

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

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 Sparta Residential Historic District
other names/site number NA

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by N. Main St., College St., Everett St. and Church St.
city, town Sparta
state Tennessee code TN county White code 185 zip code 38583

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/district/site/structure/object categories.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register -0-

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.
Signature of certifying official: Herbert T. Stange
Date: 9/18/91
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

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:
[X] 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 10/28/91
Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single-dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary structure

HEALTH CARE: Hospital

RELIGION: Religious structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single-dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary structure

DOMESTIC: Multiple-dwelling

RELIGION: Religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman

OTHER: Minimal Traditional

Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, BRICK

walls BRICK, Weatherboard, Aluminum, vinyl

roof ASPHALT, CERAMIC TILE, Tin

other BRICK, WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Sparta Residential Historic District is located in the City of Sparta (current estimated population 5,000) in the geographical center of White County, Tennessee. Sparta lies on the Calfkiller River at the crossroads of Highway 111 and Highway 70. Not only is Sparta the county seat of White County, it is also the only major commercial and residential area in the county. The residential area to the north between Main Street and Church Street comprises the Sparta Residential Historic District. The majority of the buildings in the district were constructed from 1890 through 1930. The district includes residential buildings and one church.

The residential buildings are primarily one and two stories in height, some utilizing the garret as living space. They are built of various building materials, but, predominantly, they are of wood and brick. There are a wide variety of architectural styles or influences present, including Queen Anne, Italianate, Colonial Revival, Craftsman Bungalow, American Four Square, central hall plan, and Colonial Revival, demonstrating the broad range of late nineteenth and early twentieth century resources. The dating of the resources in the district was based on archival research, oral history, and visual dating that is based on A Field Guide to American Houses, by Virginia and Lee McAlester. The term "Minimal Traditional" was also taken from the McAlester book.

Main Street runs north and south forming the major residential axis. It contains structures influenced by the Craftsman Bungalow, central hall plan, and wing and gable front styles. The other residential streets of College Street and Church Street contain adaptations of Craftsman Bungalow, Queen Anne, Italianate, Colonial Revival styles, and Minimal Traditional styles.

This district represents the primary older neighborhood of Sparta. North Main Street flows directly from the town square and courthouse. It was clearly the preferred address for prominent commercial and governmental leaders in Sparta. The date of construction for many dwellings ranges from the late nineteenth century to the 1920s when Sparta enjoyed a major boom in economic development, largely due to the establishment of several factories along the railroad corridor to the east and the development of U. S. Highway 70 (which runs a mere two blocks south of this residential district) as a major commercial corridor. Initially, almost every dwelling

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Sparta Residential Historic District

lot on North Main Street extended the entire block between Main and Church streets. In the mid-twentieth century, these large lots were subdivided so new dwellings, mostly Minimal Traditional brick houses, could be built. These newer properties remain integral components of the neighborhood, as they represent a later stage of the town's residential development.

Church Street, too, was a prominent address, due to its proximity to Main Street and to several adjacent churches (which still exist, but in modern buildings). The church buildings act as a buffer between the central business district and the dwellings along Church Street. Forming the southern boundary of the district is College Street, which runs west to east and originally connected the primary residential neighborhood to the old high school location. This street developed during the early twentieth century as part of the neighborhood.

The thirty-one contributing resources of the Sparta Residential Historic District include twenty-five residences, five outbuildings, and one religious building. The majority of the residential buildings retain their integrity and reflect the stages of growth and development of Sparta during the late 1800s and early 1900s. There are a few intrusions in the district, but they do not interfere with the district's architectural and aesthetic value.

The Sparta Residential Historic District has eleven non-contributing properties, which consist of three residences and eight outbuildings. These non-contributing elements do not meet the fifty-year rule, are in poor condition, or have undergone major alterations.

Contributing resources (C) are significant to the architectural development of the district, possess compatible design elements, and maintain the scale and use of the district. Non-contributing resources (NC) have little or no architectural significance, have lost their integrity, or they do not fall within the period of significance of the district.

The architectural survey of the district was completed by J. Michael Floyd, Jennifer Martin, Leslie Sharp, and Dr. Carroll Van West of Middle Tennessee State University's Center for Historic Preservation, who agreed to conduct this survey with the City of Sparta and the White County Chamber of Commerce.

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Sparta Residential Historic District

INVENTORY

College Street

1. 6 College Street
ca. 1930

One-story, brick stretcher bond, concrete foundation, gable asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter ends, porch on two sides, entrance is central gable with flat arch and wood shingles, windows are 6 over 1 with brick lintels and sills, wood door with sidelights. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1960

Gable end aluminum garage. (NC due to date)

2. 10 College Street

Original owner was A. A. Johnson

Built by Earnest Hudgens

ca. 1928

One-story, brick stretcher bond, concrete foundation, gable asphalt shingle roof, brick porch with gabled end entrance, windows are 8 over 1 with brick lintels and sills, wood door with side lights. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1950

Brick, gable roof garage. (NC due to date)

3. 14 College Street

ca. 1949

Original owner was R. A. Hill

Built by Roy Hudgens

One-story, brick stretcher bond, brick foundation, gable asphalt shingle roof with three wood shingle dormers each with 6 over 6 windows, brick porch with flat roof supported by cast iron post, screened gable roofed porch on side, windows are 6 over 6 with brick lintels and sills, wood door with multi-light transom and sidelights. (NC due to date)

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ca. 1880

One-story, asbestos shingle, Italianate influence cottage, brick foundation, gable and truncated hip asphalt shingle roof with hip roof dormers, medallion vents in gable ends, frieze with paired brackets, porch wraps two sides and has frieze with brackets resting on thin Doric columns and turned wood railing, three types of windows; original arched 6 over 6, decorative multi-light over 1, and 1 over 1, wood door has transom and side lights.(C)

5. 105 College Street
ca. 1880

Owned by J. R. Tubb at one time.

Two-story, weatherboard, Colonial Revival/Queen Anne, combined hip and gable asphalt roof with gable roof dormers that are sided with fish scale shingles and contain paired 1 over 1 windows, two-story portico with swan-neck pediment supported on square columns, first-story columns on brick base, pedimented gable end with arched window with keystone, wood door with multi-light sidelights, porte cochere. Church Street facade contains one-story bay window, second story enclosed porch, one porch has been removed. (C)

Everett Street6. 9 Everett Street
ca. 1940

One and one-half story, brick, Minimal Traditional, wing and front gable asphalt shingle roof with 6 over 6 window in gable, brick foundation, 8 over 8 double-hung window in gable, 24 light picture window flanked by 4 over 4 light double-hung windows, shed roof porch supported by decorative metal columns. (C)

Outbuilding
ca. 1960

One-story brick, wing and front gable asphalt shingle roof, vent in gable, 1 over 1 aluminum windows in gable. (NC due to age)

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North Church Street

7. 112 North Church Street
ca. 1840
Two-story, aluminum siding, central hall plan, concrete foundation, end gable asphalt shingle roof, full length two-story porch with flat roof with aluminum siding frieze containing decorative brackets supported by four aluminum siding square columns, second floor balcony has decorative cut balusters, 1 over 1 aluminum double-hung windows, side entry covered by flat roof, decorative fluted trim around front door. (C)

8. 113 North Church Street
Central Church of Christ parsonage
ca. 1914
One-story, brick stretcher bond, Minimal Traditional, brick foundation with basket weave water table, gable asphalt shingle roof with three weatherboard gable dormers each containing an 8 over 8 wood window, central entrance is broken swan-neck pediment supported by pilasters, wood panelled door, 8 over 8 windows with brick lintels, side porch with turned wood banisters and covered by gable asphalt shingled roof. (C)

9. 116 North Church Street
ca. 1940
One-story, aluminum sided, Colonial Revival cottage, concrete block foundation, gable end asphalt shingle roof with two front gable dormers containing 6 over 6 windows, gable end entry porch supported by decorative metal columns, 8 over 8 windows flanked by aluminum shutters. (C)

10. 120 North Church Street
ca. 1940
One-story, brick with soldier course frieze, Minimal Traditional, concrete foundation, gable end asphalt shingle roof with two gable front dormers containing 2 over 2 windows, gable end entry porch supported by metal Doric columns, 2 over 2 light windows flanked by aluminum shutters. (C)

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11. 123 North Church Street
ca. 1915
One-story, aluminum sided, gable and wing, asphalt shingle roof with central dormer with 1 over 1 window, brick foundation, bay screened porch, entrance is twelve light French doors, gable and square bay half doors, windows are 1 over 1. (NC due to loss of integrity)

12. 124 North Church Street
ca. 1940
One-story, brick, wing with a pair of front gables, end gable asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation, soldier course lintel above 8 over 8 windows flanked by shutters, large multi-light window in front gable, decorative color brick door surround, decorative circular vents and brick work in gables, flat roof side entry porch. (C)

Outbuilding
ca. 1940
Two-story aluminum siding, asphalt shingle hipped roof with gabled, hipped entry porch, 1 over 1 aluminum windows. (C)

13. 128 North Church Street
ca. 1940
One-story, asbestos siding, Bungalow/Ranch house, concrete block foundation, end gable asphalt shingle roof, low pitch front gable porch roof supported by bracketed columns with wood railings, 8 over 8 double-hung windows flanked by shutters. (C)

14. 129 North Church Street
Hickory Tree Apartments
Former White County Hospital
ca. 1925
Two-story, brick stretcher bond, Classical Revival influence, concrete foundation with rowlock and soldier course water table, gable roof supported by paired columns, most wood windows are paired 6 over 6 with brick lintels and stone sills and keystone, one-story bay ends with arched windows, opposite wing screened porch with arched openings, entry is single leaf door with sidelights and fanlight. (C)

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Outbuilding

ca. 1925

One-story, brick residence, gable asphalt shingle roof, 6 over 6 windows. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1950

One-story, aluminum sided residence, gable asphalt shingle roof, 6 over 6 windows, shed roof porch with metal posts. (NC due to date)

15. 131 North Church Street

ca. 1908

Two-story, brick, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, metal shingle truncated hip roof with central dormer covered with metal shingles with 1 over 1 windows, one bay, second story porch with gable roof and spindled frieze supported by Doric columns, first floor porch with hip roof supported wood frieze and Doric columns, four string courses integrate with segmented arched lintels and sills of windows at each floor, windows are 1 over 1, entrance is wood panel door flanked by side lights and transom, one-story metal roof brick addition at rear and shed metal roofed screened porch at side, diamond pattern brickwork in first floor facade. (C)

16. 132 North Church Street

ca. 1960

One-story, brick, Ranch style, brick foundation, hipped asphalt roof with front gable containing vertical vent with dentiled cornice returns, gable front contains 8 over 8 double-hung window flanked with shutters above decorative recessed panel, windows 6 over 6, 8 over 8, and 4 over 4 lights flanked by shutters, entrance covered by shed roof supported by decorative metal columns, door has side lights. (NC due to age)

17. 137 North Church Street

ca. 1908

Two-story, brick stretcher bond, Queen Anne influence, stone foundation, truncated hip asphalt shingle roof over wood frieze, three bays, center bay second story porch covered by flat roof, first floor porch full length with flat roof supported by square columns, side

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bays are two story with pedimented gable roofs, Palladian windows and decorative frieze in gable, wall divided into sections by corbelled brick forming recessed panels, windows are 1 over 1 with stone sills and lintels, entrance is glass and wood door with transom flanked by circular windows, one-story aluminum siding gable asphalt shingle addition in rear, one-story glass and wood siding hip roofed enclosed porch at side, front porch added ca. 1950. (C)

Outbuilding
ca. 1950

One-story gable asphalt shingle, brick garage. (NC due to date)

18. 138 North Church Street
ca. 1940

One-story, brick, wing and front gable, Minimal Traditional, gable end asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation, vertical wood siding gable, large picture window flanked by 1 over 1 double-hung window, paired 1 over 1 aluminum window in gable, overhang at entrance supported by round metal post. (C)

North Main Street

19. 100 North Main Street
First Presbyterian Church
ca. 1910

One-story, stretcher bond brick, vernacular adaptation influenced by late Victorian stylistic elements in the Romanesque and late Gothic style, cross gabled roof with pressed tin, octagonal tower in vortex of two gables facing corner of Main and College Street, main entrance on tower is capped by a crenelated balustrade and has five vertically placed narrow windows with stone lintels at top of tower and two recessed wooden doors placed in arches with semi-elliptical wood framed stained glass fanlight in each, also a vertically placed stained glass window between doors, each gable end has an octagonal stained glass window in the gable and a large wood framed arched shape stained glass window with an arched stone lintel, on Main Street facade north of gable are additional wings with more stain glass windows, side entrance with door identical to front doors, and handicap access ramp, later addition on rear, rusticated stone foundation. (C)

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20. 101 North Main Street

ca. 1930

One-story, brick stretcher bond, multi-gabled asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter ends, concrete porch on two sides with wood frieze and honeycomb brick railing, arched entrance with stone key and impost, wood windows are multi-light over one, each fenestration surrounded by soldier brick work ending in stone sill, stone foundation. (C)

21. 103 North Main Street

ca. 1915

One-story, asbestos shingle, side gable vernacular cottage, asphalt roof with center dormer, full length porch fronted by square plain capital columns, centrally located front door flanked by smaller door, side entrance with bracketed pediment, later addition in rear. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1950

Tin roof, wooden storage building. (NC due to date)

22. 107 North Main Street

Owned by Ruth Brown

ca. 1910

Weatherboard, Queen Anne influence wing and gable, asphalt shingle roof, complex roof line, South facade has gambrel roof with a double windowed dormer, roof edges slope upward, corbelled chimney located on gable wing, porch fronted with six square plain capitals with recessed paneled columns, two front doors are wood with glass panels and storm doors, stone foundation. (C)

23. 109 North Main Street

ca. 1915

One-story, weatherboard, wing and gable, asphalt shingle roof, interior chimney on back slope, porch with brick piers supporting wrought iron post, paneled wood front porch with storm door, windows on wing and porch are double-hung 8 over 8. (C)

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24. 111 North Main Street
ca. 1915
One-story, weatherboard, wing and gable, asphalt shingle roof, porch enclosed with brick and glass ca. 1975, windows on gable front are double-hung sash 4 over 1 vertically placed, brick foundation, attached carport, lean to addition on rear. (NC due to loss of integrity)
25. 115 North Main Street
Original owner is Frank Dibbrell.
(multi-family since 1945)
ca. 1915
One-story, weatherboard, Piano Box form, combined hip and pedimented gable asphalt shingle roof with circular vents in gables, three chimneys, pedimented gable roof center dormer with pair of 1 over 1 double-hung sash windows, three front doors opening to porch (one for each apartment), stone foundation. (C)
26. 117 North Main Street
ca. 1930
One-story, brick with asbestos shingles, Craftsman Bungalow, asphalt shingle roof, brackets supporting overhang eaves, full length porch, gable roof over porch, double-hung sash 3 over 1 light windows with shutters flank centrally placed door, brick foundation. (C)
- Outbuilding
ca. 1960
Modern tin shed. (NC due to date)
27. 127 North Main Street
Original owner and builder was William J. Farris.
ca. 1876
Two-story, vinyl siding, central hall plan, asphalt shingle roof, two-story portico, fish scale shingles in gable of portico, lattice work and original wood door with transom and sidelights on second story, double door on first floor with paneled transom and sidelights, porch floor filled in with stone, portico under restoration, windows are double-hung 1 over 1, first floor windows have lintels with dentil moulding above them, continuous stone foundation, 1987 addition in rear. (C)

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Outbuilding

ca. 1935

Garage, gable front, weatherboard, two arched openings. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1900

Originally a smokehouse. Gable front, weatherboard cottage, 8 over 8 windows. Dr. Pemberton lived here for years. (C)

28. 133 North Main Street

Possibly designed by John Ross Welch.

ca. 1915

One-story, stretcher bond brick, Craftsman Bungalow, asphalt shingle roof with hip dormer, interior chimneys, overhanging paired bracketed eaves, almost full length front porch fronted by brick columns, supported by brick bases, two foot high brick wall surrounding porch, glass front door with wood frame, large picture windows on each side of front door, stone foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1935

Stretcher bond brick garage, pyramid roof, single opening. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1915

Woodshed, three cement walls, no roof, wood door frames. (NC due to loss of integrity)

29. 137 North Main Street

Designed by John Ross Welch.

ca. 1915

Two-story, stretcher bond brick, American Four Square, hipped ceramic tile roof with shed dormer, second story double-hung sash windows, second story balcony porch with wood and glass door, transom above door, wood balustrade, first story wrap-around porch supported by paired brick columns with rusticated stone bases, wood and glass front door with decorative glass transom, north facade decorative stained glass window and wood and glass door with transom opening onto porch, modern light fixtures on both porches, rusticated stone foundation, modern carport addition in rear. (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)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
circa 1876-1941

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Various

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

The Sparta Residential Historic District, located in the county seat of White County, Tennessee, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as a significant example of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture in Sparta and White County. While there are other small villages in the county, Doyle, with a population of 350, is the only other incorporated community, and it does not contain the abundance of architecturally significant buildings found in the Sparta Historic District.

The district's period of significance ranges from circa 1876 to circa 1940. The architecture of this district reflects the stages of economic development and population growth of Sparta during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This economic development and population increase resulted from the continuing growth and variety of industrial, commercial, and service related opportunities that were emerging during this time period.

The earliest period of residential development dates to the Victorian era of 1870 to 1890 when Sparta was largely a sleepy little rural county seat, attempting to recover from the Civil War years and developing new economic structures to meet the demand for a "New South" during the reconstruction period. It was during these years that the North Main-Church Street neighborhood began to evolve into the preferred residential address. The house at 127 North Main, for example, was built circa 1876.

Growth, however, remained limited until the turn of the century. Developments in areas such as transportation, industry, and finance contributed to the prosperity of the community as reflected in the increased construction and emerging architectural styles. The transportation growth began in 1897 when White County appropriated \$110,000 to build new roads; it culminated in the first automobile ownership by Oliver Anderson in 1908. The Sparta Railway also experienced major growth from the late 1890s until World War I. The prosperity of the community can

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

First National Bank, Sparta, TN, compiler Pictorial History of Sparta-White County, Tennessee. Cookeville, TN: Anderson Performance Printing, 1984.

Rogers, E.G. Memorable Historical Accounts of White County and Area. Collegedale, TN: College Press, 1972.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Sparta, TN, 1908, 1921, 1931.

Seals, Monroe. History of White County, Tennessee. Spartanburg, S.C.: Reprint Company Publishers, 1974.

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository:

Center for Historic Preservation,
Middle Tennessee State University

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property approx. 7 acres

UTM References

A 1,6 63,87,6,0 3,97,70,3,0
Zone Easting Northing

B 1,6 63,86,8,0 3,97,67,2,0
Zone Easting Northing

C 1,6 63,84,6,0 3,97,67,9,0

D 1,6 63,85,4,0 3,97,70,9,0

See continuation sheet

Sparta 332 NW

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael Floyd, Jennifer Martin, Leslie Shapr, and C. Van West

organization Center for Historic Preservation

date 06/10/91

street & number Box 80, MTSU

telephone 898-2947

city or town Murfreesboro

state TN

zip code 37130

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also be seen in the banking boom that started with the chartering of The Peoples Bank in 1900 and the reorganization of the First National Bank of Sparta in 1902. The 1902 opening of the Eastland Mines in White County and the organization of the Spoke Factory in 1898 (which soon became the largest Spoke Factory in the world) represent some of the industrial growth that occurred during these crucial years of economic maturation. Then in 1905 came the establishment of the White County High School. These changes in the early years of the twentieth century led to the construction of many of the residential buildings which are found in the Sparta Residential Historic District.

The next period of neighborhood development coincided with the overall boom in the agricultural economy experienced by rural Tennesseans in the late 1910s and 1920s. The construction of U.S. Highway 70 through Sparta in the early 1920s spurred new commercial growth in the downtown business district, such as the three-story Lee Hotel on the square, built in 1929. Prosperity out on the farm encouraged new business people to relocate to Sparta to sell the latest in hardware, modern appliances, and equipment to farmers eager to update their agricultural operations. A new professional class, as evidenced in the town's first hospital built on Church Street in 1925, and the establishment of Commerce Union Bank in 1923, appeared in Sparta as well. Many of these new residents chose the North Main and Church Street neighborhood for their homes.

The last period of residential growth in the district came as Sparta recovered from the hard times of the Great Depression in the late 1930s. Industries such as the Sparta Knit Company and Hangar Factory became more important. Sparta also emerged as a key tobacco market. The older large lots on North Main were subdivided by 1940 and houses representing new architectural styles, such as the Minimal Traditional, were constructed.

This district is an excellent local example of the stylistic influences found so prominently in late nineteenth and early twentieth century vernacular architecture. These architectural styles reflect the economic prosperity of the residents and the popularity of the stylistic influences themselves during this period. The styles such as Queen Anne, Craftsman Bungalow, American Four Square, Classical Revival, and central hall plan represent the architectural variety that is found in the Sparta Residential Historic District.

Sparta's residential area has a cross section of the architectural styles popular in late nineteenth and early twentieth century America. The most common style in the district is the Minimal Traditional, which became a

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popular style of building during the 1930s and 1940s. An example of this style can be seen at 120 North Church Street. Another equally predominant style in the district is the Craftsman Bungalow, mostly built between 1910 and 1930. The house at 133 North Main, built circa 1915, is an excellent example of the Craftsman Bungalow style. Another popular building type is eclectic Queen Anne, as seen in 137 North Church Street, which was prevalent around the turn of the century. These styles reflect the taste of the emerging bourgeoisie in Sparta due to its increased prosperity and awareness of architectural style.

There are also some buildings that have no distinct style or even definable stylistic elements. However, they represent vernacular architecture which was dominant during the period of significance. The houses at 6, 10, and 14 College Street and 101 North Main Street are a sampling of the different vernacular forms found in the Main Street Historic District.

The various styles are scattered throughout the district. An example of a circa 1880 Italianate influence design is seen at 15 College Street and a circa 1880 Colonial Revival/Queen Anne house is at 105 College Street. North Church Street contains several styles including: 112 North Church Street, a circa 1840 central hall plan; 129 North Church Street, a circa 1925 Colonial Revival; and several Minimal Traditional styles, such as the house at 138 North Church Street. On North Main, the houses represent a progression of styles from the earliest central hall plan, like 127 North Main Street; a circa 1910 Queen Anne influence at 107 North Main Street; and a circa 1915 Piano Box at 115 North Main Street. The Craftsman influence is found in the circa 1930 bungalow at 117 North Main Street and the circa 1915 Four Square at 137 North Main Street.

The First Presbyterian Church, located at 100 North Main Street, is the only religious structure in the Sparta Residential Historic District. This church was constructed circa 1910 and is a vernacular adaptation influenced by Late Victorian stylistic elements in the Romanesque and Gothic style. It contributes to the district by adding variation to the architectural styles of the district.

Even though a limited number of the Sparta Residential Historic District structures would warrant individual architectural significance for the National Register of Historic Places, the combination of the resources as a whole produces a cohesive district with immeasurable architectural value within the local context of Sparta and White County.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Sparta Residential Historic District boundaries are:

- Church Street: The east and west sides of Church Street from College Street north to Everett Street.
- College Street: The north side of College Street between Church Street and North Main Street. The south side of College Street at inventory #4.
- Everett Street: The south side of Everett Street from Church Street east to North Main Street.
- North Main Street: The west side of North Main Street from College Street to Everett Street and including inventory #19.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Sparta Residential Historic District are reflective of the residential development in the town of Sparta. These boundaries include all historic property lines associated with the Sparta Residential Historic District and include North Main Street, College Street, Everett Street, and Church Street. The district is surrounded by non-contributing modern buildings and represents the most intact collection of historic residences in Sparta.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 1 Sparta Residential Historic District

Sparta Residential Historic District
Sparta, White County, Tennessee
Photos by: Carroll Van West
Date: October 1990
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
Nashville, Tennessee

Facing north, 100 North Main Street
#1 of 15

Facing northwest, 100 block of North Main Street (odd numbers)
#2 of 15

Facing west, 115 North Main Street
#3 of 15

Facing north, 115-117 North Main Street
#4 of 15

Facing northwest, 133 North Main Street
#5 of 15

Facing west, 137 North Main Street
#6 of 15

Facing north, 105 College Street
#7 of 15

Facing west, 129 North Church Street
#8 of 15

Facing west, 131 North Church Street
#9 of 15

Facing northwest, 137 North Church Street
#10 of 15

Facing southwest, 137-133 North Church Street
#11 of 15

Facing northwest, 100 block of North Main Street
#12 of 15

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

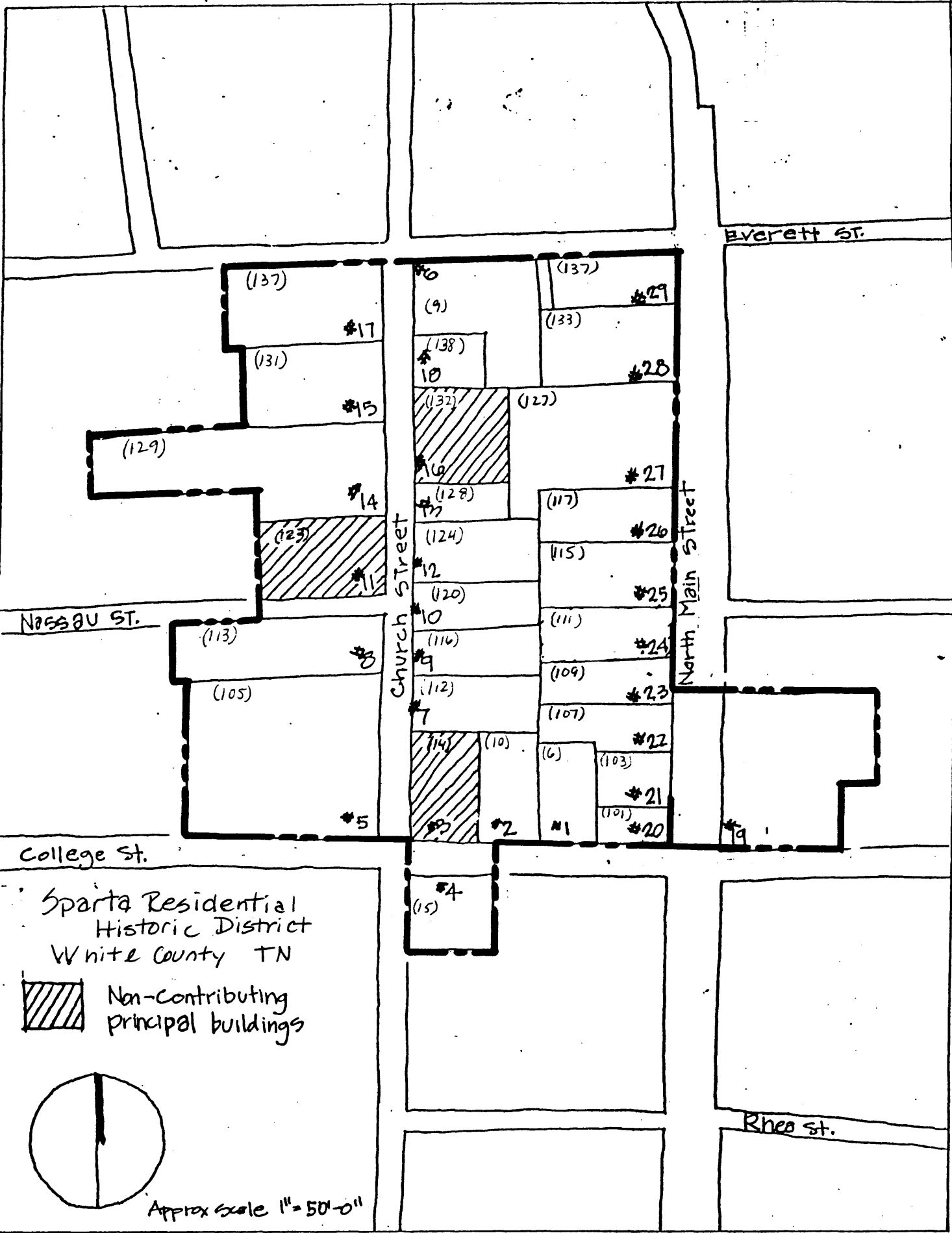
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 2 Sparta Residential Historic District

Facing southeast, North Church Street streetscape
#13 of 15

Facing southeast, North Church Street streetscape
#14 of 15

Facing northwest, North Church Street streetscape
#15 of 15



NASSAU ST.

College St.

Everett St.

Church Street

North Main Street

Rheo St.

(137)

(131)

(129)

(123)

(113)

(105)

#6

(9)

(138)

#10

(132)

#6

(128)

#12

(124)

(120)

#10

(116)

#9

(112)

#7

(114)

#3

(10)

#2

(137)

(133)

(127)

(117)

(115)

(111)

(109)

(107)

(6)

#1

#29

#28

#27

#26

#25

#24

#23

#22

#21

#20

#19

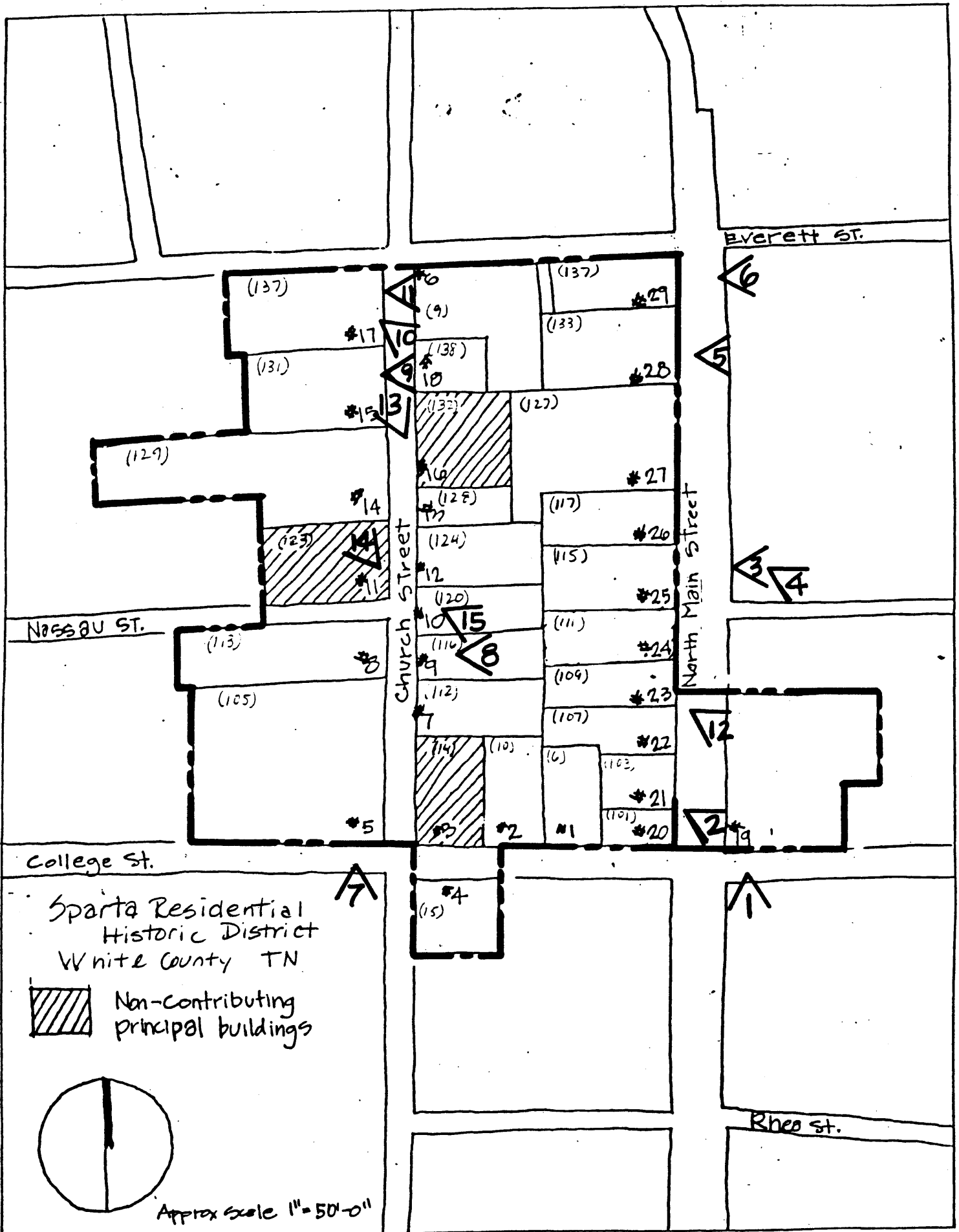


Photo key map