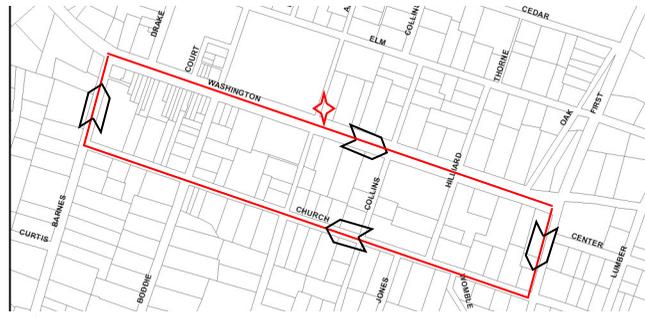


# Town of NASHVILLE

## Historic District Walking Tour

Founded in 1780, Nashville is named for Francis Nash, a Brigadier General of the North Carolina Militia, who was killed at the Battle of Germantown, PA, during the Revolutionary War. The capital town of Nash County, Nashville epitomizes the rural towns of eastern North Carolina, featuring a rare collection of Victorian and Queen Anne style homes built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.



★ = Starting point at the Nash County Arts Center



**Built 1914**  
Former Baptist Church. Romanesque Revival structure designed around the "Akron Plan" amphitheatre design, with pews in a semi-circle facing an elevated stage, pulpit and often a centrally-arranged choir.

**104 E. Washington St  
c1910 James Kelly Bridgers House**

Two-story, double-pile, hip-roofed dwelling, this house represents the emergence of early Colonial Revival style in Nashville.



**105 E. Washington St  
c1880 Lena Parker House**

Italianate-inspired two-story frame house. Re-modeling simplified original applied decoration, such as 1940's porch posts/balustrades and aluminum siding.

**110 E. Washington St C. 1880  
Mary Emerson Scott House**

One of Nashville's architecturally distinguished homes, this Italianate style, I-house form with projecting central pavilion showcases tall pedimented windows, round-arched double doors and chamfered porch posts.



**113 E. Washington St  
c1909 Anderson-Joyner House**

Anderson, a bookkeeper for a lumber company, built this large bungalow featuring a porch under a sweeping roof, broad eaves, and a pair of flared dormers joined by a shed roof imparting an oriental feel. At one point this was the "Hometell Hotel" for visiting lawyers conducting business at the county courthouse.

**112 E. Washington St  
c1910 Nick Ross House**



Ross, grandson of Mary Emerson Scott, next door, operated a dairy farm and was mayor of Nashville. This is a classic bungalow with board/brick/shingle sidings and large porch set under the main roof.



**208 E. Washington St  
c1915 Clarence Benson House**

Benson, a local merchant, built this combination of Queen Anne asymmetry and bungalow simplicity as an alternative to the low-slung bungalows built around the 1910s on E. Washington St.

**304 E. Washington St  
c1900 T.A. Sills House**



Sills, clerk of the Superior Court of Nash County, built this large Queen Anne distinguished by its shingled cross gables, scrollwork, and projecting cut-away bay



**308 E. Washington St  
c1910 Charles Ward House**

Ward, of the Ward Drug Company of Nashville, built this hip-roofed Queen Anne style cottage, featuring wrap-around porch and Palladian style gable windows. Also known as the Inscoe house for the superintendent of schools in the 1960s.

**314 E. Washington St  
c1925 G.L. Jones House**  
**316 E. Washington St  
c1925 J.A. May House**



Built as a unit by Ora Ellen May for her children, these brick veneer houses stand in contrast to the more decorative Queen Anne houses on Washington St. The Jones house follows the Midwest "American Four Square" design while the May house has bungalow-style elements.



**317 E. Washington St  
c1935 J.N. Sills House**

Tudor revival dwelling featuring half-timbering, prominent rubble-stone chimney, and windows with diamond-shaped panes and small transoms.

**E. Washington St/First St  
c1911 Bisette-Cooley House**



Neo-classical Revival style. Its textbook design, with symmetrical façade and central hall plan, is updated by the wraparound porch and porte-cochere. Nashville's dominant residence, it was built by Bisette, a prominent merchant, cotton buyer, and lumberman. Congressman Harold Cooley acquired the house in 1945, serving in Congress from 1934-1966.



**Corner of Center/E. Washington St  
c1830 L.M. Conyers House**

One of Nashville's older residences, Conyers was a farmer in the post-civil war years. Originally located where the Bisette-Cooley house stands, it was relocated to make room for that residence. At one point, it is thought to have been a way station for stage coach travelers.

314 E. Church St  
c1920 George Smith House



Smith was the owner of the Nashville opera house. His home represents a late example of the hip-roofed, double pile cottage, with asymmetrically arranged wings and large wrap-around porch.



310 E. Church St  
c1900 James B. Battle House

A local physician, Dr. Battle built this two story dwelling in the I-house form with a triple-A roof design

Womble Rd at E. Church St



This short road segment is all that remains of the original stage coach route that ran from Warrenton, down Washington St, then angling south at this point to Wilson.



217 E. Church St  
c1900 Carolina Collegiate Institute Auditorium

Originally a private academy, the Institute was closed by 1917 and the building was converted into a residence.

213 E. Church St  
c1900 Carolina Collegiate Institute



The current brick structure stands on the former site of the Institute.



209 E. Church St  
c1900 Carolina Collegiate Institute Dormitory

Around 1915, James Gordon, a local blacksmith, converted the original dormitory into a single-family residence.

201 E. Church St  
c1895 Ricks-Batchelor House



I-house design popular in Nashville, features a projecting central pavilion highlighted by a hip-roofed front porch with lathe-turned posts and balustrade,



113 E. Church St  
c1900 Samuel Gay House

Gay, Nashville's postmaster, occupied this L-plan one-story house. The two front doors are original to the house.

114 E. Church St  
c1920 A.P. Bobbitt House



A hip-roofed cottage distinguished by a large porch with square posts and balustrade. Typical of houses of this period, the door leads directly into the living room as opposed to an alcove or hall.



111 E. Church St  
c1910 Sidney Ricks Tenant House

Originally used as rental property, this is one of Nashville's finest triple-A cottages. It retains original turned porch posts, incised millwork in the gables and simple post-and-lintel mantels.

107 E. Church St  
c1910 Frank Boddie Tenant House



One of two side-by-side tenant houses, it retains original lathe-turned posts with sawnwork, windows and molded lintels.

103 E. Church St  
c1910 Frank Boddie Tenant House



Similar L-plan to its neighbor, the original turned posts were replaced in the 1940s, but the exterior is mainly intact.



106 E. Church St  
c1890 Former Baptist Church

This two-story, gable-front building served as the Baptist Church until 1914.

Building on corner of West Church and South Boddie is thought to have been part of the stables for the stage coach line.



The Nashville Feed Store, on the corner of W. Washington St and Railroad St (Highway 64) used to be the Bus station



- #229 , c1910, was originally People's Hardware
- #231 , c1920, was originally Shamrock Shirts
- #235 , c1920, was originally The Alyce Shop
- #239 , c1910, was originally Nashville Public Service Office, Inc
- #241 , c1910, was originally Nash County ABC Store #2
- #243 , c1975, was originally a general commercial building
- #245, c1942, was originally Star Furniture



- #223, c1910, was originally Cockrell general merchandise then became L.R. Bass & Son
- #225, c1913, was originally Weldon's Department Store
- #227, c1912, was originally Nashville Supply Company



- #207/9-211, c1910, was a row of 3 general commercial buildings
- #213, c1910, originally Arrington-Bissette General Merchandise, then became the Myers Theater movie house from 1940s-60s
- #219, c1920, originally Nash Drug Company



- #201, c1910, originally Nashville Bible Bookstore
- #203, c1910, originally Henry M. Fisher Law Office
- #205, c1910, now Stricks, originally general commercial bldg



Nash County Courthouse, 1921, rare example of Colonial Revival public architecture in NC. This building is the fourth courthouse in Nashville's history.

In the garden on the right of the courthouse are the shoe prints of President Truman



- #210-08, c1910, originally a grocery store and restaurant, for many years housed Ward Drugs and a Dr. Office
- #204, c1910, was at one point a bowling alley
- #202, c1910, a grocery store, then People's Bank, and recently Town Hall

117 W. Washington St  
c1890 Ricks-Strickland House

Originally Queen Anne style, a 1915 remodel used a Neo-Classical Revival treatment

