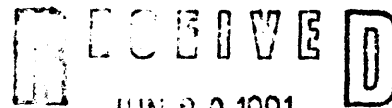


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



JUN 20 1991

NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Wartrace Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Generally follows Main, Spring, Vine sts & Knob Cr. Rd. N/A not for publication

city, town Wartrace

N/A vicinity

state Tennessee

code TN

county Bedford

code 003

zip code 37183

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
134	50 buildings
1	0 sites
11	3 structures
1	0 objects
147	53 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Herbert L. Byrum 6/17/91
Signature of certifying official 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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:)

Entered in the National Register

Herbert L. Byrum 7/31/91

Herbert L. Byrum Signature of the Keeper 7/31/91 Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)DOMESTIC: single dwellingDOMESTIC: secondary structureCOMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)DWELLING: single dwellingDOMESTIC: secondary structureCOMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification**(enter categories from instructions)**Italianate,Queen AnneBungalow, OTHER: Minimal Traditional

Materials (enter categories from instructions)foundation STONE, BRICK, CONCRETEwalls WOOD, BRICK, SYNTHETIC

roof ASBESTOS, ASPHALT, METALother WOOD, METAL

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Wartrace, Tennessee is located in northeastern Bedford County, eight miles northeast of Shelbyville, the county seat. Bedford County is located in the southern part of Middle Tennessee. It is one county north of the Alabama state line. The majority of the county is in the Central Basin with projections of the Eastern Highland Rim. The Central Basin area is gentle, rolling pasture lands for the most part with the hills and valleys of the Eastern Highland Rim to the south and east. The community is located on Wartrace Creek just above its confluence with Garrison Fork of the Duck River, principal stream of the region.

The town of Wartrace is positioned at the juncture of original Louisville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad (now CSXT) and the Wartrace/Shelbyville branch. The track runs through the center of town with the commercial and civic buildings facing the tracks. To the east of the tracks in the center of town is the commercial section. The principal street in the commercial district is Main Street, which as it enters the northern residential portion of town, changes its name to Church Street. The principal street in the to the west of the tracks is Spring Street. The small commercial area on Spring Street is limited to a few business south of Bridgeview Avenue. As the Spring Street makes its way north to the cemetery in the far northern portion of town, it becomes residential.

Wartrace has a largely intact row of commercial buildings facing the railroad on the east side of Church Street, as well as several other attached and detached commercial blocks. All are of brick construction. The majority are one story with a few two story interspersed between the one story buildings. The main feature of the commercial area is the city well and bandstand located in the open area between the tracks and the commercial buildings. The commercial buildings on the west side of the track include a mill, small gas station, and the imposing three story Walking Horse Hotel (the former Overall Hotel, NR 7/19/84).

The residential districts of Wartrace developed around the commercial area of the town and on both sides of the tracks. The largest area being to the east of the commercial district extending north and south. The area developed to the west of the tracks is much smaller with development restricted to the north along the tracks with roughly four blocks developed

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 2 Wartrace Historic District

to the south. This section of town is primarily of a later period with the exception of the Chockley Hall (#91) and a barn (#94).

Residential structures are in a wide variety of styles ranging from simple traditional form houses with little, if any trim, to ornate examples of Italianate, and Queen Anne style residences of the nineteenth century to Bungalows and Minimal Traditional houses of the early twentieth century. The majority of the residences are vernacular adaptations of these styles or simple residences of no particular identifiable style. The residences are mostly of frame construction but also include several brick homes.

An excellent example of the Queen Anne style architecture is the Arnold House at the corner of College Street and Vine (303 Vine, #124). Built in 1873 for Joseph Oliver Arnold, the one-and-one-half story frame house has a wraparound porch supported by bracketed turned posts with ball and spindle frieze, entry pediment, and ornate sawn and turned balustrade. Other distinguishing features include multiple gable dormers with imbricated shingle fields and sawn gable decoration, tall corbeled brick chimneys, ornate door and window architraves, and floor-length windows.

The largest house during the 1870s was the circa 1875 B. W. Blanton house at 307 Vine Street (#126). The immense two story central-passage plan brick house is a good example of Italianate architecture, with high hipped roof, bracketed cornice, ornate central entry, and hooded rounded-arch windows. The house has been very nicely restored in recent years. Three of the original outbuildings are intact; kitchen, smokehouse, and spring-house.

Both residential and commercial areas are relatively undisturbed by intrusive development and the town presents much the same appearance it did from the period of its establishment to 1941 when the town was still a booming railroad community.

Methodology

The Town of Wartrace was initially surveyed in 1986 by Richard Quin of South Central Tennessee Development District and Steve Rogers and Elizabeth Straw of the Tennessee Historical Commission. Additional survey work was done by Louis Jackson, Nancy Baker and Elizabeth Straw of the Tennessee Historical Commission in 1991.

There were 139 principal properties or 201 building, structures, sites and objects surveyed. Of these there are 147 contributing building sites

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3 Wartrace Historic District

and structures in the historic district, which include 134 contributing buildings, 1 contributing site, 11 contributing structures, and 1 contributing object. There are 54 non-contributing buildings in the district. Non-contributing buildings and structures are those that were constructed outside the period of significance, or have lost integrity through alterations. The term Minimal Traditional is used to describe those houses that follow the traditional building forms of their time period, but have little architectural embellishment to give them an identifiable style.

INVENTORY

BLACKMAN BOULEVARD WEST

1. 100 Blackman Boulevard West. ca. 1920. Gas station. 1 story stuccoed cinderblock. Rectangular plan, gable asphalt roof, gabled service canopy, rear board-and-batten shed section, concrete block foundation. Converted to residence, but no changes visible from the street. (C)

BRIDGEVIEW AVENUE

2. 103 Bridgeview Avenue. ca. 1910. Bungalow influence. 1 1/2 story, frame, aluminum siding, rectangular plan, hipped composition shingle roof, hipped dormer, five tapered paneled square columns support front porch, paired interior brick chimneys, rear shed addition, 1/1 windows, cinderblock foundation. (C)

Garage. ca. 1950. 1 story frame, rectangular plan, tin gable roof. (NC)

3. 105 Bridgeview Avenue. Wartrace Church of Christ. ca. 1885. 1 story, frame, aluminum siding, rectangular plan, front-gable composition roof, cinderblock foundation, shed addition rear. Severely altered. (NC)
4. 106 Bridgeview Avenue. Wartrace School Gymnasium. ca. 1940. 2 story, frame barn-type building, asbestos siding, rectangular plan, shed-roofed concrete block addition at side, lookout brackets, gambrel asphalt shingle roof. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4 Wartrace Historic District

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5. 108 Bridgeview Avenue. Wartrace Elementary School. ca. 1935. 1 story, brick rectangular plan, limestone foundation with concrete belt course, hipped composition roof, double-leaf main entrance, 9/9 windows, interior chimney. Built by the Works Progress Administration. (C)
6. 109 Bridgeview Avenue. ca. 1915. Bungalow. 1 1/2 story, frame, weatherboard, rectangular plan, front-gable composition roof, shingle siding in gable ends, eaves brackets, 12/1 windows, inset corner porch, brick foundation. (C)
- Garage. ca. 1955. 1 story frame, rectangular plan, tin gable roof. (NC)
7. 111 Bridgeview Avenue. ca. 1900. Bungalow Influence. 1 1/2 story frame, vinyl siding, Rectangular plan, hipped asphalt shingle roof, hipped dormer, brick chimney, 1/1 windows. (C)
- Garage. ca. 1965. 1 story, frame, shed roof. (NC)
8. 112 Bridgeview Avenue. Wartrace Community Center. ca. 1985. Metal fabricated building, flat roof. (NC)
9. 114 Bridgeview Avenue. Wartrace Fairgrounds. ca. 1920. Track, baseball diamond, concrete block restroom building, shed roof frame stage, side facing, concrete block and frame concession stand. (C)
10. 115 Bridgeview Avenue. ca. 1890. Bungalow influence. 1 story, frame, aluminum siding, rectangular plan, high hipped, pyramidal tin-shingle roof, two brick chimneys, front porch supported by slender Tuscan wooden columns on brick piers, 1/1 windows, cinderblock foundation. (C)
- Outbuilding. ca. 1940. 1 story, frame, vertical board, rectangular plan, two garage bays, side shed addition, front-gable tin roof, cinderblock foundation. (C)
11. 119 Bridgeview Avenue. ca. 1927. Bungalow. 1 story, frame, vinyl sided, rectangular plan, bungalow porch supported by block piers, tin-shingle gable roof, bracketed eaves, 6/1 windows, cinderblock foundation. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5 Wartrace Historic District

Garage. 1927. 1 story, frame, rectangular plan, tin gable roof. (C)

BROAD STREET

12. 208 Broad Street. ca. 1915. L-Plan. 1 story, frame, weatherboard and asbestos siding, cross-gable plan, cinderblock foundation, gable composition roof with decorative vergeboards. (C)
13. 210 Broad Street. Mobile home. (NC)
14. 212 Broad Street. ca. 1910. Classical Revival influence. 1 1/2 story, frame, asbestos sided, rectangular plan, hipped composition roof, gabled dormer, hipped dormers, 3/4 porch supported by Doric columns, Doric pilasters, pedimented entry, corner boards, brick foundation with cinderblock infill. (C)

Garage. ca. 1965. 1 story, cinderblock, rectangular plan, front gable tin roof. (NC)

CHURCH STREET

15. 101 Church Street. ca. 1935. Minimal Traditional. 1 story, frame, asbestos shingle siding, L-shape plan, side facing gable asphalt shingle roof, gable entry porch, shed rear addition, concrete block foundation. (C)

Garage. ca. 1935, 1970. 1 story, frame, asbestos siding, rectangular plan, 4 door, side facing gable asphalt shingle roof, foundation not visible. (C)
16. 103 Church Street. Double-wide mobile home. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6 Wartrace Historic District

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17. 206 Church Street. ca. 1870. Italianate influence. 1 1/2 story, frame, weatherboard, side facing gable roof, metal shingles, 1 interior chimney, 2 exterior chimneys, 6/6 arched windows, double leaf entry, arched side-lights, arched transom, 1 story hipped porch, Doric columns, brick pier foundation, concrete block infill. (C)
18. 211 Church Street. ca. 1870. Queen Anne influence. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, rectangular plan, side facing gable metal roof, front facing gable over entry, sawn shingles, shed porch, decorative brackets, interior brick chimney, 6/6 and 2/2 windows, foundation not visible. (C)
19. 213 Church Street. ca. 1870. Queen Anne influence. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, L-shape plan, side facing metal roof, 1/1 windows, full length front porch, shed porch, turned posts, shed rear addition, foundation not visible, (C)
20. 214 Church Street. ca. 1870. Queen Anne influence. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, L-shape plan, front facing gable-wing roof, metal shingles, 4/4 windows, decorative surrounds, 1 interior chimney, hipped porch roof, decorative brackets, foundation concrete block. (C)

COLLEGE STREET

21. 103 College Street. ca. 1945. No Style. 1 story, frame, aluminum siding, rectangular plan, side-gable composition roof, cinderblock foundation. (NC)
22. 105 College Street. ca. 1900. Queen Anne influence. 1 story, frame, synthetic siding, irregular plan, irregular composition roof, porch supported by turned posts, 2/2 windows, decorative sawn wooden vergeboards, foundation material not visible - covered with tin sheeting. (C)
23. 109 College Street. ca. 1950. No Style. 1 story, frame, asbestos siding, rectangular plan, cinderblock foundation, side-gable composition roof. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7 Wartrace Historic District

24. 112 College Street. ca. 1885. Queen Anne influence. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, irregular plan, hipped tin-shingle roof, canted gable bay end pavilions with overhanging gables supported by corner spandrel brackets, wraparound porch supported by bracketed turned posts with piecework frieze and turned balusters, decorative gable spanwork, fishscale shingles used on gables facing street, raised stone pier foundation with latticework infill, two corbeled interior brick chimneys. (C)

Garage. ca. 1940. 1 story, frame, vertical board siding, rectangular plan, tin front-gable roof. (C)

25. 115 College Street. ca. 1910. Minimal Traditional cottage. 1 story, frame, asbestos siding, rectangular plan, tin shingle roof, small entry porch supported by turned posts, foundation not visible. (C)

26. 116 College Street. ca. 1900. Italianate influence. 1 1/2 story, brick, central passage plan, hipped composition shingle roof, center pavilion with return gable dormers, 1 story altered porch, two interior corbeled brick chimneys, paired segmental arch windows, stone foundation with wooden lattice underpinning. (C)

Garage. ca. 1945. 1 story, cinderblock. Rectangular plan, front-gable roof. (NC)

27. 117 College Street. Mobile home. (NC)

28. 118 College Street. ca. 1900. Italianate influence. 1 story, brick, cross-gable plan, tin-shingle roof, segmental arch, 4/4 windows, two corbeled interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, rear addition. (C)

29. 121 College Street. ca. 1915. Colonial Revival influence. 1 1/2 story, frame, synthetic siding, irregular plan gable asphalt roof, cinderblock foundation, simple porch supported by Doric columns, Palladian window in front pedimented gable bay, transom over entry, pedimented gable dormer. (C)

30. 122 College Street. ca. 1900. Queen Anne influence. 1 1/2 story, brick, irregular plan, hipped tin-shingle roof with projecting gables, roof cresting, gable returns, decorative corner brackets, Queen Anne window with stained glass, plywood carport rear addition, foundation has been stuccoed. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8 Wartrace Historic District

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31. 123 College Street. ca. 1900. Queen Anne influence. 1 story, frame, asbestos siding, rectangular plan, porch supported by turned posts, transom over door, 1/1 windows with peaked lintels, gable composition roof with cornice returns, applied cutwork in gable peak, stone and brick foundation. (C)
32. 124 College Street. ca. 1885. Queen Anne influence. 2 story, frame, weatherboard, irregular plan, hipped tin roof with projecting gables, 1 story wraparound porch supported by turned posts, entry framed by very fine diagonal wooden paneling with molded trim, two corbeled interior brick chimneys, Eastlake window hoods, 1/1 fenestration, transom over entry, stone foundation, 1 story rear addition. (C)
- Outbuilding. ca. 1910. 1 story frame, board-and-batten, rectangular plan, front-gable roof with exposed rafters, vertical batten door. (C)
33. 202 College Street. ca. 1910. Queen Anne influence. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, irregular plan, tin-shingle cross-gable roof, central corbeled brick chimney, shed porch supported by bracketed chamfered posts, stone pier foundation with cinder block infill, rear ell, rear shed. (C)
- Dependency. ca. 1910. 1 story brick, rectangular plan, front-gable corrugated tin roof, batten door. (C)
- Shed. ca. 1930. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, shed tin roof, rectangular plan. (C)
34. 204 College Street. ca. 1930. Bungalow. 2 story, frame, irregular plan, cross-gable roof with gables filled in with shingles, 1 story shed porch with brick piers supporting tapered wooden columns, 3/1 windows, foundation not visible. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9 Wartrace Historic DistrictHILL STREET

35. 210 Hill Street. ca. 1910. Bungalow influence. 1 1/2 story, vinyl siding, side facing gable roof, asphalt shingles, front facing gable dormer with paired 1/1 windows, 2 interior brick corbeled chimneys, 1/1 windows with shutters, shed front porch, modern columns, wrought iron rail, porch has brick pier foundation house foundation covered with vinyl siding, rectangular plan. (C)

Storm cellar. ca. 1910. Basement level, single leaf entry, earthen covered. (C)

36. 300 Hill Street. 1938. Minimal Traditional. 1 1/2 story, frame, vinyl siding, side facing gable roof, asphalt shingles, 12/12 windows on facade, 6/6 windows on side elevations, interior chimney, small entry porch with square posts, shed rear addition, rectangular plan, brick foundation. (C)

Shed. ca. 1960. 1 story, concrete block construction, side facing gable roof, asphalt shingles. (NC)

37. 304 Hill Street. 1940. Minimal Traditional. 1 story, frame, vinyl siding, side facing gable roof, asphalt shingles, 6/6 windows, front facing gable with a brick exterior chimney, rectangular plan, concrete block foundation. (C)

Outbuilding. ca. 1940. 1 story, gable roof, asphalt shingles, square plan, foundation not visible. (C)

KNOB CREEK ROAD

38. 105 Knob Creek Road. Dr. Walter Hightower Sims. ca. 1855. I-House. 1 1/2 story, frame, asbestos shingle siding, rectangular plan, tin gable roof, porch supported by square posts, bracketed cornice, conservatory west, two corbeled brick chimneys, entry with sidelights and transom, 6/6 windows. (C)

39. 107 Knob Creek Road. ca. 1970. Ranch house. 1 story, frame, brick veneer, side facing gable roof, asphalt shingles, 6/6 windows, foundation brick veneer, rectangular plan. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10 Wartrace Historic District

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40. 109 Knob Creek Road. ca. 1870. Minimal Traditional. 1 story, frame, asbestos siding, side facing gable roof, asphalt shingles, wrap around hip porch, square posts with picket balusters, window sizes irregular, 2 interior brick chimneys, foundation not visible. (C)
41. 201 Knob Creek Road. ca. 1880. Queen Anne. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, irregular plan, steeply-pitched composition shingle gable roof, brick foundation, two interior brick chimneys, gable dormers with sawn decorative trim, later wraparound porch with tapered square columns, later shed porch on side, stained-glass front door with transom, 1/1 windows with stained glass on second floor, decorative window surrounds. (C)
- Garage. ca. 1960. 1 story, frame, cove weatherboard, rectangular plan, front-gable tin roof. (NC)
42. 205 Knob Creek Road. Bethsalem Presbyterian Church. 1889. Vernacular Gothic. 1 story, brick, rectangular plan, limestone foundation, multi-paneled wooden doors under pointed arches, stained-glass lancet windows, corbelling over entrance, square brick belltower, front-gabled roof covered with 'French-lap' pattern asphalt shingles, brick buttresses with stone weatherings. (C)
43. 207 Knob Creek Road. ca. 1880. Queen Anne cottage. 1 story, frame, aluminum sided, irregular plan with two projecting wings with canted gable bay ends, gabled tin-shingle roof. Two interior brick chimneys. Limestone foundation, decorative wooden trim in gable ends, gables have shingle siding, porch supported by turned posts with scroll brackets. (C)
- Garage. ca. 1945. 1 story, frame, vertical board siding, rectangular plan, single garage bay, side-gable tin roof. (NC)
44. 301 Knob Creek Road. ca. 1920. Minimal Traditional. 1 story, frame, asbestos shingles, rectangular plan, gable roof, gabled entry portico, 6/6 windows, concrete stucco foundation, lattice side porch. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11 Wartrace Historic District

45. 304 Knob Creek Road. ca. 1890. Queen Anne influence. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, irregular plan, irregular hipped roof covered with 'French-lap' asphalt shingles, two interior brick chimneys, 1935 Bungalow influence wraparound porch is replacement, ornate gable span decoration, 1/1 windows, continuous stone foundation. Relocated iron fence in yard, stone wall at rear. (C)

Hothouse. ca. 1890. 1 story, frame, cove weatherboard, rectangular plan, standing-seam tin roof, 4-light windows, batten door. (C)

Guest House. ca. 1890. 1 1/2 story, frame, synthetic siding, rectangular plan, side-gable roof of standing-seam tin, rear shed addition. Loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)

Outbuilding. ca. 1940. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, rectangular plan, gable tin roof, batten door. (C)

46. 306 Knob Creek Road. ca. 1920. Bungalow influence. 1 1/2 story, frame, weatherboard, rectangular plan, gable roof, gabled dormer, stuccoed brick chimney, porch has brick corner posts, brick balustrade, concrete block foundation. (C)

47. 308 Knob Creek Road. ca. 1920. Bungalow. 1 1/2 story, brick, gable asphalt roof, wood shingles in gable fields, gable dormer, brackets, 8/1 windows, porch has square posts, brick piers, stuccoed foundation. (C)

MAIN STREET, EAST

48. Main Street, East. Wartrace Well. ca. 1909. 2 story brick and frame construction, with heavy brick piers supporting second floor frame gallery topped by low hipped composition shingle roof. (C)

49. 3-5 Main Street, East. ca. 1920. Commercial Vernacular. 1 story brick, corbeled brick detailing above transom and at cornice level. North storefront retains transom, minor alterations. South storefront features double-leaf entry. Transom, bulkheads. Currently being renovated. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 12 Wartrace Historic District

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50. 7-9 Main Street, East. ca. 1925. Commercial Vernacular. 1 story brick. Storefront plywood siding infill. 7 Main Street has wooden shingle awning at transom level. (NC)
51. 11 Main Street, East. ca. 1930. Commercial Vernacular. 1 story brick. Multi-colored brick detailing with stepped cornice. Frosted glass block in transom. Metal storefront, slightly altered. (C)
52. 13-15 Main Street, East. ca. 1925. No Style. 2 story brick. Burned, only outer walls remain, storefront has major alterations. (NC)
53. 21A Main Street, East. 1895. Commercial Vernacular. 1 story, brick, corbeled brick and tin cornice, intact wood-and-glass storefront with double-leaf entry, transoms, flat roof not visible, wooden bulkheads. (C)
54. 21 Main Street, East. ca. 1900. Commercial Vernacular. 2 story, brick, rectangular plan, minimal corbeled brick cornice, three double-hung 1/1-light sash windows stone sills and lintels on second floor, storefront retains original double-leaf entry, transom level bulkheads, flat roof, aluminum awning. (C)
55. 23-25 Main Street, East. ca. 1910. Commercial Vernacular. 1 story, brick, minimal decoration, south storefront retains original entry and bulkheads south storefront retains original bulkheads and doors, transom boarded shut, flat roof. Aluminum awning extends over north storefront, south 1/2 burned, no roof remains on rear portion. (C)
56. 27 Main Street, East. ca. 1900. Commercial Vernacular. 2 story, brick, corbeled brick cornice, original wood-and-glass storefront three bay with central wide doors flanked by smaller double doors, engaged columns, three 1/1 windows on second floor with segmental arch lintels. (C)
57. 29 Main Street, East. ca. 1910. First National Bank/Wartrace Town Hall. Classical Revival. 1 story, brick, pedimented cornice. Entablature with dentils and modillion blocks, flat corner pilasters with Corinthian capitals, minor alterations to storefront. Built as the Bedford County Bank. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 13 Wartrace Historic District

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58. 31 Main Street, East. ca. 1900. Commercial Vernacular. 1 story, brick, tin cornice, original storefront form but altered windows, wooden shed canopy with tin roof. (C)
59. 98 Main Street, East. ca. 1935. Commercial Vernacular. 1 story, frame, rectangular plan, poured concrete foundation, frame walls covered with stucco and brick, flat roof. (C)
60. 100-102 Main Street, East. ca. 1910. Commercial Vernacular. 2 story, brick, unaltered cast iron storefront from Chattanooga Roofing and Foundry, windows surrounds and cornice with dentils, 1/1 windows on second floor have decorative brick insets above the windows. (C)
61. 103 Main Street, East. ca. 1900. Commercial Vernacular. 2 story, brick, corbeled brick cornice, original storefront form but store windows altered. (C)
62. 104 Main Street, East. ca. 1920. Commercial Vernacular. 1 story, brick, rectangular plan, flat roof, decorative glazed brick at front, altered windows, decorative tile laid at entry. (C)
63. 106 Main Street, East. ca. 1915. Commercial. Brick, 1 story, stepped parapet, tin gable roof, brick flue, garage door opening, industrial steel windows, shed roof canopy, rear el addition with canted corner. (C)
64. 200 Main Street, East. ca. 1900/1925. Minimal Traditional. 1 1/2 story, frame, aluminum siding, L-plan, gable composition roof, porch supported by square posts, entry with sidelights and transom, porch and gable dormer-Bungalow influence, ca. 1925. Stone foundation. (C)
- Privy. ca. 1925. Small rectangular plan, vertical board construction, shed roof. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 14 Wartrace Historic District

65. 201 Main Street, East. ca. 1925. Bungalow. 1 story, frame, weatherboard shingled gable ends, stone foundation, porch supported by wooden posts atop brick piers, matching porte cochere, composition gable roof, three interior brick chimney, 8/1-light windows. (C)
- Garage. ca. 1980. 1 story, metal, rectangular plan, single garage bay, metal roof. (NC)
- Shed. ca. 1935. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, gable composition roof, batten door. (C)
66. 203 Main Street, East. ca. 1920. Bungalow. 1 story, stone, rectangular plan, brick quoins, brick window surrounds, tin gable roof, stuccoed gable ends, lookout brackets, open porch, 3/1 windows, stone foundation. (C)
67. 206 Main Street, East. ca. 1906. Queen Anne/Classical Revival. 2 story, frame, weatherboard, irregular plan, irregular tin shingle roof, large dominating wraparound portico supported by monumental Ionic columns, curved bay end west, round cupola atop porch, bell-shaped dormer, stone foundation, shingled gable end and dormers, crockets on roof. (C)
- Shed. ca. 1920. 1 story, frame, board-and-batten, rectangular plan, tin gable roof. (C)
- Dependency. ca. 1906. 1 story, frame, board-and-batten, rectangular plan, tin gable roof, gable end brick chimney, shed porch. (C)
- Shed. ca. 1920. Small 1 story, frame, board-and-batten, rectangular plan, tin gable roof. (C)
68. 207 Main Street, East. ca. 1880. Queen Anne Cottage. 1 1/2 story, frame, weatherboard, L-plan, gable composition roof, pedimented entry with cut-outs, Palladian serliana, decorative wooden vergeboards, porch supported by Doric columns, spindle balustrade, cornice with dentil, two interior brick chimneys. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 15 Wartrace Historic District

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69. 210 Main Street, East. 1855. No Style. 1 story, log, vinyl siding, irregular plan, porch supported by square posts, side porch supported by turned posts, stone foundation, two interior chimneys, side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. Oldest house in Wartrace, but severely altered and lacks integrity, tin over foundation. (NC)
70. 211 Main Street, East. ca. 1900. Colonial Revival influence. 1 1/2 story, frame, weatherboard, L-plan, gable end front facade has molded stringcourse board, wide frieze board, stone foundation, porch supported by Doric columns, large projecting gable dormer, entry with sidelights and transom, corbeled brick chimney, asphalt gable roof. Two log rooms in interior. (C)
71. 300 Main Street, East. ca. 1980. Ranch house. 1 story, brick veneer, rectangular plan, side-gable asphalt roof, pedimented porch. (NC)
- Barn. ca. 1910. Frame, vertical-board siding, rectangular plan, tin roof. (C)
72. 301 Main Street, East. ca. 1890. Queen Anne. 2 story, frame, aluminum siding, irregular plan, open porch supported by turned posts and decorated with spindlework frieze, pointed window hoods and entry, stone foundation, "side" porch mimics main porch, rear addition, brick chimney. (C)
73. 302 Main Street, East. ca. 1970. Ranch house. 1 story, brick veneer, rectangular plan, side-gable asphalt roof. (NC)
74. 303 Main Street, East. ca. 1880. Queen Anne influence. 1 story, frame, asbestos siding, L-plan gable tin roof, decorative shingles in gable end, beveled windows with vergeboard trim, open porch supported by brick and wood porch piers, stone foundation, two brick chimneys. Stone wall across front of property. (C)
- Garage. ca. 1930. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, rectangular plan, some shingle siding, tin front-gable roof. (C)
75. 305 Main Street, East. Wartrace Methodist Episcopal Church South. ca. 1876. 1 story, brick, rectangular plan, front-gable metal roof, porch appears to be ca. 1925, rear shed section, rounded arch stained-glass memorial windows with arch-radiating brick voussoirs, altered front porch. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16 Wartrace Historic District

MAIN STREET, WEST

76. 103 Main Street, West. J.A. Cunningham & Co. Mill. ca. 1885. 3 story, brick, rectangular plan, 4/4 windows, gable tin roof. (C)

MILL STREET

77. 135 Mill Street. Cleveland Mill. ca. 1885. Steam powered flouring mill. 1 1/2 story, brick, rectangular plan, flat roof, segmental arch windows, stone foundation. (C)

Outbuilding. Built ca. 1950 as dry-cleaning building. 1 story, red brick tile construction, rectangular plan, aluminum roof, cinderblock foundation, wooden panel door, metal windows. (NC)

McKINLEY STREET

78. 108 McKinley Street. ca. 1925. Bungalow influence. 1 story, frame, aluminum sided, rectangular plan, side-gable asphalt shingle roof, gabled porch supported by tapered wooden posts, shingled gable field, 3/1 windows. (C)
79. 113 McKinley Street. ca. 1935. Minimal Traditional. 1 story, rectangular plan, frame, asbestos shingle siding, gable porch supported by tapered wooden posts on brick piers, cinderblock foundation, 3/1 windows, central chimney, gable composition roof, attached garage. (C)
80. 117 McKinley Street. ca. 1925. Piano Box with Bungalow influence. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, irregular plan, irregular hipped composition roof with side-gable pavilions facing street, heavy brackets, tripartite 9/1 windows, bungalow porch, altered entry, interior brick chimney. Synthetic siding. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 17 Wartrace Historic District

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81. 121 McKinley Street. ca. 1915. Minimal Traditional. 1 1/2 story, frame, weatherboard, central passage plan, integral shed porch supported by tapered wooden posts on brick pylons, gabled dormer with lookout brackets, side-gable tin-shingle roof, 1/1 windows, entry with sidelights and transom, two exterior and one interior chimney, cinderblock foundation. (C)
- Outbuilding. ca. 1935. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, rectangular plan, front-gable tin roof, wooden batten door. (C)
- Garage. 1955. 1 1/2 story, frame, weatherboard, rectangular plan, gambrel roof. (NC)
82. 125 McKinley Street. ca. 1935. Bungalow influence. 1 1/2 story, frame, weatherboard, rectangular plan, projecting gable over porch, porch supported by tapered wooden posts on brick piers, cinderblock foundation, 4/1 windows, lookout brackets. (C)
- Garage. ca. 1940. 1 story, frame, board-and-batten, rectangular plan, single garage bay, front-gable asphalt shingle roof. (C)
- Stock Barn. ca. 1930. frame, vertical board siding, post construction, rectangular plan, gambrel tin roof, side feeding shed. (C)
- Outbuilding. ca. 1935. 1 story, frame, vertical board, rectangular plan, front-gable composition roof, batten door. (C)
83. 129 McKinley Street. ca. 1935. Classical Revival influence. 1 1/2 story, brick construction, rectangular plan, central entry with sidelights, massive central stone chimney, side-gable composition roof, stone foundation, original attached two story garage, 6/6 windows. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 18 Wartrace Historic DistrictSIMS AVENUE

84. 100 Sims Avenue. Wartrace Methodist Church Parsonage. ca. 1965. Ranch. Rectangular plan, brick, side-gable roof, concrete block foundation. 1/1 windows. (NC)

SPRING STREET

85. Spring Street. Memorial Park. Wartrace Waterworks. 1936. Concrete fountain with octagonal base supporting replacement fiberglass bowl. Working condition. Public Works Administration Project #TN 5388. (C)
86. Spring Street. Memorial Park. NC & St. L Caboose #6162. Steel construction, projecting bay windows on both sides, original furnishings. On site of original depot. Built for the Nashville, Chattanooga, & St. Louis Railroad. Relocated object. (NC)
87. Spring Street. Memorial Park. Gazebo. ca. 1989. Frame. (NC)
88. 101 Spring Street. Walking Horse Hotel. (NR 7/19/84) 1917. 3 story, brick, 3 story recessed porch, brick posts, simple wood balustrade, 1/1 windows (C)
89. 105 Spring Street. ca. 1900. Minimal Traditional. 2 story, frame, asbestos siding, irregular plan, gable roof with projecting gable bay, central interior brick chimney, wraparound porch supported by round columns. (C)
- Outbuilding. ca. 1910. 1 story frame, board-and-batten, rectangular plan, shed tin roof. (C)
90. 109 Spring Street. ca. 1910. 1 story, frame, asbestos siding, T-plan, composition gable roof, wraparound porch supported by slender Tuscan columns, transom over door, rear shed addition, 1/1 windows, stone foundation. (C)
- Garage. ca. 1940. 1 story, frame, metal siding, rectangular plan, tin gable roof. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 19 Wartrace Historic District

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91. 111 Spring Street. Chockley Hall. ca. 1852. Federal influence. 2 story, frame, asbestos shingle siding, two story front porch supported by stone corner posts and wooden square posts, flush board on facade, main entry has side lights and transom, side-gable composition roof. (C)
92. 113 Spring Street. ca. 1935. Minimal Traditional. 1 story, frame, asbestos siding, rectangular plan, gable roof, 6/6 windows. Loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)
93. 201 Spring Street. ca. 1960. Ranch. 1 story, frame, asbestos siding, rectangular plan, side-gable roof, attached carport. (NC)
94. 301 Spring Street. ca. 1878. Barn. 1 story, frame, rectangular plan, tin gable roof with false front, stalls to both sides of central aisle. (C)
95. 302 Spring Street. ca. 1890. Queen Anne influence. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, rectangular plan, tin-shingle side-gable roof, two interior brick chimneys, corner pilasters, gable returns, rear shed addition. (C)
96. 303 Spring Street. ca. 1945. Ranch. 1 story, frame, aluminum siding, gable asphalt shingle roof, turned porch posts. (NC)
- Garage. ca. 1950. frame. (NC)
97. 305 Spring Street. ca. 1880. Queen Anne. 2 story, frame, weatherboard, central-passage plan house with projecting gable, tin side-gable roof, central interior brick chimneys, square columns support front porch, stick-style wooden decoration on porch, 4/4 windows, wood shingles in gable end. (C)
98. 306 Spring Street. ca. 1890. Classical Revival influence. 1 1/2 story, frame, asbestos siding, irregular plan, tin-shingle hip and gable roof, gabled dormers, central brick chimney, shed porch supported by turned posts, entry with sidelights and transom, part of porch enclosed. (C)
- Barn. ca. 1900. 1 story, frame, vertical board siding, metal gambrel roof. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 20 Wartrace Historic District

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99. 309 Spring Street. ca. 1900. Shotgun. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, rectangular plan, some asbestos siding, wraparound porch supported by turned posts, tin gable roof, central interior brick chimney. (C)
100. 313 Spring Street. ca. 1930. Bungalow. 1 story, frame, asbestos siding, rectangular plan, gable roof with bracketed eaves, entry with sidelights, porch supported by brick and wood columns, 3/1 windows. (C)
- Smokehouse/shed. ca. 1930. 1 story frame, vertical board, tin front-gable roof, batten door. (C)
101. 317 Spring Street. ca. 1890. Queen Anne cottage. 1 1/2 story, frame, weatherboard, irregular plan, combination hip and gable tin-shingle roof, shed porch supported by turned posts, hipped dormer, brick chimney, 1/1 windows. (C)
102. 318 Spring Street. ca. 1960. Saltbox cottage. 1 story, frame, aluminum siding, side facing gable roof, asphalt shingles, shed porch, square posts on brick bases, 6/6 windows, concrete foundation, rear shed addition. (NC)
103. 321 Spring Street. ca. 1870/1930. Bungalow influence cottage. 1 story, frame, weatherboard siding, front facing metal gable roof, hipped porch, square posts, 1/1 windows, interior brick chimney, stuccoed foundation. (C)
- Garage. ca. 1930. 1 story, frame, vertical board, front facing metal gable roof. (C)
104. 322 Spring Street. ca. 1880. Queen Anne cottage. 1 story, frame, vinyl sided, gable roof, asphalt shingles, L-plan, 1/1 windows, hipped porch, square posts, foundation not visible. (C)
- Garage. ca. 1920. 1 story, frame, vertical board siding, gable metal roof, shed addition. (C)
105. 325 Spring Street. ca. 1950. 1 story, frame, aluminum siding, side facing gable roof, asphalt shingles, paired 1/1 windows, front facing gable porch, concrete block foundation. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 21 Wartrace Historic District

106. 326 Spring Street. ca. 1945. 1 story, frame, aluminum siding, side facing gable roof, exterior brick chimney on facade, integral car port, concrete block foundation. (NC)
107. 328 Spring Street. ca. 1870/1920. Bungalow influence. 1 story, L-plan, frame, vinyl siding, side facing gable roof, asphalt shingles, 3/1 windows, interior chimney, decorative glass entry, hip porch, square box posts, concrete foundation under porch, house foundation not visible. (C)
108. 330 Spring Street. ca. 1870. Steam engine supply pond. Oval shape, 30 feet wide, 60 feet in length, 5 feet deep, dressed stone walls, spring fed. (C)
109. 331 Spring Street. ca. 1880. Queen Anne cottage. 1 1/2 stories, asbestos siding, rectangular plan, pyramidal roof, asphalt shingles, hipped dormers, 6/6 windows, hipped porch, porch posts have brick bases, three interior brick chimneys, stone foundation. (C)

Garage. ca. 1950. 1 story, concrete block, front facing gable metal roof. (NC)

Shed. ca. 1950. 1 story, frame, side facing gable roof. (NC)

SUMMIT

110. 108 Summit Street. ca. 1980. Ranch. 1 story, frame, vinyl siding, side facing gable roof, asphalt shingles, 6/6 windows rectangular plan, concrete block foundation, 1/2 basement. (NC)
- Garage. ca. 1930. 1 story, frame, vertical board siding, metal gable roof, rectangular plan. (C)
111. 114 Summit Street. ca. 1945. No Style. 1 story, frame, asbestos siding, side facing gable roof asphalt shingles, 6/6 windows, rusticated block foundation, basement. (NC)
112. 118 Summit Street. ca. 1980. Ranch. 1 story, frame, brick veneer, side facing gable roof, asphalt shingles, 12/12 windows, rectangular plan, brick veneer foundation. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 22 Wartrace Historic District

113. 119 Summit Street. ca. 1980. Ranch. 1 story, frame, brick veneer, side facing gable telescoping roof, 12/12 windows, interior chimney, brick veneer foundation, rectangular plan. (NC)

VINE STREET

114. 102-104 Vine Street. Apartments. 1939. No style. 2 story, brick, 6/6 windows, stepped parapet, concrete sills, poured concrete foundation, brick piers support wooden deck and stairs. Main entrance was original side of building. (C)
115. 105 Vine Street. Baptist Church. ca. 1880. Victorian Gothic Revival. 1 story structure of local brick, rectangular plan, bell tower with open belfry at central entry topped by simple wooden hipped canopy, lancet windows with stone sills, stained-glass transom over double-leaf entry, continuous stone foundation, cinderblock addition rear. (C)
- Sunday School. ca. 1982. 1 story cinderblock, low side-gable asphalt shingle roof, rectangular plan, vinyl siding in gable fields. (NC)
116. 106 Vine Street. Utility Building. ca. 1930/1950. No Style. 1 story, brick, two entries with canopies supported by lookout brackets, no windows. Major alterations. (NC)
117. 109 Vine Street. ca. 1880. Vernacular cottage. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, irregular plan, center-gable roof, stone foundation, porch supported by square posts, entry with sidelights and transom, wooden entablature. Loss of structural integrity. (NC)
- Barn. ca. 1940. 1 story, frame, board-and-batten and vertical board siding, rectangular plan, front-gable tin roof. (C)
118. 110 Vine Street. ca. 1985. No Style. 1 story, frame, asbestos siding, rectangular plan, end gable, asphalt shingle roof. (NC)
119. 112 Vine Street. South Central Bell building. ca. 1985. 1 story, brick, rectangular. No windows. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 23 Wartrace Historic District

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120. 113 Vine Street. ca. 1920. Bungalow. 1 1/2 story, frame, weatherboard, rectangular plan, gable roof with knee braces, brick foundation, bungalow porch supported by tapered wooden posts on brick piers, simple wooden porch balustrade, 3/1 sash windows. (C)
121. 202 Vine Street. ca. 1900. Queen Anne influence. 1 story, frame, vinyl sided, irregular plan, cross-gable composition roof, entry porch supported by turned posts, stone foundation, wide cornerboards and frieze, interior brick chimney. (C)
- Shed. ca. 1940. 1 story, frame, board-and-batten, rectangular plan, front-gable tin roof. (C)
122. 203 Vine Street. ca. 1890. Queen Anne influence. 1 1/2 story, frame, weatherboard, irregular plan, cross-gable composition roof, brick and stone pier foundation with cinderblock infill, porch supported by Doric columns, entry with sidelights and transom, wide frieze entablature, two interior corbeled brick chimneys. Stone wall across front of property. (C)
123. 204 Vine Street. ca. 1978. Minimal Traditional. 1 1/2 story, frame, wooden panel siding, rectangular plan, side-gable composition roof. (NC)
- Garage. ca. 1985. 1 story, frame, wooden panel, rectangular plan, side-gable composition roof. (NC)
124. 303 Vine Street. 1873. Queen Anne. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, central passage plan, side-gable tin-shingle roof, central gable dormer, dormer and gable ends decorated with imbricated wooden shingles, gable span decoration, curving wraparound porch of extremely fine design supported by bracketed turned posts with ball-and-spindle frieze and balusters, entry pediments, original rear tee and gabled sections at rear, raised pier foundation with latticework infill. (C)
- Outbuilding. ca. 1900. 1 story, frame, board-and-batten, rectangular plan, steep side-gable tin roof. (C)
- Garage. ca. 1960. 1 story, frame, asbestos siding, rectangular plan, tin gable roof. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 24 Wartrace Historic District

125. 304 Vine Street. ca. 1890. Central passage plan. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, three-bay, side-gable composition roof, shed porch with entry pediment supported by Tuscan columns, bay window north, corbeled gable end chimney south, side addition, brick foundation, altered entry. (C)

Garage. 1955. 1 story, frame, cove weatherboard siding, rectangular plan, front-gable roof. (NC)

Workshop. 1925. 1 story cinderblock and plywood construction, rectangular plan, front-gable roof. (NC)

126. 307 Vine Street. ca. 1875. Italianate. 2 story brick, central passage plan, hipped fiberglass shingle roof, replacement 1-bay central porch, restored pilasters, bracketed cornice, rounded arch 1/1 windows with corbeled brick hoods springing from impost blocks, 1 story shed porch, two interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, herringbone brick sidewalk. (C)

Kitchen. ca. 1875. 1 story, brick, gable roof. (C)

Smokehouse. ca. 1875. 1 story, brick, gable roof, gable roof, rectangular plan. (C)

Spring House. ca. 1875. 1 story, brick. (C)

127. 310 Vine Street. ca. 1925. Bungalow influence. 1 story, frame, gable pattern tin roof, asphalt shingles in gable fields, weatherboard, projecting entry porch, brick piers with wood posts, stuccoed foundation. (C)

128. 311 Vine Street. ca. 1895. Classical Revival influence. 1 1/2 story, frame, weatherboard, irregular plan, irregular asphalt shingle roof with cross gable pavilions, entry pediment, hipped dormer, gable dormers south and west, canted bay west, entry with sidelights and transom, 1/1 windows sometimes paired and sometimes tripartite, stone pier foundation with cinderblock infill and wooden lattice underpinning. (C)

Garage. ca. 1935. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, rectangular plan, front-gable tin roof. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 25 Wartrace Historic District

Outbuilding. ca. 1935. 1 story, frame, board-and-batten, rectangular, side-gable tin roof. (C)

129. 312 Vine Street. ca. 1955. No Style. 1 story, frame, vinyl siding, rectangular plan, side-gable composition roof, projecting central bay, concrete foundation. (NC)

130. 402 Vine Street. ca. 1885. Queen Anne. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, irregular plan, irregular hipped composition shingle roof with projecting gable pavilions, porch supported by bracketed turned posts with spindle work frieze, gabled dormer, Eastlake door, decorative window lintels, two corbeled interior brick chimneys, brick foundation. (C)

Crib barn. ca. 1890. 1 story, frame, Vertical board siding, two rectangular cribs, side gable tin roof. (C)

131. 403 Vine Street. ca. 1895. Queen Anne Influence. 2 story, frame, weatherboard, irregular plan, irregular tin shingle roof, 1 story wraparound porch supported by Tuscan columns, canted bay end in main pavilion, bay window east, stone foundation, rear additions. (C)

132. 407 Vine Street. ca. 1890. Queen Anne Influence. 1 1/2 story, frame, vinyl siding, irregular plan, hipped composition roof with two projecting pavilions with canted gable bay ends, umbrage porch supported by Tuscan columns, gabled dormers, brick foundation, two interior brick chimneys; both projecting pavilions feature canted gable bay ends. (C)

Smokehouse. ca. 1925. 1 story, frame, board-and-batten, rectangular plan, front-gable tin roof. (C)

Garage. ca. 1935. 1 story, frame, board-and-batten, rectangular, front-gable tin roof. (C)

133. 408 Vine Street. ca. 1970. Ranch house. 1 story, brick veneer, rectangular plan. (NC)

134. 411 Vine Street. ca. 1900. Cumberland Plan. 1 story, frame, weatherboard, saddlebag plan, half-hip porch supported by turned posts, rear tee with side shed additions, central corbeled brick

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 26 Wartrace Historic District

chimney, 1/1 windows, stone pier foundation, gable composition roof with exposed purlins. (C)

135. 412 Vine Street. ca. 1880. Queen Anne cottage. 1 story, frame, weatherboard siding, L shape plan, pyramidal roof with gables on each plane, standing seam metal, 2 interior brick chimneys, 1/1 windows, decorative surrounds, hipped porch, turned posts, sawn brackets, brick foundation. (C)

136. 503 Vine Street. ca. 1890. Queen Anne cottage. 1 1/2 story, frame, weatherboard siding, pyramid roof, asphalt shingles, hipped dormers with paired 1/1 windows, L shape plan, front facing gable entry porch, metal posts, brick foundation. (C)

Apartment. ca. 1930. Apartment with attached carport, 1 story, frame, gable roof, asphalt shingles, concrete block foundation, rectangular plan. (C)

137. 505 Vine Street. ca. 1880. Queen Anne cottage. 1 1/2 story, frame, weatherboard siding on facade, aluminum siding on elevations, pyramid-side facing gable roof, metal shingles, decorative pressed metal on ridge, gable dormer, 1/1 windows, shed porch, gable entry, fluted square columns, brick foundation, rectangular plan, rear shed addition. (C)

Garage. ca. 1960. 1 story, concrete block garage, front facing gable roof. (NC)

138. 508 Vine Street. ca. 1910. Minimal Traditional. 1 story, frame, asbestos siding, pyramid roof with two front facing gables, one contains hipped porch, square posts, asphalt shingles, interior chimney, 1/1 windows, brick foundation, basement, rectangular plan. (C)

Outbuilding. ca. 1930. 1 story, frame, asbestos siding, 6/6 windows, foundation not visible, square plan. (C)

139. 509 Vine Street. ca. 1880. Queen Anne cottage. 1 1/2 story, frame, weatherboard siding, L-plan, pyramid roof with front facing gable, metal shingles, hip dormer, hip porch with asphalt shingles, square post, 1/1 windows, 2 interior chimneys, brick/concrete block foundation. (C)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

CA. 1852 - 1941

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Wartrace Historic District is being nominated to the National Register under criteria A for its significance in settlement and commerce for its association with the railroad in Wartrace and Bedford County and under criteria C for its architectural significance.

The Town of Wartrace was established about 1852, when the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway was completed through the county. There is a railroad branch line connecting Shelbyville, the county seat and largest town in the county, with the main railway line. It was at this juncture that the town now known as Wartrace grew. The town has all the appearances of a small railroad town. The tracks run through the center of town with the commercial structures facing the tracks and the long gone depot. One side of the city "square" is the railroad tracks.

This part of the county was known as "Wartrace" for its associations with the use of a creek (now Wartrace Creek) as a route traveled by Indians between tribal wars. According to one account, some of this land came into the possession of General Andrew Jackson, afterwards seventh President of the United States. At this time, about 1813, Jackson is said to have carved into a beech tree near the stream "This is Wartrail Creek". The name evolved into Wartrace Creek, from which the town took its name. Other accounts of the name are quite similar, and it seems certain that the name "Wartrace" comes from an old Indian war trail.

The land on which the town is located was originally owned by Rice Coffee. Henry Coffee was the first settler of the village. About 1850, Henry Coffee moved to the area and reportedly built his house on the opposite bank of the creek across from the beech tree which Jackson carved the name "Wartrail Creek". Daniel Stephens and William Norville were the first merchants in the new community, opening general stores in 1852. These buildings are no longer extant. Also opening in that year was an inn built by Jesse Chockley (#91).

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property aprox. 90.

UTM References

A

1	6	5	6	0	2	4	0	3	9	3	0	8	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	6	5	6	0	3	0	0	3	9	3	2	3	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	6	5	5	9	1	0	0	3	9	3	2	0	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	6	5	6	1	9	1	0	3	9	3	1	1	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

Wartrace, Tn 78SE

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Louis Jackson, Historic Preservation Specialist; Elizabeth A. Straw, H. P. S.
organization Tennessee Historical Commission date April 1991
street & number 701 Broadway telephone (615) 742-6716
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2 Wartrace Historic District

On November 5, 1853 the community was incorporated as Wartrace Depot. With the exception of a brief time during the Civil War, the town corporation has remained in effect. In 1878 the town was rechartered as Wartrace as it is known today.

The town of Wartrace Depot continued to grow until the beginning of the Civil War. Extant resources constructed during the early settlement period of Wartrace include the house of Dr. Walter Hightower Sims (1815-1882), an early physician in Wartrace. A graduate of Louisville Medical College, he was neutral during the Civil War and treated soldiers of both sides. Sims' circa 1855 home at 105 Knob Creek Road (#38) survives and is included in the district.

Another structure from this period is the aforementioned Chockley Hall, an early tavern and hotel on at 111 Spring Street (#91). Built in circa 1852 by Jesse Chockley the two story central passage plan frame building has a full-length two story porch with balcony supported by upside-down non-tapered Doric columns. One other house in the community is known to have been built before the Civil War. The house at 210 Main Street (#69) is reportedly the oldest private residence in Wartrace built ca. 1855. The house has undergone numerous alterations and is non-contributing to the district.

Religion and education also played important roles in the development of the town. The Missionary Baptists organized a church at Wartrace in 1860 and circa 1880 they erected a handsome Gothic style church (#115) at a cost of about \$1500. The Methodist Episcopal Church South (#75) was established in 1876; their brick church, erected the same year, also cost \$1500 to build. Blacks in the town organized the Mt. Zion Baptist Church and the St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church in Wartrace and both had meeting-houses by the 1880s.

The Wartrace Academy, a private school, was established in 1860, and operated until late in the nineteenth century. It was located at 119 Summit Street, where a modern brick home stands today. By 1874 the school was known as the Wartrace Male and Female Institute and had an enrollment of 103 students. The public school had its origins in 1885, when the Brandon Training School (headed by Professor A.J. Brandon) opened. The two story structure was made from bricks made at a kiln on Wartrace Creek. This school operated in Wartrace at two different periods and in two different locations. The first was 1898 to 1902 and the second was from 1905 to 1912. Students attending the school came from the surrounding counties and from as far away as Oklahoma. Mr. Brandon moved the school to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3 Wartrace Historic District

Shelbyville in 1912. Around 1900 the condemned Old Brandon Training School was sold to C. M. Dean and the building torn down and three houses constructed on College Street using the brick from the old school (#26, 28, 30).

During the Civil War the small town saw considerable military action. In April 1862, the Forty-Second Indiana Infantry was attacked here by Confederate regiment under a Col. Starn. The following year a cavalry skirmish occurred here between the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, U.S.A., and General Joe Wheeler's Confederate Cavalry.

In 1863 the Confederate troops built a hilltop fort overlooking the town. This fortification was a part of Confederate General Braxton Bragg's Shelbyville-Fairfield-Tullahoma line of defense after the Battle of Murfreesboro (Stone's River). The fortification, located outside of the district boundaries, survives in good condition and commands a view of the railroad and the roads from Fairfield, Normandy, Shelbyville, Haley, and Bell Buckle.

After the Civil War the town continued to prosper as a railroad community. Businesses in Wartrace in the late nineteenth century included a drug store, several dry good stores, groceries, book and stationary store, furniture store/undertaker, tinware and stoves, saddles and harness, and a millinery store. Two hotels were located in town, the Chockley House (#91), and the Healan House (no longer extant), operated by Mrs. S. D. Healan and her son. Livery stables were operated by J.W. Tillford and W. G. Petty. A barn is still located at 301 Spring Street (#94) which was identified on an 1878 map of Wartrace as a Livery Stable. The town had one bank in 1886, B. F. Cleveland's banking house established in 1882. Goodspeed's History of Tennessee in the late 1880s observed that "The business houses of Wartrace are all of brick", and this remains true over a century later.

In 1878 there were approximately fifty-five houses in the community, plus a number of shanties. Most of these were concentrated east of the railroad on the lower slope of the hill. Many of the street names from this period - Murray, Pearl, Liberty, Union, Summer and Cherry - no longer survive, and Cherry Street itself has been obliterated.

Insurance maps prepared by the Sanborn-Perris Map Company provide much information on the central part of Wartrace in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1885 the town had a population of 800, unpaved streets, poor water facilities, and no fire department. Businesses

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4 Wartrace Historic District

were Davidson & Co. Corn Meal Mill; the larger Wartrace Milling Company; the Chockley Hotel and the Houston Hotel, located on the main row; three general stores, a bank, two drug stores, a hardware store, a produce store, a confectioner, a millinery shop, a furniture store, a jewelry shop, a meat store, a livery stable, a poultry yard, a stock yard, and several warehouses. Facing the south side of the tracks were the passenger depot, Cunningham's hay-feed-grain mill and coal house, Overall's Hotel (now Walking Horse), a livery stable, and the school grounds. Hitching posts were located behind the stores. A half-dozen houses had indoor plumbing, with water provided by tanks on the roof.

Several mills were located in Wartrace in the 1880s. J. A. Cunningham & Co. (#76) opened a large flour mill at Wartrace in circa 1885 in a facility costing \$12,000. By the early twentieth century a coal business was being operated here along with the mill. The larger Wartrace Mill opened a saw and planing mill in the bottoms in 1885. Light industries included John Butner, blacksmith and wagon-maker, and Harry Erwin, John Price, and W.A. Schwartz, general blacksmiths. Just outside Wartrace a distillery was operated by Zach Thompson from about 1885; it produced seventy-five to eighty gallons of whiskey per day.

By 1899 the Wartrace Milling Company was acquired by R. M. Cleveland and renamed the Garrison Valley Mills (#77, originally four stories the top two floors were removed in 1939 and the bricks used to construct #114). The Houston Hotel had become the King Hotel, and the bank relocated to the north end of the main commercial row. Three new commercial buildings were added to the south side of the main row, replacing the earlier post office. These buildings included a hardware store offering agricultural implements, another grocery, and a doctor's office. The poultry yard is shown on the maps as vacant at this point.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries Wartrace had a reputation as a health resort. In 1884, a pamphlet written by Dr. J. R. Fletcher extolled the health-giving qualities of the water. Wartrace at this time had a population of about 700. Wartrace's fame grew and several families from New Orleans made the town their summer home. In 1909 the public well was drilled and a bandstand was constructed over it (#48). A demand for the bottled water grew and the water was shipped to other towns. The end of the water business for Wartrace came several years later when the source of water was moved to Cascade Springs, ten miles south of town. The well was plugged when the new water system was installed. In 1936 the fountain (#85) in the center of town was erected as a symbol of Wartrace water.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5 Wartrace Historic District

The railroad played a major role in town providing jobs for many of the residents. Whites served as clerks and crew members, while blacks were mostly gandy dancers, section hands, and porters. Rail facilities included passenger and freight depots and a large stone-lined pond to hold water for the locomotives (#108). A round-table (no longer extant) was located in the fork between the Main Line and the Shelbyville branch line spur.

Around 1910 the bank relocated again to a new building on Main Street south of the main row, and a second bank, the First National Bank of Wartrace (#57), opened on the row itself.

The annual horse show became popular in the early twentieth century, and today Wartrace is recognized as the "Cradle of the Tennessee Walking Horse". Besides being the home and place of burial place of Strolling Jim (#88, NR 7/19/84), considered to be the father of the Walking Horse, Wartrace can be considered the originator of what is today the National Walking Horse Celebration, held in Shelbyville. In the early twentieth century, Wartrace held the annual Farmer's Carnival. This carnival had as its main attraction a horse show. It was held on the fairgrounds located on Bridgeview Avenue (#9). The bandstand (#48), constructed in 1909 over the town well, is reported to have been used as the judges reviewing stand. By 1935 the horse show had become so large that it was moved to Shelbyville where it became known as the Walking Horse Celebration.

By the mid-1920s, the town had grown significantly, and new streets were laid out. On the southwest side of the town, Smart Street, Smart Alley and Sunset Boulevard were laid out behind the Overall (now Walking Horse) Hotel. College Street was renamed Bridgeview Avenue, and to its north, Spring Street was built to connect with Hollywood Cemetery. On the east side of town, a new street, Vine, was opened behind the main row of stores, and Cedar Street (called at the time 'High Street' by some) opened a block further east. New streets north of the square were Broad Street, Church Street (with no church), Fairfield Road, and Strong Street. The First National Bank of Wartrace had failed by this point, and in 1920 was sold to the Wartrace Bank and Trust Company for \$4750.

Two fires in the commercial district changed the character of the community in the early twentieth century to what it is today. In 1915 a fire began in James Taylor's Bedford Hotel and swept through Dr. F.W. Smart's drugstore, a cafe, the Arnold-Leathermann Clothing Company, and the Albert London General Merchandise Store. Another downtown fire occurred in 1926, many of the extant commercial buildings were built around this time.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6 Wartrace Historic District

The town had two new light industries by 1924. The Morgan & Phillip Handle Company was located by a spur along the Shelbyville branch of the railroad in the southwest part of the town. A new corn mill opened south of Main Street on the east side of the main railway line. A small blacksmith shop was opened east of the new mill. The Houston Hotel had closed, but a new small hotel, the Miller House, opened next to the Overall Hotel (now Walking Horse, #88) across the tracks. Three new brick warehouses were constructed by this point on Vine Street behind the main store buildings. The new chapel of the Christian Church opened on Bridgeview Avenue. Residential construction continued throughout the community of Wartrace up until the early 1940s when housing starts were slowed by the beginning of World War II.

The railroad has been of extreme importance to the community. In addition to being a stop on the busy Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, it was also the point from which the branch line to the county seat of Shelbyville departed. During its busiest period in the early twentieth century, ten passenger trains a day passed through the community, in addition to countless freights. In 1941 this was still the case. Many of the businesses in the community located to take advantage of the railroad, and a large number of townspeople were employed in rail-related occupations. Today the main line is a part of the CSXT network, and the Shelbyville spur is an independent branch line, the Walking Horse and Eastern. Freight trains still pass through the town, however in diminished numbers since the decline of the railroad after World War II.

The town of Wartrace is an important example of an early, small, railroad oriented community. The focal point of the town is the railroad with the commercial buildings and downtown center facing the tracks. The orientation illustrates the importance the railroad played in the town's early settlement and commercial growth. Without the railroad Wartrace would not have existed as an important rural commercial center in Bedford County. The town is also architecturally significant as an example of the types of architecture found in a small rural community. The community contains houses ranging from substantial businessmen's residences to small railroad workers houses. The town retains a strong sense of place with its collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings built along the Louisville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad (now CSXT).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 3 Wartrace Historic District

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 1 Wartrace Historic District

PHOTOGRAPHS

Wartrace Historic District
Wartrace, Bedford County, Tennessee
Photo by: Lynn Hulan
Date: February 1991
Neg: Tennessee Historical Commission
Nashville, Tennessee

Streetscape, facing southeast, Main Street East
#1 of 23

Streetscape, facing northeast, Main Street East
#2 of 23

Facing north, 201 Main Street East
#3 of 23

Streetscape, facing southeast, 206 Main Street East
#4 of 23

Facing north, 207 Main Street East
#5 of 23

Streetscape, facing east, Main Street
#6 of 23

Facing east, 303 & 305 Main Street
#7 of 23

Facing northwest, 100 Blackman Boulevard
#8 of 23

Streetscape, facing west, 101 Spring Street & 103 Main Street, West
#9 of 23

Streetscape, facing northwest towards Spring Street
#10 of 23

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 2 Wartrace Historic District

Streetscape, facing northwest, 301 Spring Street
#11 of 23

Streetscape, facing north, 302 Spring Street
#12 of 23

Facing west, 317 Spring St.
#13 of 23

Facing east, 307 Vine Street
#14 of 23

Facing east, 311 Vine Street
#15 of 23

Streetscape, facing northeast, 411 & 407 Vine Street
#16 of 23

Facing east, 503 Vine Street
#17 of 23

Facing east, 505 Vine Street
#18 of 23

Facing east, 105 Knob Creek Road
#19 of 23

Streetscape, facing east, 201 Knob Creek Road
#20 of 23

Streetscape, facing east, 205 & 207 Knob Creek Road
#21 of 23

Streetscape, facing southwest, 304 & 306 Knob Creek Road
#22 of 23

Streetscape, facing southeast, 112 & 116 College Street
#23 of 23

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 2 Wartrace Historic District

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries for the Wartrace Historic District include properties on both the east and west side of Spring Street, south of the steam engine pond to the intersection of Main Street West, also including properties north and south of Bridgeview Avenue up to and including the fairgrounds. Properties on the west side of Church Street, north from the intersection with Bridge Street, south from the end of High Street, and properties 206 and 214 on the east side of Church Street. Properties on Main Street from Broad Street south to Main Street East. Properties on Main Street East to Knob Creek Road. ✓ Properties on the east and west sides of Knob Creek Road ending with properties 301 and 308. All the properties on the north and south sides of College and Summit Streets. All the properties on the north side of McKinley and 108 McKinley on the south side. East and west sides of Vine Street from 509 to the south side of Broad Street and properties 300 and 304 on Hill Street. See accompanying Bedford County Property Maps 71D, 71E, 71L, and 71H.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Wartrace Historic District is centered along the CSXT railroad tracks and includes the commercial row facing the tracks and two residential areas located to the east and west of the tracks. Boundaries are drawn to following property lines and streets. Non-contributing properties are largely excluded. The boundaries are drawn to include sufficient land to provide a historic setting to protect the integrity of the resources.