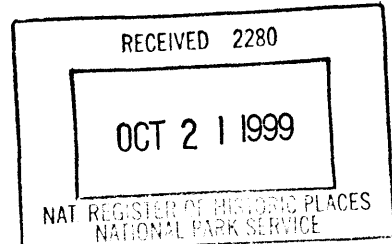


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

1394



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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number \_\_\_\_\_  not for publication N/A

city or town Union City  vicinity N/A

state Tennessee code TN county Obion code 131 zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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 for 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  nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Hays  
Signature of certifying official/Title

10/12/99  
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

11/22/99  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing

Non-contributing

78

19

buildings

sites

structures

objects

78

19

Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register**

Historic & Architectural Resources of Union City

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

RELIGIOUS: religious structure

COMMERCIAL: specialty store

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

RELIGIOUS: religious structure

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman, Colonial Revival,

Tudor Revival, Spanish Revival, Folk Victorian,

Gable Front and wing, Up-right and wing,

Minimal Tradition

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, BRICK, CONCRETE

walls BRICK, weatherboard, vinyl

roof ASPHALT

other TERRA COTTA, WOOD, GLASS, STUCCO,  
METAL

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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** N/A  
(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 year of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**  
circa 1870 - 1945

**Significant Dates**  
N/A

**Significant Person**  
(complete if Criterion B is marked)  
N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**  
N/A

**Architect/Builder**  
Kelly, W. C., architect/builder; Bransford, Thomas Leroy, builder/brick maker

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):** N/A

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:  
MTSU, Center for Historic Preservation

East Main Street - Exchange Street Historic District  
Name of Property

Obion County, TN  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** approx. 33 acres

#### UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Union City 427 NE

1	<u>16</u>	<u>31590</u>	<u>4033040</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>316530</u>	<u>4032960</u>

3	<u>16</u>	<u>316560r</u>	<u>4032720</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<u>16</u>	<u>316160</u>	<u>4032630</u>

See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

#### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title \_\_\_\_\_  
organization Center for Historic Preservation, MTSU date May 1998  
street & number MTSU PO Box 80 telephone 615 898 2947  
city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37132

#### Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 0r 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

#### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name MORE THAN FIFTY OWNERS  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

East Main Street & Exchange Street Historic District  
Obion County, TN

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## 7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Obion County was established in 1823. Union City, the county seat of Obion County, is located in the northwest corner of Tennessee about five miles south of the Kentucky border. The Obion River serves as the county's major waterway, and Reelfoot Lake marks the western boundary of the county. Union City's current population is approximately twelve thousand. The East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District is composed of seventy-eight primary properties that make up one of the oldest upper class residential neighborhoods in Union City, Obion County, Tennessee. The district includes the Roulhac Subdivision, Union City's first subdivision, located on Exchange Street between Home and Adams streets. The district contains late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth century houses, two churches, and one unoccupied commercial building that reflect the origin and development of Union City from a railroad community into the political and commercial center of Obion County.

The East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District lays northeast of the downtown commercial district that focuses on First Street. The district includes houses along four streets - East Main, Exchange, Church, and Home streets. The northern boundary of the district is the rear property lines of East Main Street the focal point of the district. The west boundary for East Main is North Ury Street and the east boundary is Adam Street. The southern boundary for the district includes Church Street from Morgan Street almost to Dobbin and Exchange Street from Home Street to Adams Street. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad intersect Main and Church streets just west of the district.

Union City developed as an industrial town due to the intersection of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad and the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad. Because of the location of the railroad, Union City, instead of the original county seat of Troy, developed into the industrial and political center of the county. In 1855 Union City was surveyed and divided into lots, in the same year the first lots were auctioned. After 1861 when General George W. Gibbs, the founder of Union City, deeded ten acres on Church Street to begin railroad construction, Union City entered a period of residential and commercial growth throughout the 1870s and 1880s.

Union City's early merchants and political figures expanded from the railroad depot northeastwardly, building their businesses on First, Main, Exchange, and Church streets and creating a nearby residential district distinctive from surrounding houses because it contains the houses of Union City's upper class. In response to this period of residential and commercial growth, the county moved the county seat from Troy to Union City in 1890. The relocation of the county seat to Union City prolonged the expansion period to the turn of the century.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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East Main Street & Exchange Street Historic District  
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According to Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, the residential area within the boundaries of the East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District almost completely developed between 1870 and 1910. Union City's late nineteenth century upper class citizens built variations of frame or brick folk Victorian houses, including gable front and wing and up-right and wing. Scattered throughout the current district along Main, Exchange, and Church streets are several of these surviving original residences. The T. R. Curlin Residence, circa 1877, is a one-and-one-half story white frame Victorian cottage, stands at 504 East Main Street (# 37). At 705 Exchange Street (#11) is a circa 1895 Victorian gable front and wing cottage with five bays, a wrap-around porch, and a stained glass window in the front gable. Located at 611 Church Street (#1), is a circa 1900 two-and-a-half-story folk Victorian frame house. Ten other late nineteenth century houses survive as part of the current district and contribute to the historical integrity of the district (#s 11, 18, 25, 34, 36, 37, 38, 41, 43, 60).

Upgrades to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in the 1920s correspond to changes in the appearance of the district between the 1920s and 1940s. Improved rail service brought new industries to Union City such as the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis, Missouri in 1923, and Salant and Salant, Inc., manufacturers of shirts and pants, in 1934. Between 1910 and 1940, a number of the original houses built within the boundaries of the East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District apparently either burned or deteriorated. To reflect the economic prosperity brought about by hundreds of new jobs, Union City's early twentieth century elite replaced houses with new Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Classical Revival, Spanish Revival, Craftsman, Bungalow, and Minimal Traditional houses. Some of the surviving, original houses within the boundaries of the current district altered the appearance of their houses between 1920 and 1940 by adding fashionable Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, or Spanish Revival detailing and additions. These new and altered dwellings further distinguished the upper class houses from the working- and middle-class houses built in the 1920s and 1930s around the courthouse to accommodate the large numbers of people who moved to Union City to work at the new plants. The John Kroger Residence at 503 East Main Street, the oldest house in the district, was originally a circa 1870 I-house. The appearance of this house was altered circa 1940 with the additions of two Colonial Revival front porches (#36). Similarly, a two-story Victorian house, circa 1885, added Arts and Crafts doors circa 1920 and circa 1940, a one-story Classical Revival portico was added to a circa 1870 two-story frame house. These alterations do not sacrifice the integrity of the district because the style of the additions falls within the historic period of significance.

Two churches anchor the East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District. One is the Cumberland Presbyterian Church located at 631 Church Street (#7) which organized in 1858. The original 1867 building was forty feet by sixty-five feet frame structure. It was replaced in 1892 by a brick building on the southwest corner of Church and Home streets. Fire destroyed this building in 1927, and the present Classical Revival building with Colonial Revival

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East Main Street & Exchange Street Historic District  
Obion County, TN

this building in 1927, and the present Classical Revival building with Colonial Revival influences was completed in 1928. The second church in the district is the First Methodist Church with Neoclassical influences located at 420 East Main Street (#35). The building on East Main Street was completed in 1914. The Methodists built their original building in 1868 on Church Street and their second building on that same lot in 1884.

The historic district contains all residential buildings except for the two churches and one unoccupied commercial building previously used as a grocery. All of the contributing buildings were constructed between circa 1870 and 1945 and boast a variety of styles including folk Victorian, gable front and wing, Up-right and wing, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, bungalow and minimal traditional. Some of the unique houses in the district are Spanish Revival, Neo-Adamesque, and Japanese influenced. The majority of the houses are one-and-one-half, two, or three-story houses. The houses rest on brick, concrete, or stone foundations and consist of a variety of materials including brick, stucco, wood, concrete, and stone. All except four of the houses have asphalt shingled roofs. The Craftsman house, circa 1925, at 630 East Main Street (#49) has a green tile roof, and the Spanish Revival house, circa 1925, at 716 Church Street (#10) has a red ceramic tile roof. The Craftsman house, circa 1924, at 825 East Main Street (#65) and the Upright and wing house, circa 1891, at 817 Exchange Street (#25) have tin roofs. Despite the addition of aluminum or vinyl siding to a few of the houses within the district since the 1960s and other minor alterations, the district retains its integrity of materials, workmanship, and historic feel of the period from 1870 to 1945.

The district contains twenty-five outbuildings that are visible from the street. Outbuildings include sheds, one and two car garages, carports and storage buildings. There are also fences, walls and a fountain. Materials are wood, stucco, cast iron, and brick. The majority of contributing (C) outbuildings are turn of the century frame sheds and circa 1940 frame, brick, or stucco garages. Several garages and carports in the district were built after 1945. Non-contributing resources (NC) were built later than the 1945 period of significance, or have lost integrity and character defining architectural features through significant alteration or deterioration. Fifteen of the outbuildings are contributing and nine of the outbuildings are non-contributing. Contributing resources have similar design features and maintain the scale and use of the district. They also represent specific styles of architecture or trends in building in Union City. The district inventoried includes East Main, South Home, Exchange, and Church streets and the properties are keyed on the map according to the inventory.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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East Main Street & Exchange Street Historic District  
Obion County, TN

## INVENTORY:

### Church Street

1. 611 Church Street. Residence, circa 1900. Two-and-a-half-story folk Victorian frame house on a brick foundation with asphalt shingled roof. The gable front with cornice return has hexagonal shingling, decorative vergeboards, and a one-over-one double-hung window. The first and second stories have symmetrical one-over-one double-hung windows with lintels and sills. The first-story has a Queen Anne influenced wrap around porch with lace-like brackets, a spindlework balustrade, six spindle posts, and a spindlework frieze. A single off-center door has a transom. (C)
2. 612 Church Street. Clarence Beck Residence, circa 1925. Northeast corner of South Morgan Street and Church Street. Two and-one-half story eclectic stucco house has gable ends with flared eaves, a concrete foundation, an asphalt-shingled roof, and an exterior gable end, brick chimney. Two gable-roofed dormers have pointed and arched fixed-pane windows. The second floor of the symmetrical three-bay facade contains a twelve-over-nine shuttered double-hung window on either side of a screen door. The shutters have cutaway designs in them. A protruding first floor addition has a shed roof trimmed with a cast-iron balustrade. The first floor facade is as follows: three pairs of six vertical fixed-pane windows, center inset double doors with an eight-light transom, and a six-over-six double-hung window. A two-story white Classical Revival portico has a flat circular roof with overhanging eaves supported by two Corinthian columns resting on short square piers. Two multicolored brick piers with concrete caps mark brick steps that lead to the main entrance. A lateral addition has a molded curvilinear parapet roof and a balustrade balcony above a single door with sidelights. Beck was a banker and businessman with Obion County Motor Company. (C)

A solid brick fence extends from the lateral addition towards Morgan Street. A cast iron fence surrounds the property. (C)

3. 616 Church Street. Residence, circa 1940. Colonial Revival one-story cottage with aluminum siding on a concrete foundation with side-gabled asphalt shingled roof and an interior chimney. The three-bay facade consist of a center door flanked by ten-over-ten double-hung windows in protruding bays, loss of integrity. (NC)
4. 620 Church Street. Residence, circa 1920. One-and-one-half story stucco bungalow on a concrete foundation with asphalt shingled roof and front- and side- hipped gables with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and prominent braces. A half-width porch has a solid concrete railing with two heavy square concrete posts and one square short pier.



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East Main Street & Exchange Street Historic District  
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The three-bay facade contains two three-part windows; composed of a center five-over-one vertical double-hung window flanked by three-over-one windows on either side. The windows flank a center door. (C)

5. 624 Church Street. Residence, circa 1920. Two-story brick foursquare house on a brick foundation, hip asphalt shingled roof and an exterior brick chimney. Overhanging eaves, braces. The second-story of the three-bay facade contains three one-over-one double-hung windows. A hip roof extends over a one-story porch with a solid brick railing and three heavy square brick supports. The first-story facade beneath the porch has an off-center door and a three-part one-over-one double-hung window. Double braces align with the porch supports and under the eaves of the main roof. (C)
6. 630 Church Street. Residence, circa 1925. Northwest corner of South Home Street and Church Street. One-and-one-half story frame bungalow, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation, and exterior gable end chimney. Hip roof has a hip dormer with a band of five nine-over-one double-hung windows. The roof extends over a porch with solid concrete railing and four square concrete columns. The three-bay facade has shuttered nine-over-one windows with six-over-one sidelights flanking a single center door with transom. (C)
7. 631 Church Street. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, circa 1927. Southwest corner of South Home Street and Church Street. The brick two-story Classical Revival church on concrete foundation with a raised basement has Colonial Revival details around the doors and windows and has a gable front building with a long wing extending down, and facing, Home Street. The front of the building facing Church Street has a five-bay facade, with the gable front, protruding center section containing three two-story, arched stained glass windows with concrete Ionic pilasters between and on the outside of each of the windows. In the basement level of the church, directly beneath the stained glass windows are three pairs of double six-over-six double-hung windows. On the far east side of the facade is a twenty-paned fixed window with Colonial Revival surround, and directly above this is a one-over-one double-hung stained glass window. A pediment with a small circular window tops the gable front section. The roof is composed of asphalt shingles. On the far west side of the church is a curved one-story room with a one-over-one double-hung window. A very tall wooden steeple tops the building. (C)

Circa 1940 Classical Revival education building is connected to the church by a covered, arched walkway composed of stone and brick. The brick and stone seven-bay facade of the building has a protruding, gable front center section. The windows are all one-over-one casement windows with transoms. The building rests on a brick foundation and hip asphalt shingled roof. (C)

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East Main Street & Exchange Street Historic District  
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8. 701 Church Street. Residence, circa 1910. Southeast corner of South Home Street and Church Street. One-and-one-half story house with hipped asphalt shingled roof, aluminum siding, a concrete foundation, and an interior chimney. The roof has overhanging eaves with prongs under the cornice. Front and side-hipped gable dormers have bands of three one-over-one double-hung windows. The three-bay facade consists of a band of three one-over-one double-hung windows under the awning, and two shuttered one-over-one double-hung windows with lintels. A half-width inset porch has a balustrade single, slender square post supports it. A four-panel wooden door within the porch faces west. (C)

A gable roofed garage with aluminum siding sets behind the house.  
Circa 1970 (NC)

9. 713 Church Street. Residence, circa 1910. One-and-one-half story, three-bay frame Craftsman house on a concrete block foundation. The asphalt-shingled roof has braces underneath the overhanging eaves and a broken front gable with a pair of shuttered one-over-one double-hung windows. Shuttered one-over-one double-hung windows with six-over-six sidelights flank a Colonial Revival entry porch with broken gable roof, eight light sidelights, and an elliptical fanlight. A small-enclosed side entry porch (on the front of the house) has a hipped roof. (C)
10. 716 Church Street. Residence, circa 1925. One-story stucco Spanish Revival house on a concrete foundation. A ceramic tile shed roof as well as asphalt roofing on the flat top of the dwelling top the three-bay, asymmetrical facade. An arched, enclosed porch covers the entry, and on the west side of the porch are three attached nine-over-nine double-hung windows with arched transom. A ceramic tile shed roof overhangs these windows, and under the roof are two small circular windows. On the east side of the entry is an exterior chimney, and east of that is a set of two attached nine-over-nine double-hung windows with arched transom. A ceramic tile shed roof overhangs these windows. An overhanging ceramic tile, shed roof also hangs over the entry porch. (C)

Circa 1940 attached wall with an arched drive-through connect the house to the stucco two-car garage, on the east side of the house. The garage has a one-bay facade, with a ceramic tile shed roof and a flat asphalt roof. Three attached nine-over-nine windows with arched transom are covered by the overhanging ceramic tile roof, and are centered in the front facade. The garage door faces the back of the lot and is not visible from the street. (C)

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East Main Street & Exchange Street Historic District  
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## Exchange Street

11. 705 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1895. Southwest corner of South Home Street and Exchange Street. Folk Victorian five-bay, gable-front and wing cottage. The house sets on a brick foundation and has a front and side-gabled asphalt shingle roof with a center gable set back. The center roof gable features two small windows and decorative Eastlake detailing. The original one-over-one windows in the gable front have corner blocks, as does the front door. Decorative woodwork in the eaves of the front gable flanks a small centered stained glass window. A wrap-around porch on the east side of the house is supported by wooden Classical columns on a concrete wall that encircles the porch; concrete steps lead up to the porch. All of the windows are the original one-over-one double-hung windows. Centered in the roof are two brick chimneys. (C)

Circa 1940 wood, two-car garage with gable front, asphalt shingle roof. Sets on south side of the house. (C)

Circa 1990 metal carport sets next to the garage. (NC)

12. 706 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1930. Northwest corner of South Home Street and Exchange Street. Four-bay Craftsman bungalow with Japanese influenced gable-shingled roof with brackets and modillions under the eaves, and a center dormer. The front of the house consists of Crab Orchard stone and has a recessed front porch supported by wooden classical columns. Installed on the west side of the house is a circa 1940 picture window, and on the east side, the original nine-over-one Craftsman window remains. The original nine-over-one sidelights and twelve-light transom flank the wooden front door. The original Craftsman three-part window immediately to the east of the door consists of nine-over-one center section flanked by six-over-one sidelights. This house sets on a concrete foundation and has two interior brick chimneys at the east and west ends of the roof. (C)

Circa 1940 stucco two-car garage with hipped shingled roof sets behind and to the west of the house. (C)

13. 713 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1935. White brick one-story, Colonial Revival influenced house with a greatly protruding west wing, a brick foundation, and asphalt shingle roof. The gable front has a small vertical vent above a shuttered six-over-six double-hung window. The wing has an off-center door with a plain lintel and two shuttered six-over-six double-hung windows flanking a prominent exterior chimney. A brick fence surrounds the property. (C)

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East Main Street & Exchange Street Historic District  
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14. 715 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1900. One-and-one-half story stucco Colonial Revival house with an asphalt-shingled roof, two interior chimneys, and a stone foundation. The three gable front dormers in the roof have six-paned casement windows. On the first-story two shuttered eight-over-eight double-hung windows flank a center door with pediment and a five-light transom and sidelights. (C)

Circa 1940, stucco, gable front, garage with asphalt shingled roof sets behind the house and faces Exchange Street. (C)

15. 716 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1910. One-story frame, gable end, bungalow on a brick foundation has a low roof slope, asphalt shingled roof, and two brick interior chimneys. The roof extends over a full-length Craftsman porch with a solid brick railing and four heavy brick square posts. The three-bay facade contains a twelve-over-one double-hung window on either side of a centered door with sidelights. The original transom was replaced circa 1945 because of damage. (C)

16. 723 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1920. One-and-one-half story stucco bungalow with a gable front dormer on a brick foundation. The asphalt shingle roof has a shed dormer with three small casement windows. The main roof extends over the full-length recessed porch with solid brick railings and three square piers topped with the same sized posts. The three-bay facade has a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows on either side of a single center door. A small front facing side entrance has a gabled roof. (C)

17. 724 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1920. One-and-one-half story frame bungalow on a brick foundation with hipped asphalt shingled roof with flared overhanging eaves, and an interior chimney. A full-length recessed porch with a spindlework balustrade has four heavy square piers topped with smaller square posts. A hipped roof dormer has a band of three one-over-one double-hung windows. The three-bay facade has two twelve-over-one shuttered Craftsman windows flanking a center door with transom and six-over-one sidelights. (C)

Circa 1920 gable front, frame garage with asphalt shingled roof faces Exchange Street. (C)

18. 731 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1980. Modern ranch style gable-front and wing have particleboard walls and a brick foundation. The gable front has one triple casement window, and the wing has two double casement windows. (NC)
19. 732 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1940. One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival cottage has some aluminum siding but mostly brick walls with a brick foundation and an

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asphalt shingled roof with an interior chimney flush with the gable end. The three-bay facade is symmetrical with two gabled dormers and two eight-over-eight shuttered double-hung windows flanking a center door with sidelights beneath an arched gable roof, entry porch supported by pairs of slender round columns. Pairs of slender columns support a one-story gable end porch with gabled roof. (C)

20. 802 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1940. Northeast corner of South Dobbin Street and Exchange Street. Two-story, stucco, Tudor Revival house on a brick foundation with asphalt shingled roof and an interior side gable chimney. The steeply pitched gable front has a fixed single-pane window and a shuttered six-over-six double-hung window on the second floor. A bay window with a shed roof contains four, diamond paned double-hung windows. The ell contains two shed roof wall dormers with six-over-one double-hung windows on the second level and two six-over-six double-hung windows on either side of a one-story shed roof entrance. The side-facing gable wing is decorated with stick work, and contains two six-over-six double-hung windows on the second floor and a shed-roofed porte cochere with exposed rafters protruding from the first floor on the east side. (C)
21. 803 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1940. Southeast corner of South Dobbin Street and Exchange Street. One-and-one-half story stucco Tudor Revival cottage with three bays, setting on a concrete foundation. The front and side-gabled roof, asphalt shingles and an interior chimney. The front cross gable has a vertical vent and a shuttered six-over-one double-hung window with sidelights. The side-gabled roof with shed dormer extends over an inset porch with one heavy square porch support. The shed dormer has two one-over-one double-hung windows, and a second protruding front gable covers an arched entrance in front of a single off-center door. A second six-over-six shuttered double-hung window with sidelights is under the porch, symmetrical to the shed dormer. (C)
22. 809 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1920. One-and-one-half story side-gabled modernized bungalow on a brick foundation with brick walls and asphalt-shingled roof with a gable end, interior chimney. A shed roof dormer has three one-over-one double-hung windows. Two three-part windows flank double doors centered on the facade. A stone and brick walk, cast-iron porch supports, and a balustrade have all been added, circa 1985, loss of integrity. (NC)
23. 810 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1910. Stucco, gable-front and wing house, brick foundation, asphalt-shingled roof, overhanging eaves, two interior chimneys. The gable front has a band of four vented windows and one one-over-one double-hung window. The roof of the wing extends over a recessed, partially enclosed porch with two square piers topped with square wood posts and a solid concrete railing decorated with latticework.

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The house has a three-bay facade. A third heavy square, concrete porch support extends from the ground to the roof. Concrete steps lead up to a central door with a transom. Decorative wooden brackets decorate the porch entrance. (C)

24. 816 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1930. One-story frame Colonial Revival cottage on a concrete foundation with a three-bay facade and a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof with two interior chimneys. Two shuttered six-over-one double-hung windows flank an entry porch with pediment and modillions. Two Ionic columns support the porch. Brick steps lead to a centered wooden door with three-paned sidelights. A gable roof porch with Ionic columns and Corinthian capitals on the east side of the house balance an offset wing on the west side. (C)

Circa 1930 frame two-car garage has a double pyramidal shingled roof facing Exchange Street. (C)

25. 817 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1891. Thomas Leroy Bransford, builder. Victorian, brick, two-story, Up-right and wing, six-bay house with a large bay wing on the east side. The gable front has two symmetrical one-over-one double-hung windows with lintels and lug sills on both stories. A Classical Revival one-story porch wraps around the east side of the house and has a balustrade and four Classical columns. The house has a brick foundation, a front and side-gabled tin roof, brackets under the eaves of both the main roof and porch roof, and an interior chimney. The second-story of the bay wing rests above the porch roof and has three one-over-one double-hung windows with lintels and lug sills symmetrical to the three one-over-one double-hung windows below. Bransford's mark and the date of the house are built into a triangular vent in the front gable. (C)
26. 827 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1900. Southwest corner of South Clover Street and Exchange Street. Thomas Leroy Bransford, builder. Two-story, frame upright and wing house with a concrete foundation and asphalt shingled roof. The gable front has flared eaves that return and cresting. The second-story of the gable front contains a pair of shuttered one-over-one double-hung windows, and the first floor has a shuttered bay window with four one-over-one double-hung windows. The crown above the bay contains four pairs of brackets. A one-story, protruding wrap-around porch extends around the east side of the house, has a spindlework balustrade, and supported by three Ionic columns. A cross gable with one one-over-one double-hung window rests above the porch. (C)
27. 828 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1910. Northwest corner of South Clover Street and Exchange Street, white brick two-story Up-right and wing with circa 1940 gable front, brick addition on the east side. This house sets on a brick foundation, with a three-bay facade on the first level, and a five-bay facade on the second level. The asphalt shingle

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roof has a brick interior chimney on the west end. A shuttered one-story bay window with three nine-over-one double-hung windows is located on the west gable end, and two symmetrical, shuttered nine-over-one double-hung windows are directly above it. A small air vent sets near the top of the gable front. Centered in the wing section of the first-story is a large fifteen-paned picture window with a small roof overhang, and directly above it are two symmetrical, shuttered nine-over-one double-hung windows. On the east gable end, an arched stucco one-story porch extends out past the east side of the house and covers the entry. On the second-story of this wing is a large, shuttered nine-over-one double-hung window resting above the top of the porch. An air vent is near the top of the gable front. The stucco porch, added at the same time as the east wing, has Italian Renaissance characteristics, with its simple lines, three arches and a railing in the center archway. On the side wing that is not visible from the street there is a one-story porch over a door and a large shuttered nine-over-nine double-hung window. (C)

28. 905 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1945. Southeast corner of South Clover Street and Exchange Street. One-and-one-half story brick Colonial Revival cottage on a concrete foundation. The side-gabled asphalt shingled roof has two interior chimneys, and three gabled dormers with two-over-two double-hung windows. Shuttered six-over-one double-hung windows flank a gabled roof entry porch supported by pairs of slender columns. The centered door has a transom and sidelights. A one-story, enclosed-screened porch with side-gabled roof extends from the west side. (C)
29. 911 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1965. Brick, one-story ranch, a brick foundation, gable asphalt shingle roof. The five-bay facade features three shuttered eight-over-eight double-hung windows in the gable front and a single off-center door and one shuttered eight-over-eight double-hung window in the wing. A carport with square brick supports is on the east side. (NC)
30. 912 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1920. Two-story concrete block bungalow on a brick foundation has asphalt shingled roof with a clipped gable and a built-in shed dormer with a band of four eight-over-one Craftsman windows. A protruding gable front covers a half-width Craftsman porch with solid brick railings and four pairs of slender round columns. The facade also has a single eight-over-one double-hung window and an eight-over-one window with two-over-two windows on either side. Awnings project over all windows and around the porch. A hipped gable dormer projects from the west side. (C)
31. 919 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1920. Southwest corner of Adams Street and Exchange Street. One-and-one-half story stucco bungalow has a gable front with overhanging eaves, three one-over-one double-hung windows, and a cross gable. The house has an asphalt-shingled roof, an interior chimney, and a brick foundation. Three-

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square brick columns and a solid brick railing support a three-fourths width porch. Two pairs of thirty-two-over-one Craftsman windows flank the central door with sidelights and transom. (C)

32. 920 Exchange Street. Residence, circa 1920. Northwest corner of Adams Street and Exchange Street. One-and-one-half story brick bungalow, hip asphalt shingled roof and a brick foundation. A central dormer with hipped roof contains a band of four four-over-four double-hung windows. Two corner brick piers with wood columns and two brick piers without columns support a half-width enclosed porch with solid brick railing. The five-bay facade contains four pairs of four-over-four double-hung windows. Two of the bays and a central door are beneath the porch. (C)

**Home Street, South**

33. 203 Home Street, South. Residence, circa 1910. Southwest corner of Exchange Street and South Home Street. Craftsman, one-and-one-half story frame house on a brick foundation, with an asphalt shingle, hipped roof, a center chimney and an interior chimney. Centered on the roofline is a shed dormer with three double-hung windows. The three-bay facade contains a twenty-four-over-one double-hung window on either side of the centered wood door, transom and sidelights. The overhanging roof extends over the stucco front porch with solid stucco railing supported by foursquare brick porch supports with slender square columns. Enclosing a covered porte cochere created a second entrance with a door and sidelights. (C)
34. 216 Home Street, South. Residence, circa 1890. Northeast corner of South Home Street and East Church Street. One-story Victorian cottage with central hall plan and Eastlake detailing. The frame house sets on a concrete foundation and has a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof with a center chimney. A shed roof extends over a partial front porch with solid concrete railings and square concrete piers with tapered wood posts. Two two-over-two double-hung windows flank a center door with transom. (C)

**Main Street, East**

35. 420 Main Street, East. First Methodist Church, 1914. Northwest corner of East Main Street and North Ury. This two-and-a-half-story red brick building has Neo-classical influence, as seen in the two-story front gabled porch over the entry, supported by four classical columns, with modillions both below and within the pediment. A wide frieze band with modillions runs the length of the building beneath the cornice line. The twelve-bay facade is of a rectangular plan, with the five-bay eastern section of the building extending out past the western section. The church sets on a concrete foundation and entry to the



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building is by way of twelve concrete steps that lead up to the three entrances framed by stone arches. The first building on this lot was constructed in 1884. (C)

36. 503 Main Street, East. John Kroger Residence, circa 1870. Southwest corner of East Main Street and North Ury. This house, one of the oldest in the district, likely began as an I-house. The two-story, white brick, three-bay facade house sets on a concrete foundation. Added circa 1940 is a small one-story, one-bay addition on the east side, along with two Colonial Revival front porches. A small one-story porch, added circa 1940, is on the west side of the house. The two-story front-gabled porch covering only the entrance to the house projects out further than the one-story porch that runs almost the full length of the house. Wood columns support both porches. The windows are one-over-one double-hung windows. The side-gabled roof has asphalt shingles. Original brick chimneys stand at both the east and west ends of the roof. (C)
37. 504 Main Street, East. T. R. Curlin Residence, circa 1877. Northeast corner of East Main Street and North Ury. This one-and-one-half story white frame Victorian cottage covered in vinyl siding has a symmetrical five-bay facade and sets on a concrete foundation. The front-gabled porch supported by four slender posts extends out past the original wood-and-glass front door with sidelights and transom. Above the door a small balcony extends out beneath an arched window. The windows are one-over-one double-hung windows. The side-gabled roof has of asphalt shingles. (C)

Circa 1900 small frame shed with a single door and front-gabled roof sets behind and to the east of the main house. (C)

38. 514 Main Street, East. Morgan-Dietzel Residence, circa 1885. Two-story, red brick, five bay Victorian with a projecting eastern half with first-story bay window. Circa 1920, the wood and glass double front Arts and Crafts doors were added. The upper half of the house, as well as some of the windows, are circa 1930 Tudor Revival. The brick is painted white, and stick work has been added. Some of the first and second-story windows are diamond-paned. The front and side-gabled asphalt shingle roof, brackets under the eaves, and decorative Victorian woodwork under the cornice line. The house sets on a concrete foundation. Herman Dietzel, owner of a successful hardware store, later inhabited this house, originally built by prominent merchant, Jim Morgan, of Morgan-Verhine Department Store. (C)

Circa 1970 red brick garage, side-gabled, asphalt shingle. Sets behind the house. (NC)

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39. 515 Main Street, East. Mayor John T. Walker Residence, circa 1909. Foursquare, two-story, red brick, stone foundation house with pyramidal asphalt-shingled roof. Dentil braces support both the main roof and one-story porch roof. A single dormer with an Oriental flared roof lies in the center of the roofline. The four bay facade contains a bay window midway between the first and second floors on the western half. A one-story porch supported by stone piers runs the entire length of the asymmetrical facade, and a small part of the eastern section of the facade sets back farther than the rest of the house. The house has its original, double Arts and Crafts wood and glass doors. (C)
40. 517 Main Street, East. Residence, circa 1965. One-story, red brick ranch on a brick foundation with a three-bay facade and a hipped asphalt shingle roof. (NC)
41. 524 Main Street, East. Judge William H. Swiggart, Sr., Residence, circa 1885. Northwest corner of East Main Street and South Morgan Street. The two-story frame, vernacular Victorian is now covered in aluminum siding, added circa 1965. The six-bay facade has a protruding center section and a one-story porch on the eastern half supported by three wood posts with decorative Victorian detailing at the tops. The windows are one-over-one double-hung windows. The house sets on a concrete foundation and has a front and side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. (C)
42. 602 Main Street, East. Dr. William A. Nailling Residence, circa 1945. Northeast corner of East Main Street and South Morgan Street. One-and-one-half story, brick and stucco Tudor Revival cottage, three-bay facade. This house sets on a concrete foundation and has front- and side-gabled asphalt shingled roof with a shed dormer window in the eastern half of the roof. (C)
43. 603 Main Street, East. D. W. Beckham Residence, circa 1885. Southwest corner of East Main Street and South Morgan Street. White brick, two-story dwelling. The three-bay facade has a slightly projecting, front-gabled center section with a one-story, circa 1945 front porch that runs the entire length of the house and then wraps around the east side. A concrete block wall encloses the porch that is supported by stone columns. The majority of the windows are the original one-over-one double-hung windows. The front-and side-gabled roof is of asphalt shingles, and two brick chimneys are in the center of the roof. The house sets on a concrete foundation. (C)
44. 609 Main Street, East. Residence, circa 1920, gable-front and wing, one-and-one-half story cottage covered in vinyl siding. Wooden posts support a front porch on the east side of the house, with wood railings around the lower half of the porch. The house has a three-bay facade and sets on a concrete foundation. The front-and side-gabled roof, asphalt shingles, and a small vent are near the top of the front gable end. (C)

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45. 612 Main Street, East. Mayor Morris Miles Residence, circa 1940. Red brick Neo-Adamesque Revival, two-story on a concrete foundation. The house has a five-bay facade with a small one-story porch on the east side with columns. A one-story, two-bay facade addition with a side-gabled roof on the west side that connects to the main house by a short brick wall with an arched, open doorway in the center. The addition was built circa 1965. The center section of the house projects out farther than the sides and is topped by a brick, front-gabled pediment with a small round window in the center. A small one-story wood porch sets over the front door. Front-and side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. (C)
46. 615 Main Street, East. Charles Diesel Residence, circa 1915. Bungalow with Craftsman influences, covered in vinyl siding. The three-bay facade consists of a centered door flanked on either side by three-part windows. The overhanging roof and porch eaves are supported by tapered brick and wood supports at either end, and a brick wall encloses the porch. The hipped, asphalt-shingled roof contains a very large shed dormer, which runs the entire length of the roof. A line of eight small-paned windows is in the dormer, and the overhanging shed roof is decorated by triangular braced supports. This house sets on a concrete foundation, with concrete steps leading to the porch. Diesel was a prominent jeweler. (C)
47. 623 Main Street, East. Residence, circa 1920. Bungalow with Craftsman influences. The three-bay facade consists of a centered door with windows flanking either side. Brick piers at either end support the unusual-shaped roof and porch, and a brick wall encloses the porch. This white frame bungalow sets on a concrete foundation. The front gable is painted a blue-green color, and exposed rafter ends run along the cornice line. Brackets are under the eaves of the front-gabled, asphalt shingle roof. Located on the west side of the house is a small carport, attached to the house and supported by wooden posts. (C)
48. 625 Main Street, East. J. A. Wheeler Residence, circa 1920. White frame bungalow with Craftsman influences. A white wood railing encloses brick piers at either end support the overhanging front-gabled roof and porch. The house, with a two-bay facade, sets on a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingle roof. The front gable end is painted white, and brackets are under the eaves. A chimney located on the east side of the roof. J. A. Wheeler was a wealthy planter. (C)
49. 630 Main Street, East. Hugh Smith Residence, circa 1925. Northwest corner of North Home Street and East Main Street, red brick, two-story Craftsman house with a three-bay facade. In the center of the hipped, green tile roof is a small eyebrow dormer, with brackets under the eaves. A one-story, brick porch with arched stone entry and front-gabled roof covers the front door. On the east side of the house is a one-story ell, original

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to the house. A one-story, arched brick carport is on the west side of the house, attached to the house and added circa 1940. The house sets on a concrete foundation. This house, known as the "Coca-Cola" Smith house, because the original owner, Hugh Smith, was a Coca-Cola bottler. (C)

Circa 1970 brick storage building with a hipped roof sets behind the house. (NC)

50. 631 Main Street, East. Residence, circa 1945. Southwest corner of North Home Street and East Main Street. Red brick, one-and-one-half story Colonial Revival cottage. The side-gabled asphalt shingled roof has two gable-front dormer windows on either side of the roof. The four-bay facade house sets on a concrete foundation and has a one-story, centered gable-front porch supported by iron railings at either end. Concrete steps lead up to the front porch. (C)
51. 703 Main Street, East. Residence, circa 1925. Southeast corner of North Home Street and East Main Street, frame, gable-front and wing, painted yellow. This one-and-one-half story house has a front-and-side-gabled asphalt shingled roof. The three-bay facade house has a three-part window in the projecting gable end and sets on a concrete foundation. Concrete steps lead up to the front porch that support the wood and concrete posts and has a wooden railing around the perimeter. This house has its original wooden front door with transom. (C)
52. 704 Main Street, East. Residence, circa 1912-1914. Northeast corner of North Home Street and East Main Street. Two-story brick, symmetrical three-bay facade with Neoclassical details. Six fluted columns with Corinthian capitals support the full height square porch that has modillions under the eaves. Modillions are also beneath the hip and cross-gable asphalt shingle roof. The house sets on a raised brick platform and has a one-story porch on the east side with columns and a one-story carport on the west side supported by a brick wall and two columns supporting the roof. Both the porch and carport have wooden railings running along the top of the roof. The house has stone quoins along either side, with its original Craftsman sixty-over-one windows. The front wood-and-glass doors have transoms and sidelights, and this repeats in the matching set of doors above. A small wooden balcony sets above the front door. A brick chimney is on the west side of the roof, and a small Oriental-style dormer with modillions sets in the center of the roof. Dormer windows on either side of the house are also visible from the front. (C)

Circa 1960 brick garage, gable roof sets behind the house. (NC)

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53. 712 Main Street, East. Residence, circa 1940. White frame one-and-one-half story minimal traditional cottage on a concrete foundation. A side-gabled asphalt shingle roof tops the four-bay facade with brick chimney on the west side. Located on the west side of the house is a small, one-story wooden porch. A small, front-gabled wooden overhang supported by four slender wood posts covers the front door. (C)

Circa 1940 frame one-car garage with gable front, asphalt shingle roof, sets behind and to the east of the main house. (C)

54. 713 Main Street, East. Residence, circa 1940. One-and-one-half story cottage covered in aluminum siding. This four-bay facade house sets on a concrete foundation with a front-and side-gable asphalt shingled roof. Original windows were replaced with one-over-one windows with stained glass insets. Loss of Integrity. (NC)

55. 717 Main Street, East. Residence, circa 1900. Two-story upright and wing, originally frame, covered in gray stucco circa 1910. This three-bay facade house sets on a concrete foundation and has a three-part window on both the first and second floors of the gable front. A sleeping porch on the east side of second floor of the house was added circa 1945. The front-and side-gabled roof is composed of asphalt shingles. Concrete steps lead to the one-story porch that wraps around the east side of the house. Wood posts support the porch roof. (C)

Circa 1945, one-car garage. Gray stucco with wooden doors and gable front asphalt shingled roof sets behind and to the east of the house. (C)

56. 720 Main Street, East. D. A. George Residence, circa 1945 one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival Cape Cod covered in aluminum siding. The symmetrical, three-bay facade with centered door is flanked on either side by bay windows. The house sets on a concrete foundation with concrete steps leading up to the front door, and has a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof. George was a prominent furniture dealer who also served as city treasurer and alderman. (C)

57. 721 Main Street, East. J. Vernon Verhine Residence, circa 1925. Southwest corner of South DOB's Street and East Main Street. One-and-a-half story Tudor Revival cottage on a concrete foundation. This four-bay, brick and wood house has steeply pitched wood cross gables with painted stick work. A small sun porch was added to the east side of the house circa 1946. The home has an arched entryway and side-gable asphalt shingled roof. A row of three small casement windows is on the west side of the entrance. Architect W. C. Kelly built this home for Verhine, son of Jack P. Verhine of the Morgan-Verhine

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Department Store. (C)

Circa 1940, small stucco one-car garage, with gable front asphalt shingled roof, sets behind and to the west of the house. (C)

58. 728 Main Street, East. Dr. H. T. Butler Residence, originally a circa 1905 frame house, now covered in brick, circa 1975. Two-story, brick foundation three-bay home with a hip asphalt shingled roof. Major alterations, loss of integrity. (NC)

Circa 1985, low brick wall encloses the side yards around the house.  
(NC)

59. 803 Main Street, East. J. L. Fry Residence, circa 1910. Southeast corner of Dobbins Street and East Main Street. Two-story eclectic stone, brick, and wood-shingled house on a concrete foundation. The side-gabled asphalt shingled roof has a wooden center gable with vent on the front facade. The three-bay facade has a full-width one-story front porch that wraps around the east side, supported by stone piers and wood columns. A low concrete wall encloses the porch. Fry was an attorney. (C)

Small circa 1910 wooden shed with side-gabled asphalt shingle roof.  
(C)

Small circa 1910 wooden shed with side-gabled asphalt shingle roof.  
(C)

60. 804 Main Street, East. D. J. Caldwell Residence, circa 1870. Northeast corner of Dobbins Street and East Main Street. Two-story white frame house with circa 1940 Classical Revival portico and a hipped asphalt shingled roof with side dormers. A full-height entry portico that supports a pediment with a small fanlight in the center dominates the three-bay symmetrical facade. Four columns with Ionic capitals support the entablature and pediment, and four small Ionic columns support an almost full-width one-story porch, which serves as a balcony for the door above. A wooden railing encircles the porch, which is reached by concrete steps. The house sets on a stone foundation, and retains its original ten-over-ten double-hung windows. The upper story door with transom and sidelights mirrors the original door with transom and sidelights which is directly below. Caldwell was Attorney General during the Nightrider trials of 1908-1909. (C)

61. 813 Main Street, East. Vacant Lot. (House burned during inventory)

62. 815 Main Street, East. Residence, circa 1970 one-and-one-half story cottage with Colonial Revival treatment covered in sand-colored aluminum siding. This house has a

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three-bay facade and sets on a concrete foundation, side-gabled pressed tin roof, center brick chimney. A small wooden porch supported by wooden posts covers the front door. (NC)

63. 822 Main Street, East. Lexie Parks Residence, circa 1940. Two-story, red brick, L-shaped Colonial Revival house on a brick foundation with pyramidal/hip asphalt shingle roof. A one-story addition on the east side has a three-part window, while a one-story brick section with a recessed porch sets beneath the second-story ell section. The windows are the original six-over-six double-hung windows, and small iron railings set just below two second-story windows. The original front door has an elaborated entrance, typical of Colonial Revival houses. A low brick wall runs along the front of the house. Lexie Parks was a banker. (C)
64. 824 Main Street, East. Residence, circa 1960. One-story gray brick ranch with screened-in porch on the west side. This three-bay house sets on a concrete foundation and is topped pyramidal asphalt shingled roof. Concrete steps lead to the covered porch supported by iron posts. (NC)
65. 825 Main Street, East. Residence, circa 1924. Brick, one-and-one-half story Craftsman house with a clipped gable tin roof with brackets under the eaves. A circa 1945, wooden screened-in porch on the west side of the house allows access to the two-bay facade. The house is in an A-frame shape, with a three-part window on the east side of the first-story, and a centered rectangular three-paned window on the second level. One chimney sets in the center of the roof and another sets on the west side of the roof. (C)
66. 827 Main Street, East. Residence, circa 1920. Southwest corner of Clover Street and East Main Street, three-bay bungalow with aluminum siding. A large, five-bay gable front dormer rests in the middle of the side-gabled asphalt shingled roof. A three-part window is on the east side of the house, and the recessed entrance covered by an overhanging roof/porch, that is supported by stone posts. A stone wall encircles the porch. The house rests on a concrete foundation, and concrete steps lead up to the porch. A small stovepipe sets on the west side of the roof. (C)
67. 830 Main Street, East. Residence, circa 1965. Northwest corner of Clover Street and East Main Street, one-story red brick ranch with gable-front porch. This house has a four-bay facade, sets on a concrete foundation, and has side-gabled asphalt shingled roof. (NC)
68. 900 Main Street, East. Residence, circa 1929. Northeast corner of Clover Street and East Main Street. One-and-one-half story, wood and stone Tudor Revival cottage. A stone chimney rests in the center of the three-bay facade. The house sets on a stone foundation

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and has side-gabled asphalt shingled roof. Foliage and a stone wall with a fountain in the center obscure a wooden addition on the east side of the house. The approximately four feet wall runs along the length of the property. Stone steps lead up to the front door. (C)

The stone wall and fountain added circa 1970. (NC)

69. 905 Main Street, East. Claude Botts Residence, circa 1925. Southeast corner of Clover Street and East Main Street. One-and-one-half story brick Tudor Revival cottage with stick work on one of its front facing cross gables. The four-bay facade has a diamond-paned bay window in the protruding center section and four small diamond-paned windows on the west side of the front door. The front and side-gabled asphalt shingled roof overhangs the entry, and is supported by a brick post. A small chimney rests in the center of the roof, and another one is on the far west side of the roof. The house sets on a concrete foundation and maintains its original wooden front door and diamond-paned windows. Designed by Will Parks of Trimble, Tennessee. (C)

Circa 1940, brick two-car garage, side-gabled asphalt shingle roof sets behind and to the west of the house. (C)

70. 911 Main Street, East. Residence, circa 1927. Bungalow covered in vinyl siding. A bay window, added circa 1945, is on the east side of the four-bay facade. The house sets on a concrete foundation, and concrete steps reach the overhanging roof that covers the front porch. Red brick posts support the roof, and a brick wall encircles the porch. A small shed dormer window is centered in the side-gabled asphalt shingled roof. (C)

71. 912 Main Street, East. E. P. Futtrell Residence, circa 1925. Colonial Revival, red brick, two-story, symmetrical three-bay facade house on a concrete foundation and has a one-story addition on the east side and an arched porte cochere on the west side. A circa 1945 one-story addition features a centered three-part window. The brick porte cochere was also added circa 1945. A brick chimney is on the far west side of the hipped asphalt shingled roof. Concrete steps lead up to the front door that is framed by two white wooden columns and iron grillwork directly above. (C)

Circa 1950 concrete block garage, gable-front, asphalt shingle roof, sets behind the house. (NC)

72. 920 Main Street, East. Residence, circa 1940. One-and-one-half story, brick Tudor bungalow. The front gable is covered in stucco and features stickwork. The three-bay facade house rests on a brick foundation and the overhanging roof/front porch, reached by several brick steps, is supported by brick and iron posts. A shed dormer on the east side



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of the front and side-gabled asphalt shingle roof was added circa 1947. A brick chimney sets on the far west side of the roof. (C)

73. 921 Main Street, East. Fenner Heathcock Residence, circa 1925 one-and-one-half story stucco cottage with gable front asphalt shingled roof. This Tudor/Spanish Revival house sets on a concrete foundation and is roughly the shape of an A-frame house. A one-story addition on the front of the three-bay house has a picture window and was added circa 1945. A single wooden entrance door sets on the north side of the house. Fenner Heathcock was a Union City attorney, and designed this house. (C)

Circa 1950 stucco garage, gable front, sets behind and to the east of the house. (NC)

74. 923 Main Street, East. Commercial Building (corner grocery), circa 1930. Southeast corner of Adams Street and East Main Street. Square, one-story concrete block with a stone facade. A large nine-paned window sets on the west side of the door. A metal canopy hangs over the front of the building and is held up by metal braces. The wife of Fenner Heathcock, who lived at 921 East Main Street, originally ran this store. The building is currently vacant. (C)

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## 8. SIGNIFICANCE

The East Main - Exchange Street District, located in Union City, Obion County, Tennessee, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a residential area that reflects the patterns of Union City's development in the late nineteenth and early to mid twentieth centuries as the industrial and political center of Obion County. The district is also eligible under Criterion C as a significant example of late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth century's domestic architecture in Union City. The district remains largely intact and retains its historic integrity.

Union City developed as a lumber town due to the location of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Founder of Union City, General George Washington Gibbs, deeded a portion of his land for railroad construction. The original plan was to make the line a major north-south transportation corridor, but these plans changed after the Civil War destroyed 184 miles of line and related structures, including Union City's original depot. By 1867 the rebuilt Mobile and Ohio Railroad became a local and regional railroad and the major means of transportation for Union City's booming lumber industries throughout the 1870s and 1880s.

Troy served as Obion County's first county seat. Because the railroad was located in Union City, Obion County citizens voted to change the county seat to Union City in 1890. With donations from Union City citizens, local builder, Thomas Leroy Bransford, constructed Union City's first courthouse in 1890. This building served the county until they built the present courthouse in January 1940 with Public Works Administration funding.

In 1923 Union City constructed the Union City Mobile and Ohio Railroad Depot and made improvements to the main line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Improved rail service corresponded to the opening of two major industries. The Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis opened a factory in Union City in June 1923 and Salant and Salant opened a textile plant in 1934. Other thriving industries that benefited from the railroad upgrades include the Reynolds Packing Company, the Union City Dairy Company, and the Union City Canning Company.

Construction dates of the houses in the district reflect Union City's patterns of development. The oldest houses in the district date from 1870 and represent the city's growth following reconstruction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as a regional railway after the Civil War in 1867. Other houses in the district date at the turn of the century and corresponds to the period of growth following the relocation of the county seat from Troy to Union City in 1890. Still other houses in the district date from 1920 to 1940 and reflect the city's economic prosperity following upgrades to the railroad and the opening of two large plants, Brown Shoe Company in 1923 and Salant and Salant, Inc., in 1934.

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The East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District is distinctive from the rest of the city because it contains the houses of Union City's early upper class residents. All of the houses in the district are representative of Union City's late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth century upper class citizens. Union City's early merchants, bankers, doctors, and politicians built their houses on Main, Exchange, and Church streets near the city's center of business activity on First Street. For example, Jim Morgan and J. Vernon Verhine owned Morgan-Verhine Department Store on First Street and built houses on East Main Street (#38, #57). Herman Dietzel, who owned a hardware store on the corner of First and Church streets, later lived in the same house. Mayor's John T. Walker and Morris Miles resided on Main Street (#39, #45). Circuit Judge William H. Swiggart, Sr. lived on East Main Street (#41), and hardware store owner Herman Dietzel conducted business on First Street and lived on East Main Street (#38). Hugh Smith, who operated Coca-Cola plants in Union City, Martin, and Dyersburg, Tennessee and Fulton and Hickman, Kentucky from 1908 to 1940, built his house on East Main Street (#49). Wealthy planter, J. A. Wheeler, and livestock dealer Claude Botts built their houses on East Main Street (#48, #69). D. A. George, a furniture dealer who served as alderman and city treasurer, built his house on East Main Street (#56). Attorney Fenner Heathcock, Attorney General D. J. Caldwell and banker Lexie Parks all built their houses on East Main Street (#s 73, 60, 63). Clarence Beck, banker and businessman associated with Obion County Motor Company, lived on Church Street (#2). The East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District originally served and continues to serve as the area where Union City's prominent upper class citizens reside.

Two houses in the district are representative of the work of prominent Union City builder and brick maker, Thomas Leroy Bransford. After serving in the Confederate Army from 1863 to 1865, Bransford moved to Union City in 1867 and became one of the city's leading citizens. He was a lifetime member of the Methodist Church and served many years as superintendent of the Sunday School. He served as an Alderman of Union City, was a member of the Board of Education, and served as president of Farmers and Merchants Bank and director of Commercial Bank and Third National Bank. In 1868, he established a brick and concrete manufacturing company, later known as T. L. Bransford and Sons. He soon became Union City's leading brick and concrete contractor, making 500,000 bricks per year and employing approximately forty people. In addition to his own folk Victorian house with Queen Anne and Italianate influences located at 815 North Ury Street, Bransford also built the First Methodist Church on Main Street in 1884, the post office (NR 5/31/84), and the Deering Building (NR 11/25/83), to name some. Bransford constructed two houses in the East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District. He built the two-story upright and wing Victorian house, circa 1891, located at 817 Exchange Street (# 25). This house has a one-story wrap around Classical Revival porch, decorative brackets, and a triangular vent in the front gable containing Bransford's mark and the date he built the house. This was the house of Harry T. Robinson (1855-1936), a well-known merchant tailor with a business on east First Street. Robinson

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served as Chamber of Commerce Secretary, alderman, and school board member. He was the city's first volunteer fire chief and one of the founders of Union City's first bank. Robinson is an example of Union City's merchant class who built their fine houses on Main, Exchange, and Church streets near their downtown businesses after Obion County moved its county seat to Union City in 1890.

The second Bransford-built house within the East Main - Exchange Street District is located at 827 Exchange Street (#26) on the southwest corner of South Clover and Exchange streets. This circa 1900 two-story frame gable front and wing house has a one-story wrap around porch with Ionic columns, spindlework detailing, and decorative brackets. This was originally the house of R. F. Tisdale. Tisdale established R. F. Tisdale and Son, Grain, Field Seeds, and Implements in 1893 and sold Deering farm equipment from the Deering building (NR 11/25/83) on 106 South First Street. He was Union City's largest seed dealer and one of the largest in West Tennessee.

The East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District is significant for architecture under Criterion C because of its superior examples of folk Victorian, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Spanish Revival, Craftsman, bungalow, and minimal traditional houses. The East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District is the only area in Union City with concentrated examples of fine, upper-class architecture. Other isolated, high style, upper-class houses are scattered throughout the city but are surrounded by more modest middle and lower class houses. The East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District contains a variety of architectural styles common from 1870 to 1940 that combine to create an cohesive, historical setting.

The earliest houses in the East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District are folk Victorian and date from 1870 to 1910. The folk Victorian style of architecture is typical for railroad towns from 1870 to 1900. According to the McAlesters, "the spread of Folk Victorian houses was made possible by the railroads. The growth of the railroad system made heavy woodworking machinery widely accessible at local trade centers, where they produced inexpensive Victorian detailing." Union City's turn of the century upper class citizens built variations of frame or brick folk Victorian houses. According to the McAlesters, a symmetrical facade characterizes the folk Victorian style; porches with spindlework detailing or jigsaw cut trim, and cornice-line brackets. The most common subtypes in Union City include gable front and wing and up-right and wing. A one-story gable front and wing is formed by the intersection of a front-facing gable and a side-facing gable to create an ell. A porch is commonly inset in the "L." The up-right and wing has two stories. Several of these folk Victorian residences survive and are scattered throughout the current district along Main, Exchange, and Church streets. The T. R. Curlin Residence, a circa 1877 one-and-one-half story white frame Victorian cottage, stands at 504 Main with five bays, a wrap around porch, and a stained glass window in

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the front gable. A circa 1900 two-and-a-half-story folk Victorian frame house is located at 611 Church Street (#1). Ten other late nineteenth century houses survive as part of the current district and contribute to the historical integrity of the district (#s 11, 25, 34, 36, 37, 38, 41, 43 and 60).

Tudor Revival architecture was common from 1890 to 1940. According to the McAlesters, Tudor Revival characteristics include,

Steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled (less commonly hipped or front-gabled); facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply pitched; decorative . . . half timbering . . . tall, narrow windows, usually in multiple groups and with multi-pane glazing; massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots."

Common building materials include stucco, brick, stone, or wood. Local architect and builder W. C. Kelly designed the Tudor Revival Cottage located at 721 East Main Street (#57). This circa 1925 residence is one-and-a-half stories, constructed of brick and wood, and has painted half-timbering in its steeply pitched cross-gabled roof. Other excellent examples of Tudor Revivals are located at 602 East Main Street (#42), 900 East Main Street (#68), 905 East Main Street (#69), 920 East Main Street (#72), 802 Exchange Street (#20), and 803 Exchange Street (#21).

Classical Revival architecture was popular from 1900 to 1940. According to the McAlesters, this style is characterized by a symmetrical facade, a dominant "full-height porch with roof supported by classical columns; columns typically have Ionic or Corinthian capitals." In addition to the Classical Revival Cumberland Presbyterian Church at 631 Church Street (#7), a few houses in the district have Classical Revival porticos. The two-and-one-half-story, circa 1925, eclectic house at 612 Church Street (#2) has a two-story Classical Revival portico supported by Corinthian columns. The two-story house, circa 1870, at 804 East Main Street (#60) has a magnificent circa 1940 Classical Revival portico with Ionic columns.

The East Main - Exchange Street District contains several fine examples of Colonial Revival architecture. This style was popular from 1900 to 1940. John J. G. Blumenson writes,

Historical details such as an eighteenth century swan's neck pediment or Flemish brick bond may be found on a house with large single-light window sash, stained glass, late nineteenth century bevel siding or large entry porches or porticos.

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Double-hung windows are commonly found in pairs. Construction materials vary from wood, brick, stucco, or stone. Examples of Colonial Revival architecture include 631 East Main Street (#50), 720 East Main Street (#56), 822 East Main Street (#63), 715 Exchange Street (#14), 732 Exchange Street (#19), 816 Exchange Street (#24), and 905 Exchange (28#).

Spanish Revival architecture was popular from 1915 to 1940. According to the McAlesters, this style features a

Low-pitched roof, usually with little or no eaves overhang; red tile roof covering; typically with one or more prominent arches placed above door or principal window, or beneath porch roof.

This style is commonly constructed of stucco, has Mission or Spanish tiles on the roof, and has an asymmetrical facade. The East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District contains one fine example of Spanish Revival architecture located at 716 Church Street (#10). This circa 1925, one-story, stucco house has a three-bay, asymmetrical facade and a red tile roof on the main house and on the roof of an arched, enclosed entry porch.

Popular from 1905 to 1930, Foursquare dwellings are two-story, square, brick or frame houses with a low-pitched roof and often Craftsman brackets under the eaves. These dwellings sometimes have either a two-story Classical Revival portico or a one-story Colonial Revival portico that is distinct from the massive two-story main square house.

The district contains two foursquare style houses. At 624 Church Street (#5) stands a two-story brick dwelling, circa 1920, with overhanging eaves and brackets. A superior example of a Foursquare stands at 515 East Main Street (#39). This two-story, brick dwelling has a dormer with an Oriental flared roof and a full-width, one-story porch supported by stone piers. Braces support both the main roof and the porch roof.

Craftsman architecture was common from 1905 to 1930. Craftsman houses are characterized by low-pitched, gabled roofs with wide eaves, false braces under the gables, exposed roof rafters, full or partial porches with roofs supported by tapered square columns that extend to the ground. Craftsman dwellings can have Oriental peaked roof lines or Tudor false half-timbering. Building materials vary from wood, stone, brick, concrete block, and stucco. Examples of Craftsman architecture include 630 East Main Street (#49), 825 East Main Street (#65), 203 South Home Street (#33), and 713 Church Street (#9). According to the McAlesters, "Craftsman houses were inspired primarily by the work of two California brothers -- Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene -- who practiced together in Pasadena from 1893 to 1914. About 1903 they began to design simple Craftsman-type bungalows" or "one-story Craftsman" houses.

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Bungalows were common house forms from 1905 to 1940. Bungalows are one to one-and-one-half story brick, stuccoed, or frame dwellings with low pitched, overhanging roofs. The main roof or a lower gable usually covers a one-story porch. Bungalows commonly have Craftsman porch supports and low, solid railings. Bungalows have front or rear-facing dormers with shed or sometimes hipped or gabled roofs. Examples of Bungalows include 620 Church Street (#4), 723 Exchange Street, (#16), 724 Exchange Street (#17), 912 Exchange Street (#30), 919 Exchange Street (#31), 920 Exchange Street (#32), 615 Main (# 46), 623 Main (#47), 625 Main, (#48), 827 East Main Street (#66), 911 East Main Street (#70) and 920 Main (#72). A fine example of a bungalow with Craftsman influences is located at 615 East Main Street. This circa 1915 dwelling contains an unusually large shed dormer that runs the entire length of the roof. A particularly unique example of a bungalow in Union City is located at 706 Exchange Street (#12). This circa 1930 bungalow is constructed of Crab Orchard stone, has a recessed front porch supported by wooden classical columns, and a Japanese influenced roof. The dwelling also has an original three-part, nine-over-nine Craftsman window flanked by six-over-one sidelights and a center wooden door flanked by original nine-over-nine sidelights and a twelve-light transom.

The Minimal Traditional house, popular from 1935 to 1955, is identified by its one-story frame or brick construction. This dwelling typically contains three to five rooms with a symmetrical facade, little decoration, and often a small front porch. It is sometimes referred to as a tract house and was a dominant form of housing immediately following World War II. The district contains only one Minimal Traditional house located at 712 East Main Street (#53). The one-and-one-half story cottage, circa 1940, is frame and has a small, one-story wooden porch supported by modest, slender posts.

The East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District contains a variety of architectural styles that retain their historic integrity and represent Union City's late nineteenth and early to mid twentieth centuries, upper class, domestic architecture. The few post-1945 houses within the district do not compromise the historic integrity of the district. Construction dates of the houses reflect the city's phases of economic development, which are strongly linked to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Architectural styles represent periods of growth initiated by the reconstruction of the railroad in 1867, relocation of the county seat to Union City in 1890, and railroad improvements and openings of new plants in the 1920s and 1930s. The East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District serves as a superior example of late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth centuries, upper-class architecture in a small Southern city that developed as a railroad town.

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## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

### Boundary Description

The nominated boundaries of the East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District comprise the properties from 420 to 923 East Main Street, 203 and 216 Home Street, 706 to 920 Exchange Street, and 611 to 716 Church Street, as marked on the attached Union City property tax map.

### Boundary Justification

The nominated boundaries of the East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District contain all of the historic property associated with the district.

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## PHOTOGRAPHS

East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District  
Union City, Obion Co., TN

Photos by: Carroll Van West  
MTSU Center for Historic Preservation  
PO Box 80, MTSU  
Murfreesboro, TN 37132

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission  
2941 Lebanon Road  
Nashville, TN 37243

Date: November 1996 and April 1997

First Methodist Church, 420 East Main Street, facing north  
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400-500 block, East Main Street, facing northeast  
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500-600 block, East Main Street, facing northeast  
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615 East Main Street, facing south  
4 of 25

704 East Main Street, facing north  
5 of 25

800-900 block, East Main Street, facing northeast  
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804 East Main Street, facing north  
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700-800 block, East Main Street, facing southwest  
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800-900 block, East Main Street, facing northwest  
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900 block, East Main Street, facing northeast  
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900 block, East Main Street, facing southeast  
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900 block, East Main Street, looking down Adams Street, facing north  
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800-900 block, Exchange Street, facing southwest  
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800 block, Exchange Street, facing northwest  
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700-800 block, Exchange Street, facing southwest  
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700-800 block, Exchange Street, facing southeast  
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700-800 block, Exchange Street, facing northeast  
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803 Exchange Street, facing south  
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705 Exchange Street, facing southwest  
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716 Church Street, facing north  
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600 block, Church Street, facing southwest  
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611 Church Street, facing south  
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612 Church Street, facing north

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900 East Main Street, facing north  
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700 block, Church Street, facing southwest  
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EAST MAIN STREET AND EXCHANGE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 OBION COUNTY, TENNESSEE  
 SCALE 100' = 5/8" ±

