/>.

<sup>51</sup> "Conditions at Area Jails." *The Jackson Sun*, Jackson, Tennessee.



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May of 1977. It was a 13,000 square foot facility that could hold up to eighty male, female, and juvenile prisoners. It also featured two maximum security cells and two interrogation rooms.<sup>52</sup> Today, the District still retains 85.5 acres of the original acreage. Many of the buildings are currently used for shop space, county storage, and archival records. The superintendent's house has been rented. Pastures have been converted and rented for row crops. It was recently designated a Tennessee Heritage Farm. The owner desires the property to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places to give historic status to this rare resource and to serve as an interpretation center for its unique history. It is a very significant and prominent reminder of responsibilities of local government to care for rural poor and later reforms in the southern penal system and in Haywood County, TN.

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<sup>52</sup> "Haywood County Prisoners to Move to New Facility," *The Jackson Sun*, Jackson, Tennessee

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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)	X	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		Local government	
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #		University	
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #		Other	

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	recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	Name of repository:
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A		

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**10. Geographical Data**

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<b>Acreage of Property</b>	<u>86.5</u>	<b>USGS Quadrangle</b>	<u>Brownsville Quad, TN- Haywood County</u>
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**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**  
Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 35.591817  | Longitude: -89.196351 |
| 2. Latitude: 35.591481  | Longitude: -89.187905 |
| 3. Latitude: 35.591152  | Longitude: -89.187838 |
| 4. Latitude: 35.589924  | Longitude: -89.187833 |
| 5. Latitude: 35.589246  | Longitude: -89.188085 |
| 6. Latitude: 35.585446  | Longitude: -89.188205 |
| 7. Latitude: 35.585446  | Longitude: -89.188595 |
| 8. Latitude: 35.585428  | Longitude: -89.189866 |
| 9. Latitude: 35.585463  | Longitude: -89.190955 |
| 10. Latitude: 35.585437 | Longitude: -89.191583 |
| 11. Latitude: 35.585542 | Longitude: -89.192988 |
| 12. Latitude: 35.589926 | Longitude: -89.192847 |
| 13. Latitude: 35.590057 | Longitude: -89.196452 |

**Verbal Boundary Description** The National Register boundaries correspond to the legal parcel boundaries of Haywood County Parcel 073 023.00. These boundaries are depicted on the enclosed tax/boundary map. The reference points noted above correspond to the vertices of the boundary.

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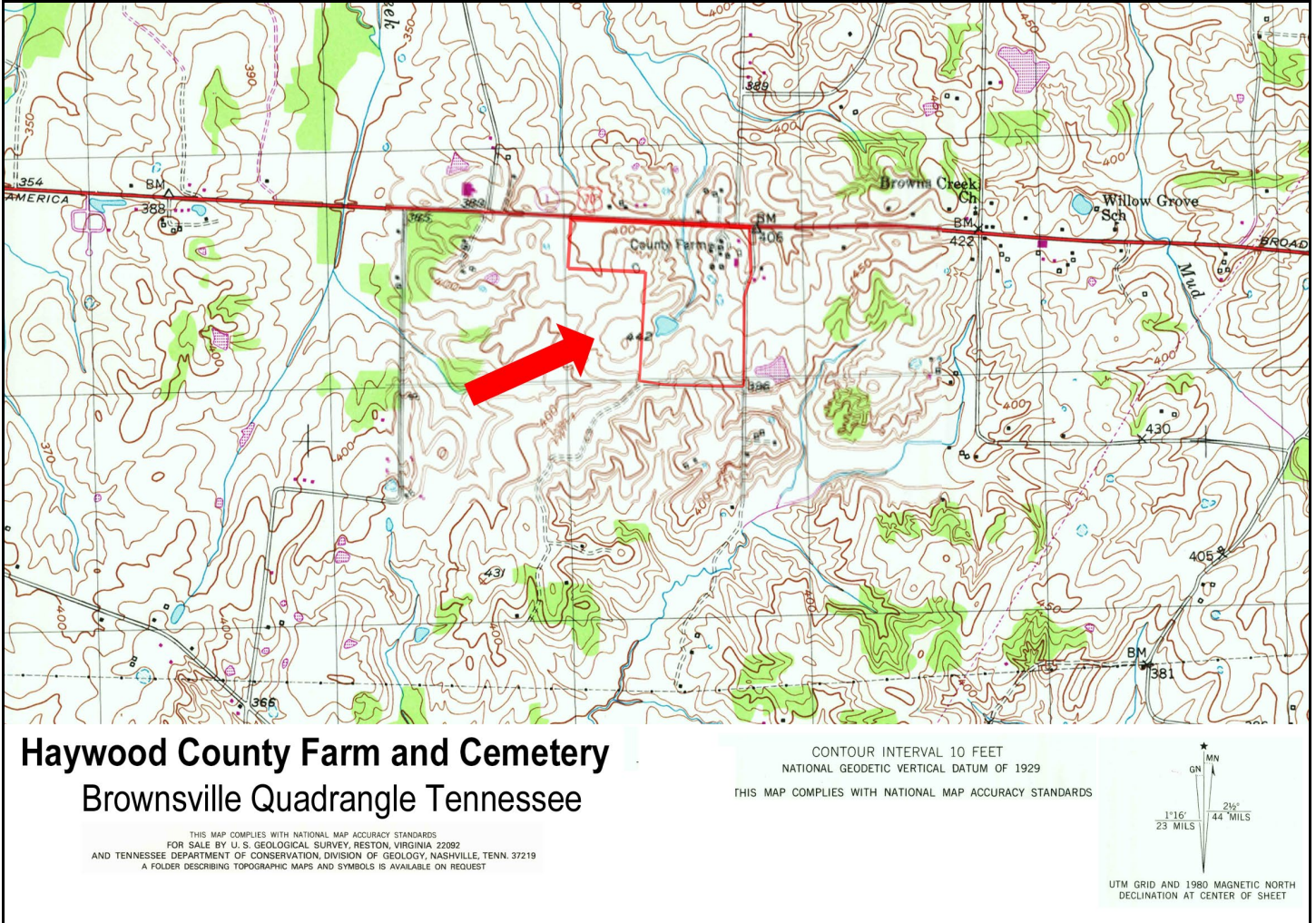
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**Boundary Justification** The boundary of the nominated property includes all the property associated with the Haywood County Farm and Cemetery. The boundary for this property was chosen because it is the legal defined property on which this facility sits and completely encompasses the resources historically associated with the property.

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**USGS Topographic Map**

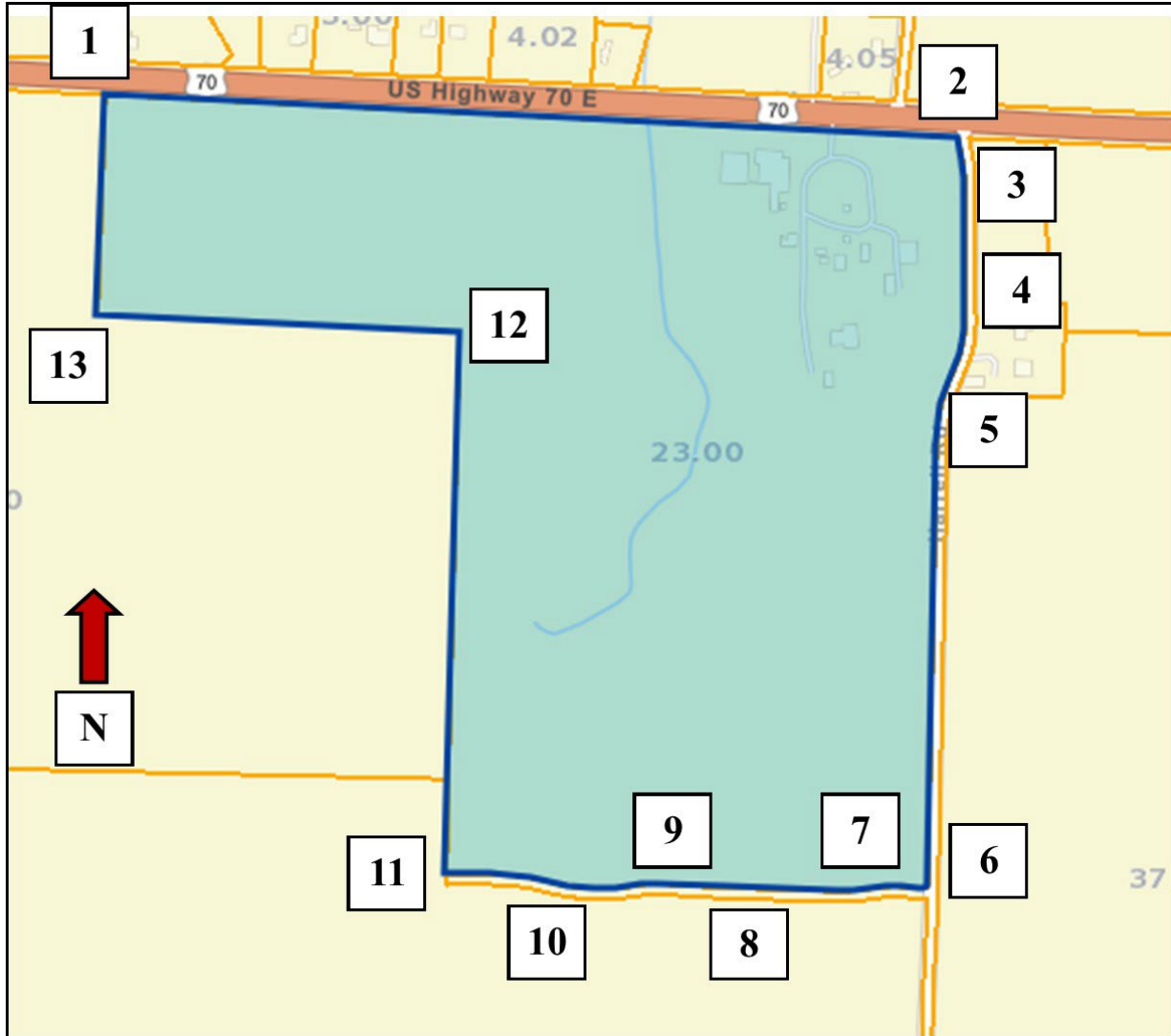


Location of the Haywood County Farm and Cemetery is denoted by the red line. Map courtesy of the United States Geological Survey.

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**Boundary Map**



Boundaries of the Haywood County Farm and Cemetery denoted by blue line and shaded area. Numbers correspond with the latitude and longitude points listed in Section 10. Map courtesy of the Tennessee Property Assessor's Office, 2023.



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**11. Form Prepared By**

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Name Judith Johnson & J. Ethan Holden

Organization Judith Johnson & Associates / Tennessee Historical Commission

Street & Number 475 S. Perkins Rd. Unit 612 Date 9/24/2023

City or Town Memphis Telephone 901-603-0054

E-mail judithjohnson73@gmail.com State TN Zip Code 38117

**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)

**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 100 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.

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**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Haywood Farm & Cemetery  
City or Vicinity: Brownsville  
County: Haywood State: TN  
Photographer: B. Yerian  
Date Photographed: August, 2023

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

- 1 of 70. Superintendent's Residence. East elevation. Photographer facing west.
- 2 of 70. Superintendent's Residence. Façade (North Elevation). Photographer facing southwest.
- 3 of 70. Superintendent's Residence. West elevation. Photographer facing east.
- 4 of 70. Superintendent's Residence. South elevation. Photographer facing northeast.
- 5 of 70. Superintendent's Residence. South and East elevation. Photographer facing northwest.
- 6 of 70. Superintendent's Residence. Interior. Photographer facing northwest.
- 7 of 70. Superintendent's Residence. Bedroom. Photographer facing northeast.
- 8 of 70. Superintendent's Residence. Interior and Kitchen. Photographer facing south.
- 9 of 70. Superintendent's Residence. Bathroom. Photographer facing west.
- 10 of 70. Smokehouse. Façade (West Elevation). Photographer facing northeast.
- 11 of 70. Old Jail (African-American). Façade (North Elevation). Photographer facing south.
- 12 of 70. Old Jail (African-American). East elevation. Photographer facing southwest.
- 13 of 70. Old Jail (African-American) Addition. East elevation. Photographer facing northwest.
- 14 of 70. Old Jail (African-American) Entrance Detail. East elevation. Photographer facing west.
- 15 of 70. Old Jail (African-American). South elevation. Photographer facing north.
- 16 of 70. Old Jail (African-American). East Wall, Cell Two. Photographer facing east.
- 17 of 70. Old Jail (African-American). West Wall. Photographer facing southwest.

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- 18 of 70. Old Jail (African-American). East Wall. Photographer facing east.
- 19 of 70. Old Jail (African-American). Rear Room Addition. Photographer facing southwest.
- 20 of 70. Old Asylum and Jail. South elevation. Photographer facing northeast.
- 21 of 70. Old Asylum and Jail. West elevation. Photographer facing northeast.
- 22 of 70. Old Asylum and Jail. Façade (North elevation). Photographer facing southeast.
- 23 of 70. Old Asylum and Jail. Façade (North elevation). Photographer facing south.
- 24 of 70. Old Asylum and Jail. Interior, West Cell. Photographer facing southwest.
- 25 of 70. Old Asylum and Jail. Interior, West Cell. Photographer facing south.
- 26 of 70. Old Asylum and Jail. Interior, East Cell. Photographer facing south.
- 27 of 70. Old Asylum and Jail. Interior, East Cell Photographer facing southwest.
- 28 of 70. Barn. Façade (North elevation) and West elevation. Photographer facing southeast.
- 29 of 70. Barn. Façade (North elevation). Photographer facing southwest.
- 30 of 70. Barn. Centre Aisle, Interior. Photographer facing south.
- 31 of 70. Barn. South elevation. Photographer facing northeast.
- 32 of 70. Implement Barn. North and East elevation. Photographer facing southwest.
- 33 of 70. Implement Barn. South elevation. Photographer facing northwest.
- 34 of 70. Dormitory. North and East elevations. Photographer facing southwest.
- 35 of 70. Dormitory. South elevation. Photographer facing northwest.
- 36 of 70. Dormitory. South and West elevations. Photographer facing east.
- 37 of 70. Potato Barn. East facade. Photographer facing southwest.
- 38 of 70. Prefabricated Metal Shed. Photographer facing south.
- 39 of 70. Cold Storage Building. West and South elevations. Photographer facing northeast.
- 40 of 70. Storage Building. West and South elevations. Photographer facing northeast.

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- 41 of 70. Cold Storage and Storage Buildings. Photographer facing southwest.
- 42 of 70. Pole Barn. Façade (East elevation). Photographer facing southwest.
- 43 of 70. Pole Barn. East and South elevations. Photographer facing northwest.
- 44 of 70. Pole Barn. West elevation. Photographer facing southeast.
- 45 of 70. Hog Barn. East and South elevations. Photographer facing northwest.
- 46 of 70. Hog Barn. East elevation. Photographer facing north.
- 47 of 70. Cow Barn. Façade (North Elevation). Photographer facing southeast.
- 48 of 70. Cow Barn. East elevation. Photographer facing southwest.
- 49 of 70. Cow Barn. East and South elevations. Photographer facing northwest.
- 50 of 70. Cemetery Road. Photographer facing east.
- 51 of 70. Cemetery Road. Photographer facing west.
- 52 of 70. Cemetery. Photographer facing east.
- 53 of 70. Haywood County Jail. Façade (East elevation). Photographer facing southwest.
- 54 of 70. Haywood County Jail. Façade (East elevation). Photographer facing west.
- 55 of 70. Haywood County Jail. Entrance detail. Photographer facing west.
- 56 of 70. Haywood County Jail. East and South elevations. Photographer facing northwest.
- 57 of 70. Haywood County Jail. South elevation. Photographer facing north.
- 58 of 70. Haywood County Jail. South elevation. Photographer facing northeast.
- 59 of 70. Haywood County Jail and Addition. East elevation. Photographer facing northeast.
- 60 of 70. Haywood County Jail Addition. East elevation. Photographer facing northeast.
- 61 of 70. Haywood County Jail Addition. North and East elevations. Photographer facing southeast.
- 62 of 70. Haywood County Jail. North elevation. Photographer facing southwest.
- 63 of 70. Haywood County Jail. Receiving Room. Photographer facing west.

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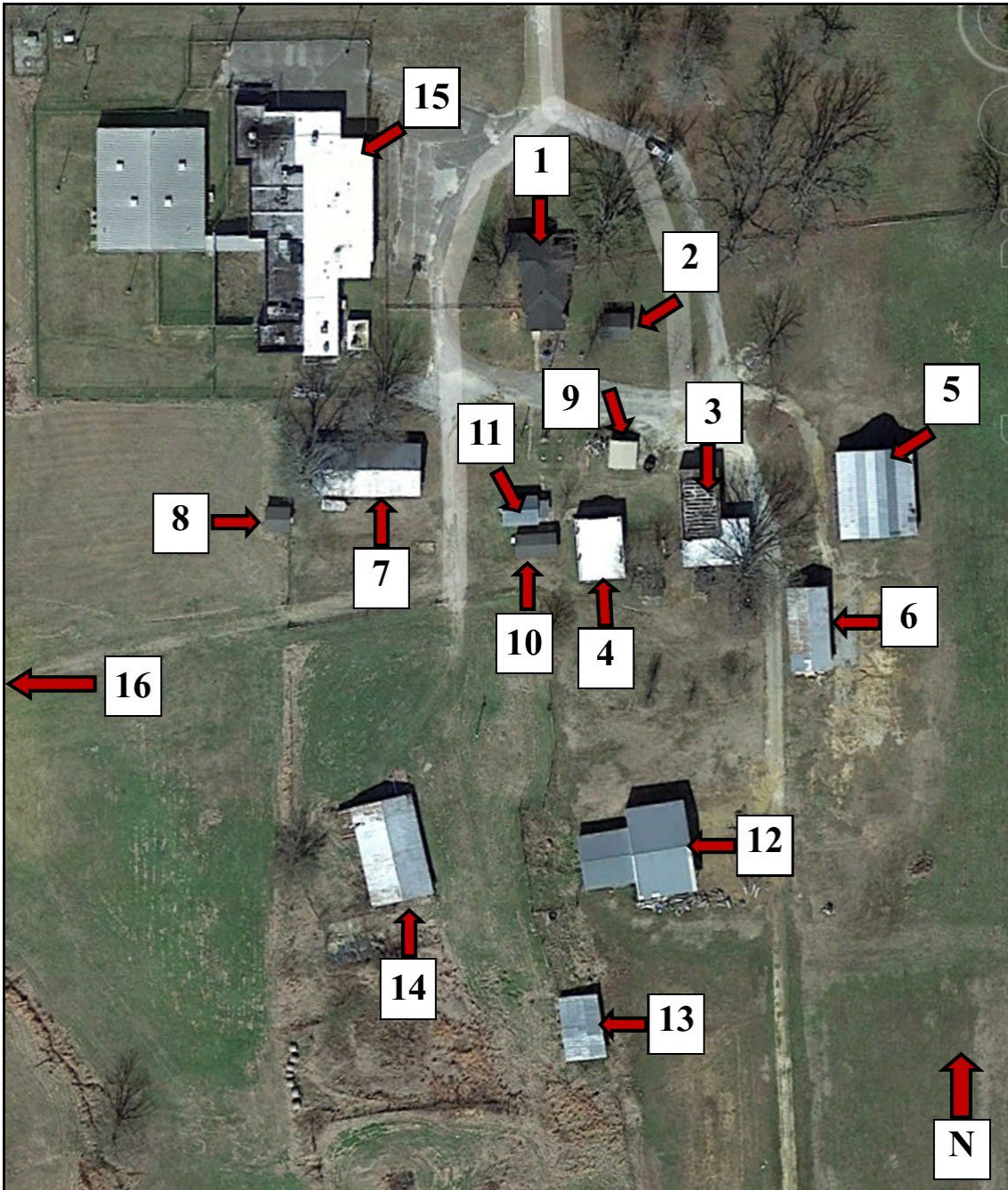
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- 64 of 70. Haywood County Jail. Central Operations. Photographer facing southwest
- 65 of 70. Haywood County Jail. Cell Block. Photographer facing northeast.
- 66 of 70. Haywood County Jail. Representative Cell. Photographer facing east.
- 67 of 70. Haywood County Jail. Booking. Photographer facing southeast.
- 68 of 70. Haywood County Jail. Dining Area. Photographer facing southwest.
- 69 of 70. Haywood County Jail Annex. Storage Room. Photographer facing northeast.
- 70 of 70. Haywood County Jail Annex. Storage Room. Photographer facing northwest.

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**Site Inventory**



- |                                |                        |                             |                      |  |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1. Superintendent's Residence  | 4. Old Asylum and Jail | 8. Potato Barn              | 11. Storage Building | 15. Haywood County Jail  |
| 2. Smokehouse                  | 5. Barn                | 9. Prefabricated Metal Shed | 12. Pole Barn        | 16. Cemetery (Not on map, see Site/Floor Plan with Keyed Photographs: VII) |
| 3. Old Jail (African-American) | 6. Implement Barn      | 10. Cold Storage Building   | 13. Hog Barn         |  |
|                                | 7. Dormitory           |                             | 14. Cow Barn         |  |

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**Site/Floor Plan with Keyed Photographs: I**



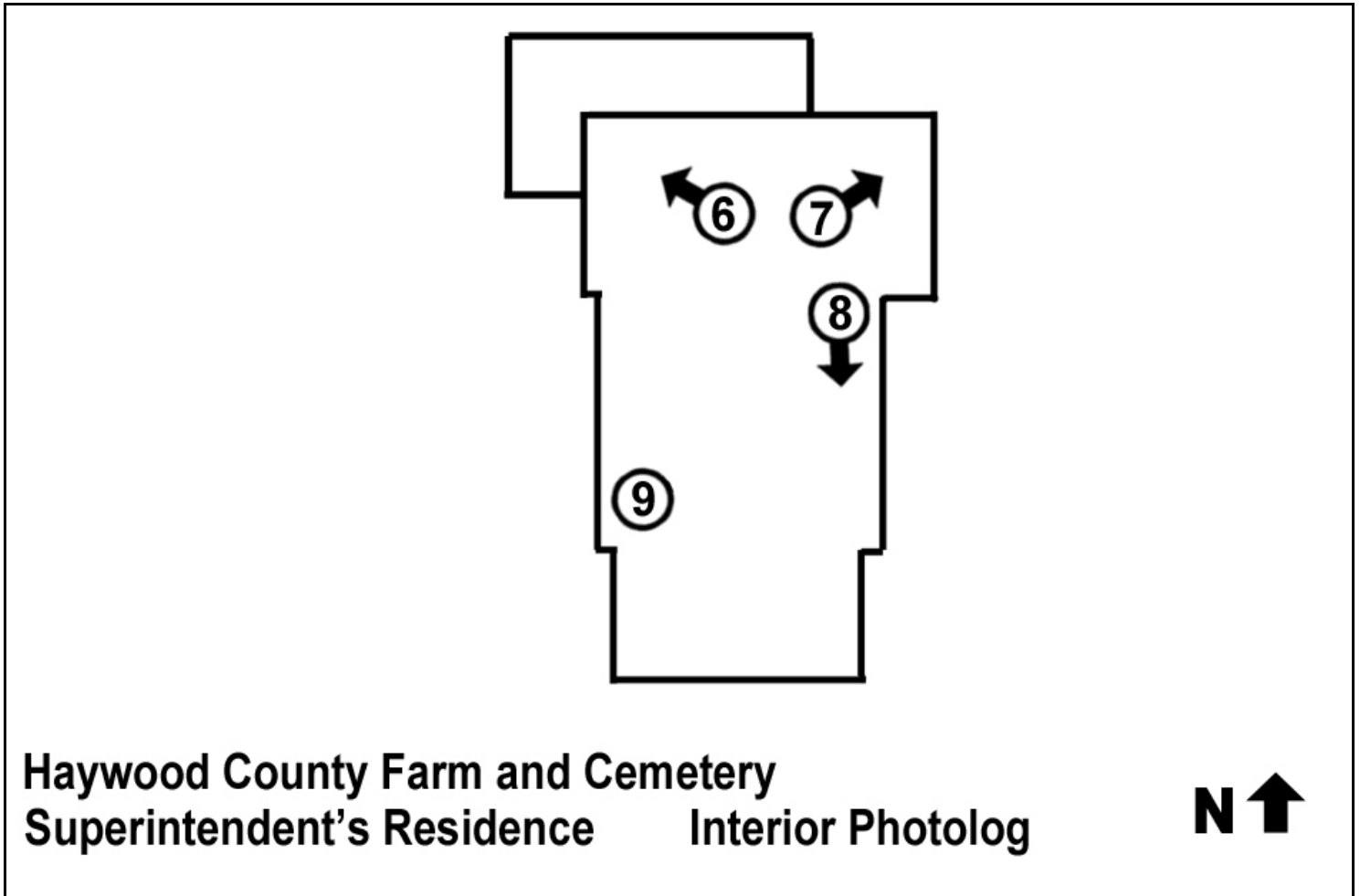
Haywood County Farm Superintendent's Residence Aerial Photolog



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**Site/Floor Plan with Keyed Photographs: II**

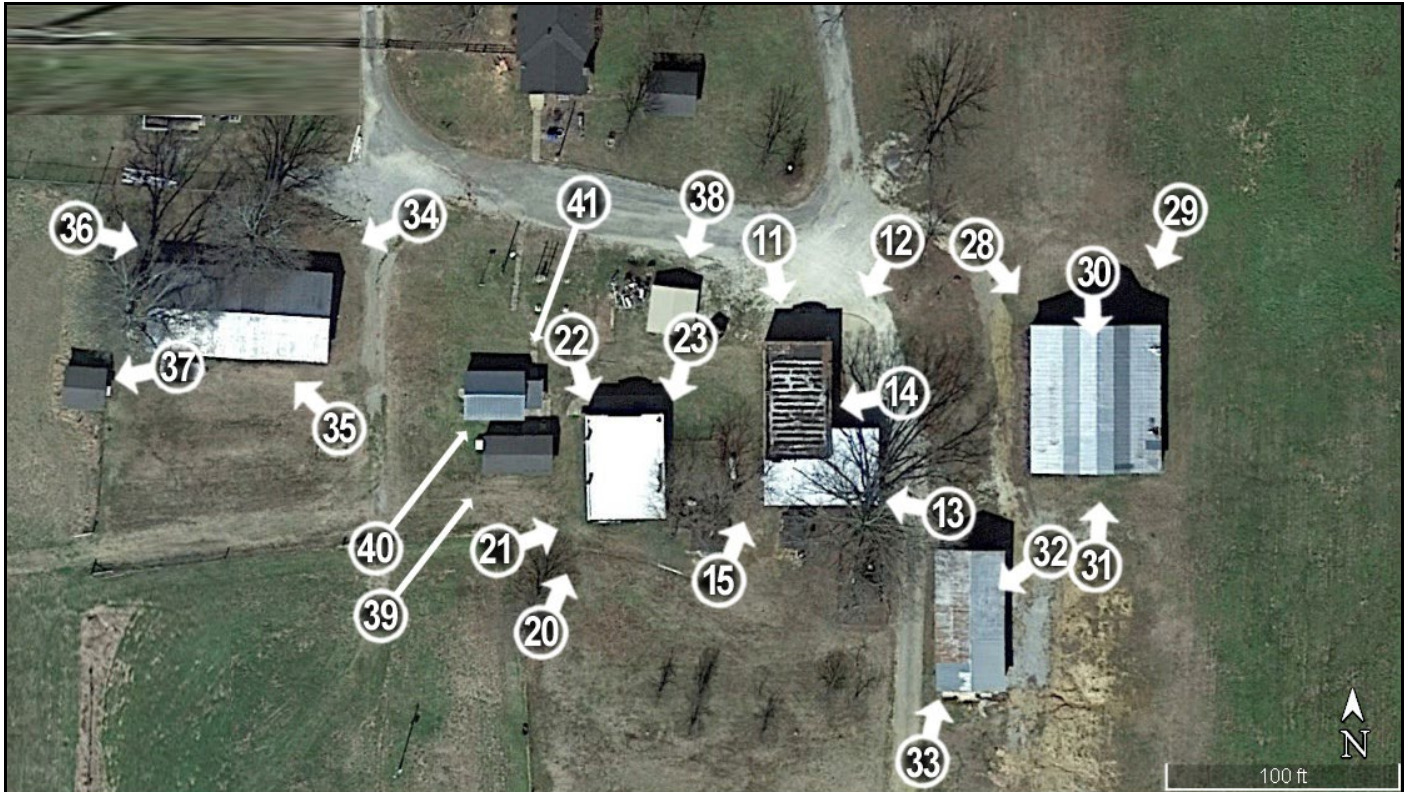




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**Site/Floor Plan with Keyed Photographs: III**



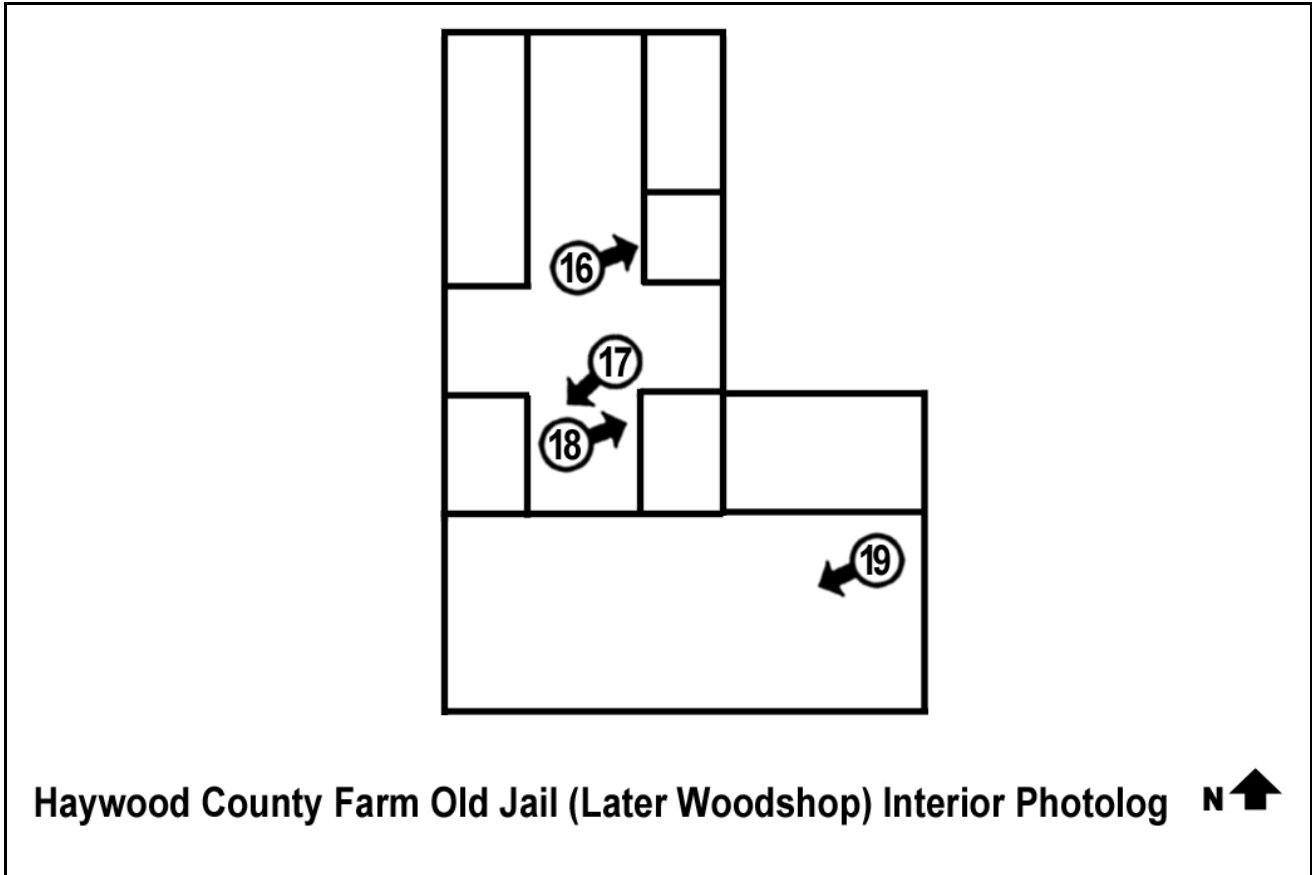
**Haywood County Farm Old Jails Barns Aerial Photolog**



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Name of Property

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**Site/Floor Plan with Keyed Photographs: IV**

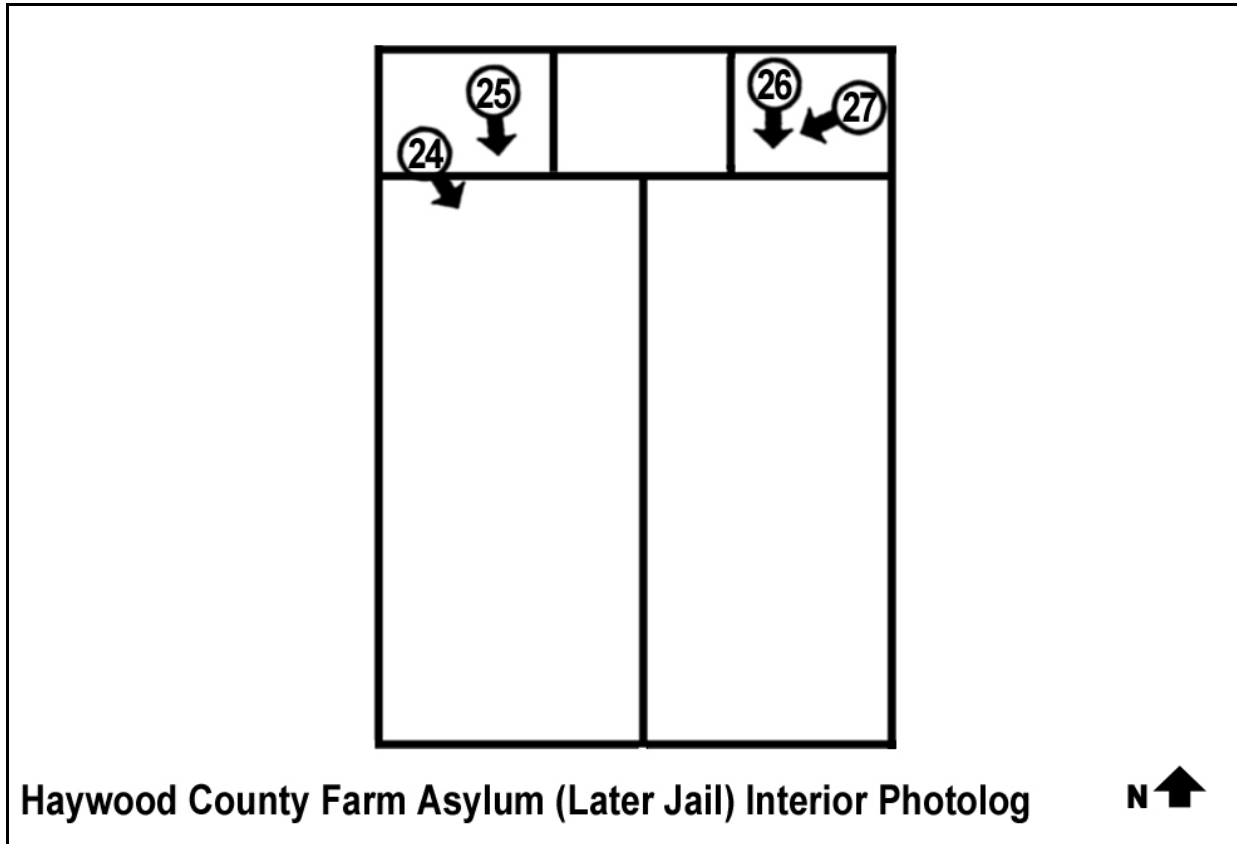


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County and State

Site/Floor Plan with Keyed Photographs: V



Haywood County Farm and Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood County, TN  
County and State

**Site/Floor Plan with Keyed Photographs: VI**



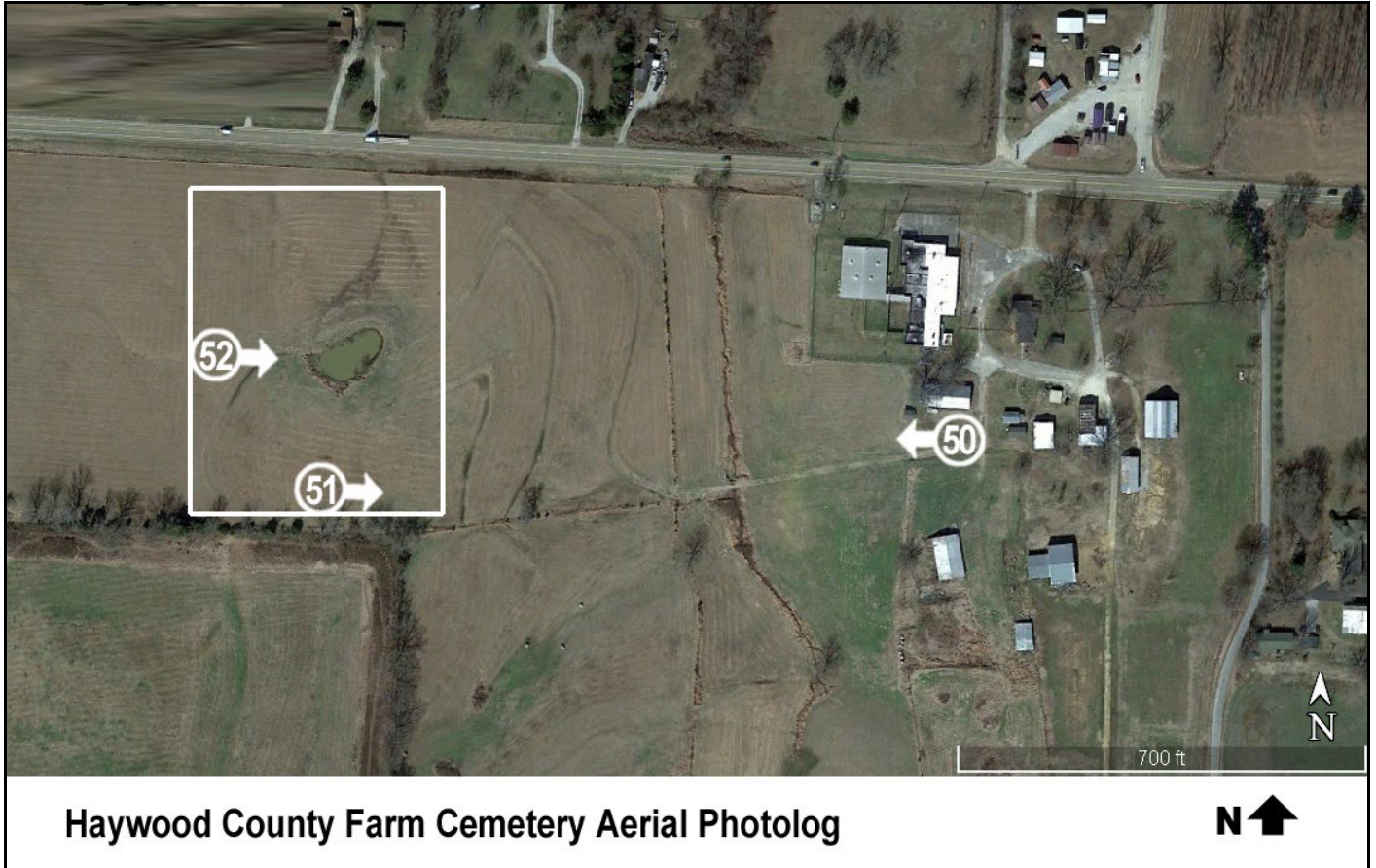
**Haywood County Farm Old Barns Other Aerial Photolog**



Haywood County Farm and Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood County, TN  
County and State

**Site/Floor Plan with Keyed Photographs: VII**



Haywood County Farm and Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood County, TN  
County and State

**Site/Floor Plan with Keyed Photographs: VIII**



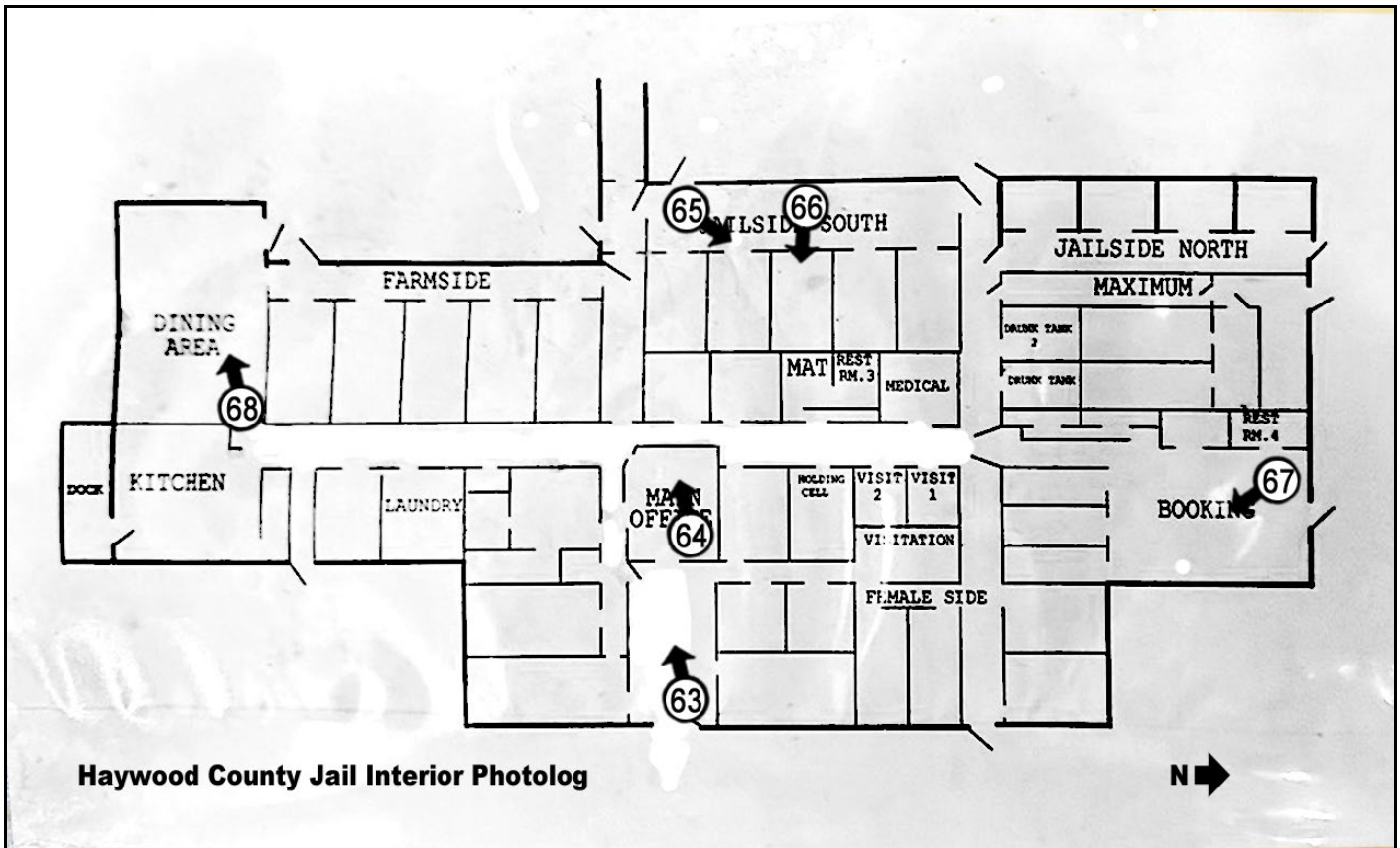
**Haywood County Jail Aerial Photolog Exterior**



Haywood County Farm and Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood County, TN  
County and State

**Site/Floor Plan with Keyed Photographs: VIV**

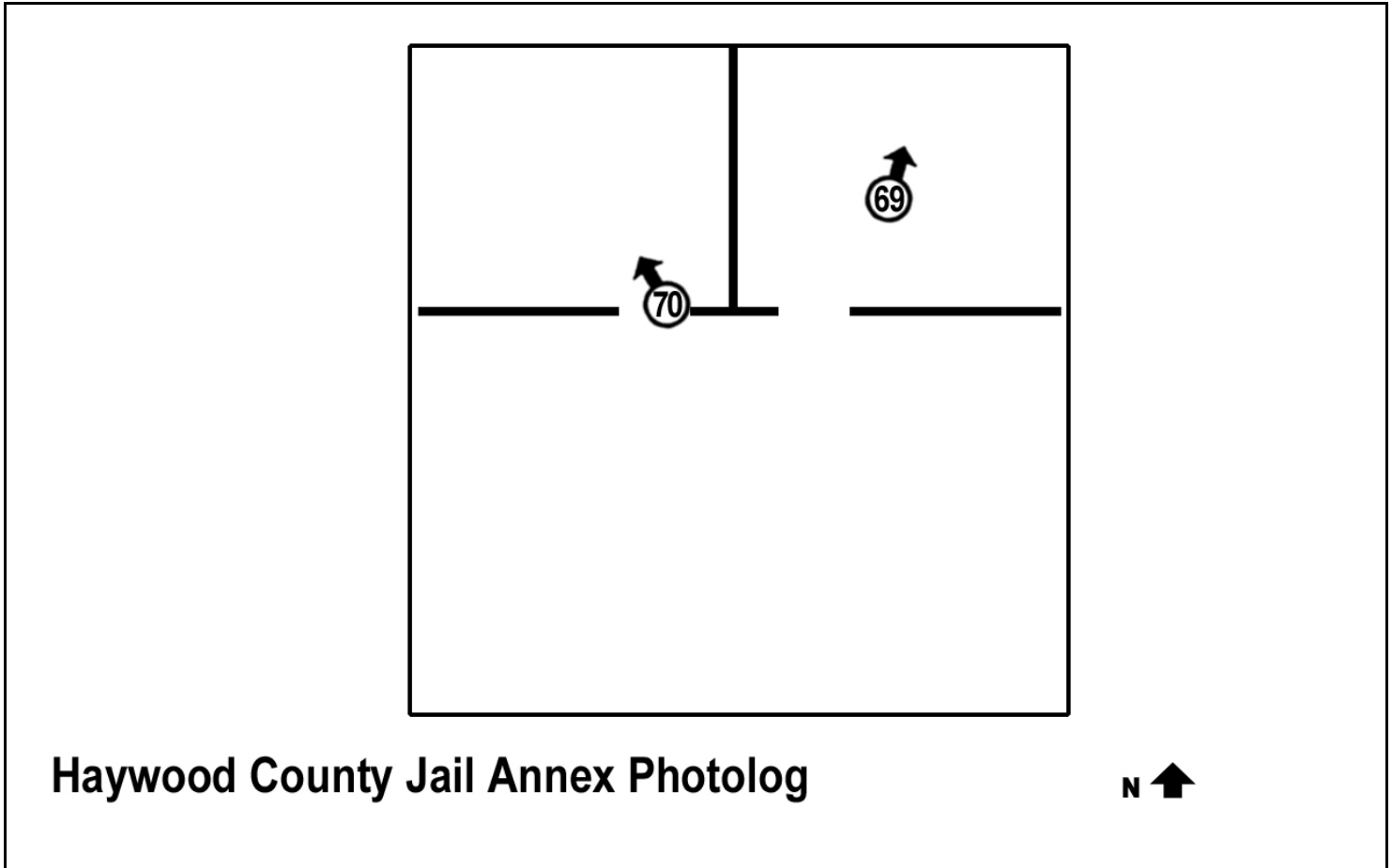


OMB No. 1024-0018

Haywood County Farm and Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood County, TN  
County and State

**Site/Floor Plan with Keyed Photographs: X**





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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

..... Name of Property
..... County and State
..... Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number \_\_\_\_ Page 49

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The N.R. Continuation Sheet should be used for additional supporting documentation such as historic photographs, maps, and addendum documentation. You may also imbed supporting documentation and/or images within the text of Sections 7 and 8.

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**Property Owner:**

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

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Name Mayor David Livingston, Haywood County

Street &

Number 1 North Washington Avenue

Telephone 731-772-1432

City or Town Brownsville

State/Zip TN 38012

**HAYWOOD COUNTY FARM  
BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENNESSEE**

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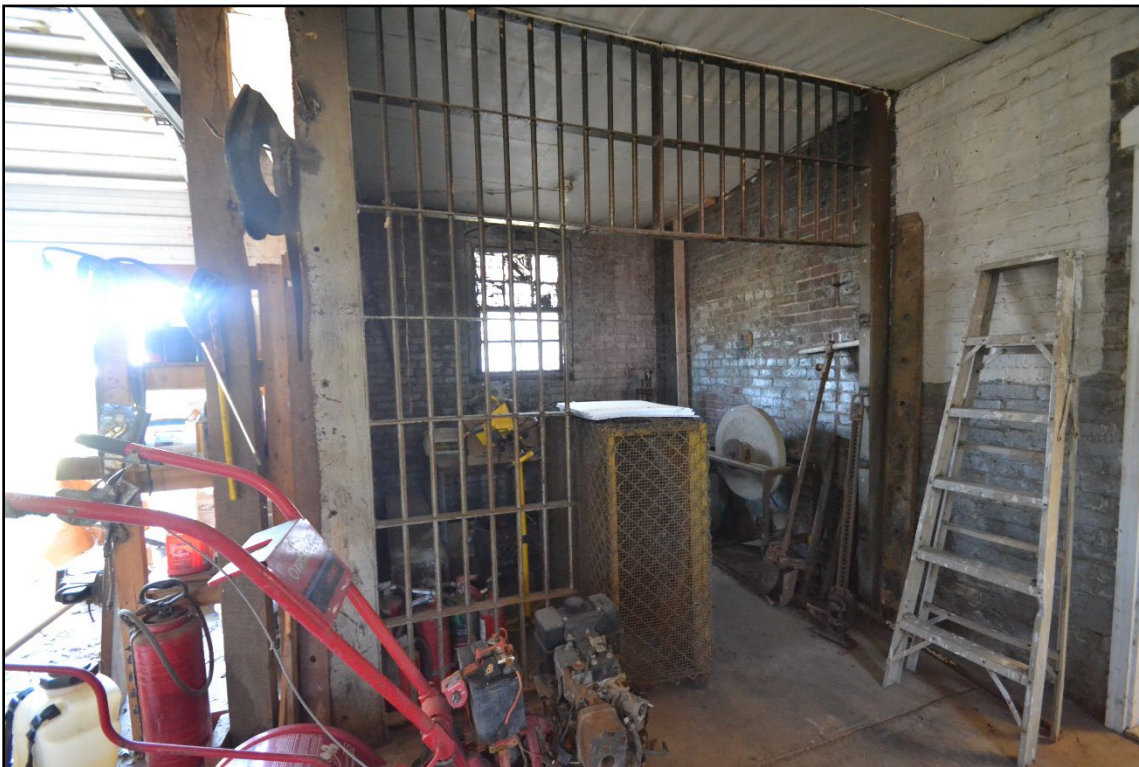
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