

HISTORIC
Driving
TOUR



Greetings from



AND WILSON COUNTY



OFFICE BUILDING, LEBANON, TENN.

58023



FIRST



The Campus, ... University, Lebanon, Tenn.



Administration Building, Lebanon, Tenn.



Greetings from SHOP SPRINGFIELD





Lebanon/ Wilson County HISTORIC

Driving TOUR SITES

- 1 **LEBANON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**
 - Public Square
 - General Robert Hatton Statue
 - Site of the former Law Office of Sam Houston
 - The Arcade
 - Cabin Replica
 - Capitol Theatre
- 2 **NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD TRAIN DEPOT**
- 3 **THE WILSON COUNTY ARCHIVES**
- 4 **FEDERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING**
- 5 **PICKETT CHAPEL**
- 6 **THE MILL AT LEBANON**
- 7 **ROBERT L. CARUTHERS HOUSE**
Caruthers Hall
- 8 **WILSON COUNTY HISTORY MUSEUM - FESSENDEN HOUSE**
- 9 **FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**
- 10 **I.W.P. BUCHANAN HOUSE**
- 11 **GREENLAWN NEIGHBORHOOD**
- 12 **JUDGE NATHAN GREEN SR. HOUSE**
- 13 **CASTLE HEIGHTS MILITARY ACADEMY CAMPUS**
Mitchell House
Rutherford B. Parks Library
City Hall/City of Lebanon Museum and History Center
- 14 **HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOODS AROUND CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY**
- 15 **CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY MEMORIAL HALL**
- 16 **CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY**
- 17 **HARRY BAILEY HOUSE (THE BOTTLE HOUSE)**
- 18 **FIDDLERS GROVE**
- 19 **SELLARS FARM STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA**
- 20 **WATERTOWN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**
- 21 **HALE HOUSE/PATTERSON HOTEL**
- 22 **SPRING CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**
- 23 **CEDARS OF LEBANON STATE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT**
- 24 **CHANDLER STONE WALL**
- 25 **JOHN CLOYD HOUSE**
- 26 **THE WARNER PRICE MUMFORD SMITH HOUSE**
- 27 **DR JOHN OWEN CAMPBELL HOUSE**
- 28 **CAMP BELL - WILLIAM BOWEN CAMPBELL HOUSE**

Map on Pages 12-13

Mobile site: www.hldrivingtour.info

Most of these sites are private property - please be respectful.



Public Square

Lebanon, the county seat, is known for its historic Public Square, formed in 1802 over the Town Spring.

Since its founding, Lebanon's Public Square has been a center of commerce and community for Wilson County and the city of Lebanon. The Square has been shaped by several fires which destroyed whole blocks of the original buildings. Most of the structures today date from the late 1880s to the 1930s.

Lebanon's Square has hosted speeches and political events staged by luminaries such as William Jennings Bryan, Frank G. Clement and Sam Houston. It saw General Patton and his Second Armed Division pass through onto Murfreesboro during the WWII maneuvers headquartered at Cumberland University. First Monday Mule Day sales were a monthly event on the Square until 1939. Four county courthouses have called the Square home including the third version designed in 1848 by William Strickland, architect of the Tennessee State Capitol building.

And perhaps, most importantly, from the days of its earliest stores and "ordinarys," the Square has been the home of numerous businesses. In 1803, a quarter century before being elected President, Andrew Jackson owned a store on the Public Square. Lebanon's Square was placed on the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic Commercial District in 1999. In the fall of 2013 Lebanon was accepted into the Tennessee Main Street program.



General Robert Hatton Statue

A monument to General Robert Hatton was placed in the center of the Public Square May 20, 1912. Hatton was a graduate of Cumberland University, a lawyer, a State and U. S. Representative from Wilson County and first colonel of the 7th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. In 1862, seven days after being promoted to Brigadier General, he was killed at the Battle of Seven Pines in Richmond, Virginia. His remains would eventually return to Lebanon and are interred at Cedar Grove Cemetery. A believer of a unified nation, Hatton gave an impassioned speech at the Lebanon courthouse, April 1, 1861, on the efforts of compromise and a moderate course of action. Later that night a crowd gathered on the lawn of Hatton's home on West Main Street, "beating tin pans and

whooping savagely," disapproving of his earlier speech. Afterwards, a figure of Hatton was burned in effigy. After President Lincoln's call for volunteers to fight against the southern states, Hatton sided with Tennessee in its vote for secession and formed a Confederate military unit, the Lebanon Blues.



Site of the former Law Office of Sam Houston - 107 East Main Street

A plaque now honors the site of the law office of Sam Houston, Governor of Tennessee and hero of Texas. Houston began his law career in Lebanon in 1818 and continued to practice here until elected as Attorney General of the Mero District in 1819. The office was located in a small cabin on East Main Street which he rented from Isaac Golladay, the town's postmaster. In 1827 Houston was elected Governor of Tennessee, but resigned the office in



1829. By 1832, he entered Texas and helped lead the movement for independence, being elected President of the Republic of Texas in 1836. When one of Golloday's sons became ill in Huntsville, Texas in 1852, Houston came to his bedside and greeted the young man, "if you are the son of Isaac Golladay, I recognize you a child of an early and true friend," proof of Houston's lifelong affection for the friendships formed in Lebanon. The log building stood until 1932 when the present buildings were constructed.

The Arcade - *142 Public Square*

Arcades were the "malls" of the early twentieth century. Lebanon's Arcade is one of only three known in the state. Constructed in 1909, the Arcade was planned to stretch between the Square and Gay Street with at least five stores fronting west on an arcade extending north and south from the corner of the square. Doctor's offices, retail stores and civic clubs used the space. The building had an original skylight roof that was destroyed by a strong straight-line wind. This was replaced by smaller skylights which are still in use today.



Neddy Jacobs Replica Cabin - *northwest corner of Public Square*

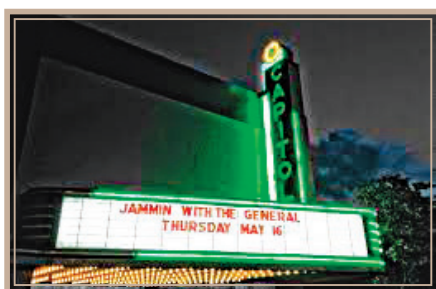


This replica cabin, built in 2002, depicts the home of Neddy Jacobs in 1800. The Jacobs cabin was originally located to the northwest of the Big Spring, later known as the Town Spring. This spring would provide water to Lebanon for over 100 years. In the early years, citizens would descend stone steps into the spring

to retrieve their water. In 1887, pipe was laid to carry the water to homes and businesses. The spring was abandoned in 1932 and the city went to the Cumberland River for its water source. Listen and you can still hear the spring running as strong as ever under our Public Square.

Capitol Theatre - *110 West Main Street*

Premiering December 9, 1949, under the management of local businessman John Hatcher, Sr., the Capitol Theatre was the last great movie house in Lebanon. The auditorium could seat one thousand patrons and featured a balcony and "crying room" for fussy infants.



Vacant and neglected for many years, the building was purchased in 2009 by Bob and Pam Black who worked several years to restore the building to its former grandeur. The restored marquee was once again lighting the night by the summer of 2013. Great care was taken to preserve many of the original features of the lobby while updating the auditorium with excellent acoustics for concerts and digital movies. The movie poster displays in the lobby and at the main entrance are original to the theatre. In 2014 the Capitol Theatre restoration project received a Certificate of Merit from the Tennessee Historic Commission for Historic Preservation.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD TRAIN DEPOT

2



145 South Cumberland

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad Depot was built in 1916. Lebanon's first depot was built in 1869 for the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad one mile south of the present site. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad

acquired the line in 1877. The old depot was abandoned and a new depot built closer to the Square. This depot was used until the last passenger train pulled out of Lebanon in the 1930s. Passenger Rail Service did not return until 2006 with the Music City Star, 334 West Baddour Parkway, Lebanon, TN 37087. The Tennessee Central Railroad Depot built in 1902 on South Maple Street is another surviving depot in town.

THE WILSON COUNTY ARCHIVES

3



111 South College Street

The Wilson County Archives is operated by the county government and overseen by an appointed Public Records Commission. Open 9 am to 3 pm, Monday through Friday, the Archives is a valuable tool for research. It's collections include: mortgage deeds 1829-1931, school

records 1928-1971, mineral, oil and gas leases 1902-1980, Circuit Court minute books 1810-1982, Circuit Court case files, birth records 1881-1886 and 1907-1912, death records 1907-1912 and 1925-1939, will books and original wills 1802-1964, marriages, including licenses and bonds 1802-1953 and many other records. Co-directors, Linda Granstaff and Thomas Partlow are happy to assist with your research projects. For more information call 615-443-1993.

FEDERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

4



203 East Main Street

Lebanon's Federal Post Office building's cornerstone was laid October 30, 1913. Completed eighteen months later in

April, 1915, the new post office signified Lebanon's growing population and business community. By 1908, the town's receipts had grown enough to qualify for the free delivery of mail. Sidewalks were placed and houses numbered in anticipation of mail delivery. With the assistance of Senator Cordell Hull, funding in the amount of 50,000 dollars was appropriated for the construction by Congress. Oscar Wenderoth, chief Federal Architect, was in charge of the building's design. The interior was furnished with classical motifs and materials including pink and gray East Tennessee marble for the floors and wainscoting. The Post Office would operate in this building until 1963 when new, modern quarters were built on East Gay Street. Lebanon's Federal Post Office building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1998. The Wilson County Election Commission now occupies the building and is proud to be a part of the its adaptive re-use.

PICKETT CHAPEL

5



209 East Market Avenue

Pickett Chapel is the oldest surviving brick structure in Lebanon. Constructed in 1827 by the Methodist congregation, it is thought to be the first church building constructed in town.

White and black congregants worshipped together within the structure, slaves and free blacks segregated to the church balcony. By 1856, the church had outgrown the building and moved to a newly constructed house of worship on East Main Street, with the African-American congregation continuing to worship in this chapel. On July 18, 1866, the African-American Methodists purchased the building. The new church was named Pickett Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church in honor of its first minister, Reverend Calvin Pickett. In 1973, the church relocated to a new home on Glover Street. Placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977, the chapel is now owned by the Wilson County Black History Associates who are actively pursuing its restoration.

THE MILL AT LEBANON

6



300 North Maple Street

At the turn of the twentieth century, Wilson County produced large quantities of wool. The lack of nearby markets and a growing need for employment prompted a local group of businessmen to take action. In December 1908 the

Lebanon Woolen Mills Corporation formed. Howard K. Edgerton was the president of the Board of Directors. A year from incorporation, the first blankets were produced by the mill's forty employees.

The Lebanon Woolen Mills celebrated its golden anniversary of operations in 1958. Long known as a maker of quality blankets, the World War II years had seen production shift to the manufacturing of blankets for the Army and Marine Corps, earning one of the first "E" awards granted. The mill had been the sole producer, in the entire country, of an all wool blanket until new synthetic materials became available after the war. The mill closed in 1998 after one hundred years of production in Lebanon. The site was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2007 and is an excellent example of adaptive re-use for a historic property.



HISTORIC LEBANON

a Tennessee Main Street community

ROBERT L. CARUTHERS HOUSE

7



241 West Main Street

This fine home was built in 1828 by Henry Reiff for Robert Looney Caruthers. Reiff was also the builder of the Hermitage in 1819. Caruthers (1800-1882) was a successful Lebanon lawyer in 1827 when he was appointed 6th district Attorney General by Governor Sam Houston.

His political career included election to the Tennessee House of Representatives, 1835, United States House of Representatives, 1841-43, and appointment to the Tennessee Supreme Court, 1852, replacing Judge Nathan Green Sr. Caruthers was elected governor of Tennessee in 1863 but did not take office as Federal troops occupied Nashville preventing the General Assembly from convening. He was a founder of Cumberland University, elected President of its first Board of Trustees, 1842, and served in this office until his death. Along with his brother Abraham, he co-founded Cumberland's law school in 1847, and served as professor of law from 1868 until 1882. Before he was elected Governor in 1863 Caruthers accepted the nomination in a speech delivered from the home's balcony. The home's elegant curvilinear staircase is a feature also seen at Andrew Jackson's Hermitage as well as Tulip Grove, both of which were also constructed by the Caruthers home builders. The federal style home, updated with Eastlake features in the 1880s, is the earliest surviving brick residence in the city.

Caruthers Hall

From its founding in 1847 Cumberland's Law School met with great success. By 1859 it was counted with Harvard and the University of Virginia as the nation's three largest law schools. In 1877, Robert L. Caruthers gifted a lot just west of his home on West Main Street and 10,000 dollars to Cumberland University, in order to build a structure to house the law school. With additional contributions of 25,000 dollars, Caruthers Hall was built and placed in use in 1878. The "Law Barn" sat opposite the South Greenwood Street terminus into West Main Street until razed in 1962; the year following the law school's sale to Samford University, of Birmingham, Alabama.

WILSON COUNTY HISTORY MUSEUM - FITE/FESSENDEN HOUSE

8



236 West Main Street

The Wilson County Museum is housed in the two-story Federal-style brick house built c.1870 by Dr. James Leonidas Fite who began practicing medicine in Lebanon before the Civil War. In 1862 he was ap-

pointed surgeon of the 7th Tennessee Infantry Regiment in Virginia under the command of General Robert Hatton. In 1891 Dr. Fite's daughter, Margaret Harsh, opened an elementary school in her parents' home. Mrs. Virginia Wooten continued a school in the house from 1917 to 1920. In 1928 Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fessenden acquired the property for their home. Their daughter, Sallie Barry Fessenden, who died March 6, 1983, directed in her will that the house be used as a museum. It is operated by the History Associates of Wilson County to preserve and educate about Wilson County's heritage. To schedule a tour, please call 615-444-9127. This site was placed on the National Register of Historic Sites in 1985.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

9



304 West Main Street

The First Presbyterian Church is one of Lebanon's oldest church buildings that has been used continuously for religious services. The cornerstone was laid in April 1910 and the building completed in September 1911. The structure's corner tower and diagonal sanctuary seating is typical of the Akron Plan and very popular nationwide

from 1885-1925. Original to the building are the stained glass sanctuary windows of Tiffany design purchased from the Chicago Art Glass Company. Another feature is the sanctuary cross of annealed copper set with semi-precious stones from the Southwest designed by William Heaton. The hourly ringing of the Church's tower bells has become a part of the soundscape of life in Lebanon.

I.W.P. BUCHANAN HOUSE

10



428 West Main Street

The Queen-Anne style Victorian house built by I.W.P. Buchanan is a George Barber design. Barber was a well-known American architect headquartered in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1888. With its slate roof, three-stories and intricate trim work, the house is Lebanon's finest example of this style. Construction began in 1894 and was completed in 1897. Isaac

William Pleasant Buchanan (1866-1943) came to Lebanon as a child when his father, Dr. A.H. Buchanan, accepted a teaching position at Cumberland University. Buchanan would receive his bachelor and doctorate degrees from Cumberland and serve as professor of mathematics at the school in 1894-1898. Buchanan was a natural at mathematical and mechanical applications. He held several patents and in addition to being a co-founder of Castle Heights School in 1901, also designed its Main Administration building. Buchanan married Willie Conn Elkins in 1892. The home was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

GREENLAWN NEIGHBORHOOD

11



Greenlawn Drive

The Greenlawn Development Company (GDC) was formed in 1930 to develop one of Lebanon's first planned neighborhoods.

Family land from the Hooker, Bone, and Beard families was used. The Judge Nathan Green, Sr property fronting on West Main Street and the Beard family land at the present day corner of Greenlawn and West Main Street were the source for most of the development. These properties stretched to Hill Street and the new through street was named Greenlawn Drive. The original plat for the subdivision included all of present day Greenlawn plus two lots on Hill Street to the west, the lot to the east on Hill and lots on Braden Avenue. The developers set construction costs at a minimum of \$3500 and street frontage of at least 75 feet. Many early twentieth century architectural styles including Tudor, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, Mediterranean Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival are represented in the neighborhood.

JUDGE NATHAN GREEN SR. HOUSE

12



607 West Main Street

This home was constructed soon after Judge Nathan Green Sr (1792-1866) moved to Lebanon in May 1850 and purchased six acres on the north side of the turnpike leading to Nashville. Green had served on the Tennessee Supreme Court for twenty-one years before his retirement in 1852, when he accepted a professorship to teach law at Cumberland University. Preceding his tenure on the Supreme Court, Green had been Chancellor of the East Tennessee Division of the court while a resident of Franklin County, Tennessee. In September 1865 Green and his son Nathan Green Jr. reestablished Cumberland's law school which had closed in April 1861 with the outbreak of the Civil War. Built in a simple Federal style, very common in ante-bellum Middle Tennessee, the structure has been home to several prominent Lebanon families. Amzi and Alice Williamson Hooker were one such family. Hooker (1878-1933) was President of the Lebanon National Bank and had a successful lumber business. Members of the family lived in the home from the early 1900s to the mid-1970s.

CASTLE HEIGHTS MILITARY ACADEMY CAMPUS

13



North Castle Heights Avenue

David E. Mitchell and I.W.P. Buchanan opened the Castle Heights School in 1902. Mitchell had just been named president of Cumberland University where Buchanan was professor of mathematics. Their idea was to create an environment unlike any other preparatory school. Students who did not live in town were required to board at Castle Heights. A school catalogue explains the technique, "so far as possible teachers are to be in loco parentis; and that no substitute could be allowed for home influences save the healthful and guarded atmosphere of the school." The school had ninety-four boarding students and fifty-nine day students its first year. In 1917 the school changed into a military academy. Castle Heights Military Academy (CHMA) closed its doors forever August 13, 1986. For eighty-four years the school had shaped boys, and girls beginning in 1973, but was not able to carry on, hindered by a lack of enrollment and adequate financing. The remaining buildings of the former campus were added to the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District in 1996.



Mitchell House - 106 N. Castle Heights Avenue

The Mitchell House is a fantastic example of neoclassical style architecture. Built as the home of Castle Heights President, David Mitchell, it was completed in 1910. The three story, Sewanee

sandstone structure has 10,600 square feet and many fine original features such as hand-carved woodwork, ornamental ceilings and an impressive staircase. In 1936 the building became the home of the Junior School for the Castle Heights Military Academy. After the school closed in 1986 the home sat empty and neglected for over ten years. The Cracker Barrel Foundation, with its national headquarters in Lebanon, oversaw the complete restoration of the structure in 1998. Now the Executive Office of Sigma Pi Fraternity International, the building is a grand testament to the community's preservation efforts.

Rutherford B. Parks Library

The Rutherford Parks Library, completed in 1912, served as the campus library of Castle Heights Military Academy. The library was a gift from school alumnus, Rutherford B. Parks. The Collegiate Gothic style architecture is consistent with other original buildings on campus that were built in the early twentieth century. A unique feature of the library is its 16 foot stained glass ceiling. Originally, the entire roof over the stained glass was a glass pyramid structure, but due to leaks throughout the years and the school's financial struggles, it was replaced by an ordinary shingle hip roof. During the building's restoration in 1993, skylights were installed to give the ceiling natural lighting as originally intended. The Rutherford Parks Library building is owned by the Castle Heights Alumni Association.



City Hall/City of Lebanon Museum and History Center -



200 N. Castle Heights Avenue

“Old Main,” the former administration building for Castle Heights is an impressive structure. Completed in 1902, the

building's sandstone foundation and red brick walls were constructed in the Collegiate Gothic style with walls adorned with battlements. The first floor, front section, housed a chapel, a study hall with room for two hundred students, the Associate Head Master's room, the public parlor, reading room, and library. Recitation rooms, laboratories, showers, lockers and rooms for the younger boys were on the second floor. Third and fourth floors housed the dormitories for the older boys, fifteen years old and up. In the back of the Main Building were the kitchen and dining room, basement space for bicycles, and a gymnasium on the second floor. In 1996, the City of Lebanon purchased the building. A complete renovation repurposed it for use as City Hall.

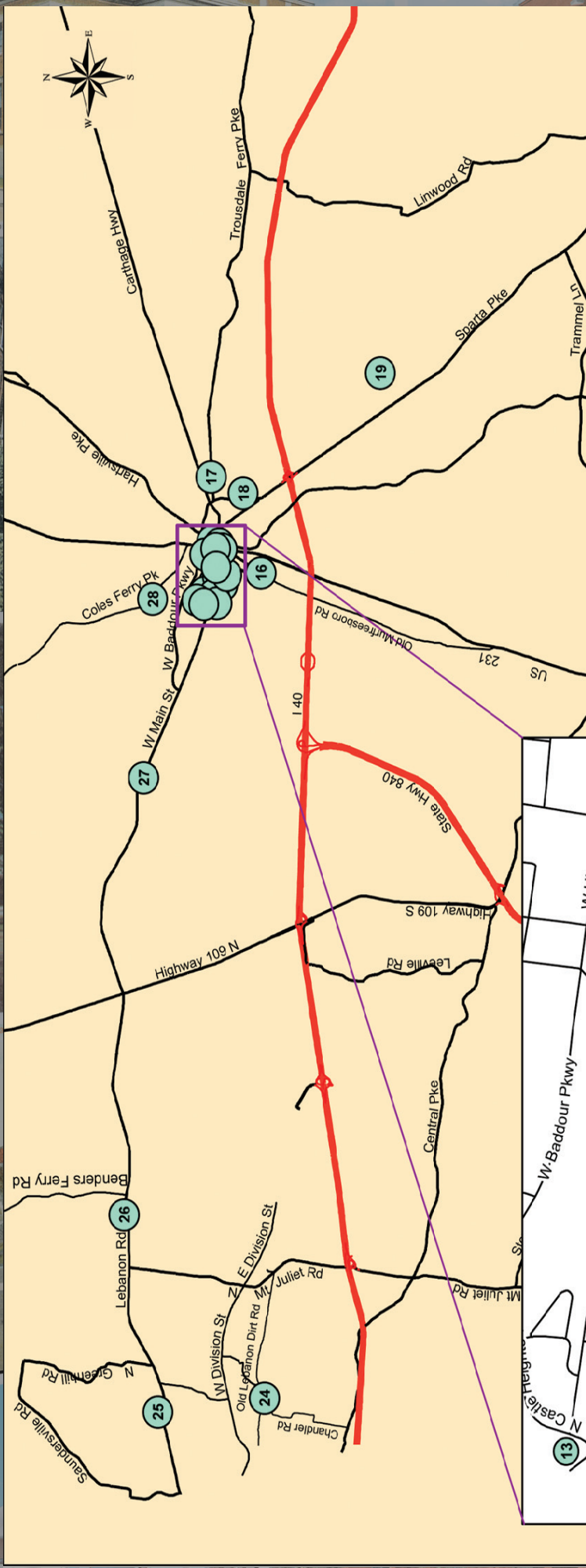
The Lebanon Museum and History Center is located at the rear of the building and open Monday-Friday, 8:00-4:00. The 2500 sq. ft. museum showcases Lebanon's rich history with a timeline through Native American, Early settlement, Antebellum, Victorian and Modern eras. Enter through the main entrance at the rear of the building. Groups of 10 or more are asked to call 615-443-2839 and pre-arrange their tour so guides will be available.

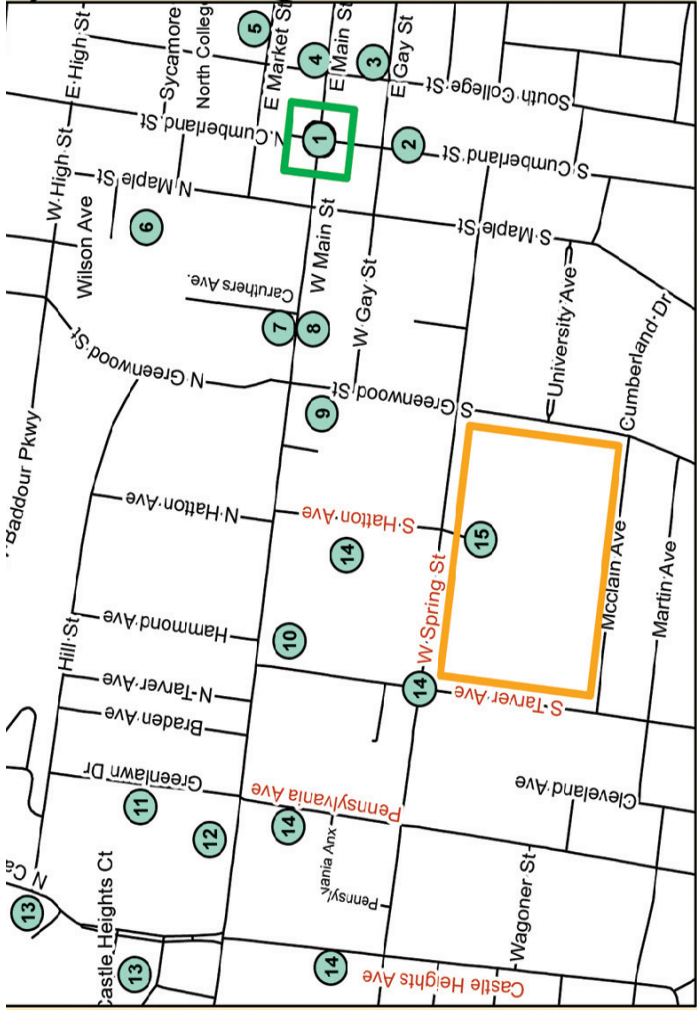


HISTORIC LEBANON

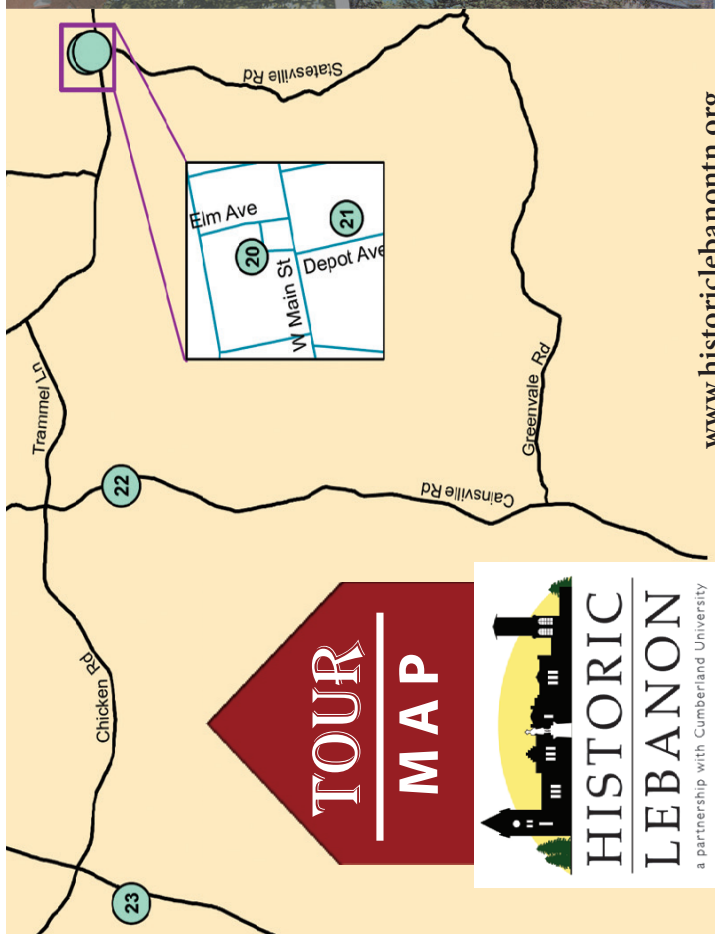
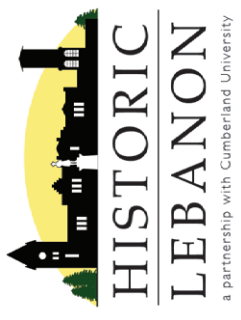
a Tennessee Main Street community

Visit www.historiclebanon.com





TOUR MAP



www.historiclebanontn.org

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

14



West Spring Street, South Tarver Avenue, South Hatton and South Greenwood Street as well as Castle Heights Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue

Also visit the East Spring Historic District beginning at E Spring Street and S. College Street

With the re-location of Cumberland University's campus in 1896 to its present site, new neighborhoods were created. University professors and other prominent residents built homes along the newly constructed streets. Homes in this area are fine examples of late Victorian architecture and early twentieth century styles. Additional neighborhoods west on Spring Street and the first blocks off West Main on Castle Heights Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue would follow. One such development was the Morningside Heights neighborhood laid out in 1937. This development included lots on the east and west side of Castle Heights Avenue, north of West Spring Street and on the north and south side of West Spring, west of its intersection with Castle Heights Avenue.

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY MEMORIAL HALL

15



One Cumberland Square

Cumberland University's first campus was located on the southeast corner of College Street and East Spring Street. Construction began in 1842 and the finished building stood 110 feet long and 40 feet wide. This was expanded with two spacious wings, a colonnade, and cupola in 1859 making it the

largest college edifice in the state. This building was burned September 4, 1864, by Confederate forces.

The cornerstone for Cumberland University's Memorial Hall was laid in 1892 near the center of a fifty-five acre campus on the southwestern border of Lebanon. Construction continued until September 1896 when classes were first held in the new structure. The College of Arts occupied the first floor and the Theological School met on the second. Several years passed before the third floor was finished. Few institutions have a heritage as rich as Cumberland's. Past alumni include United States Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1945; James Lafayette Bomar, president of Rotary International; two justices of the U.S. Supreme Court, more than eighty congressmen, thirteen governors, three ambassadors and scores of local, state and federal judges. Memorial Hall is still the centerpiece of Cumberland's campus. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.

World War II Tennessee Maneuvers Monument



Cumberland University was selected as the Director Headquarters for Tennessee Maneuvers of the Second Army in September 1942. The previous year the War Department had conducted large scale war games around Camp Forrest near Tullahoma. Middle Tennessee was chosen because of the similarity of the terrain to that of Western Europe. Close proximity to railroads and major highways was a deciding factor in choosing Lebanon as the headquarters' site. The maneuvers trained 800,000 soldiers in a twenty-one county area from 1942 to 1944. A memorial to the men of the maneuvers is located on the campus in front of the Heydel Fine Arts Center.

CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY

16

609 South Maple Street

The land for Cedar Grove Cemetery was purchased by the town of Lebanon in 1846. Prior to this, the City Cemetery was located on South College Street. Town leaders thought the old cemetery too close to the Public Square and sought a new location. Remains were re-located to new plots in Cedar Grove Cemetery.



The cemetery contains the graves of many early families including Governor Campbell, Robert L. Caruthers, David Mitchell, General Robert H. Hatton, and over 150 Confederate soldiers. The soldiers were memorialized with a monument placed in 1899. Presently the cemetery contains approximately 34.6 acres, 11 acres remain undeveloped. For information on the location of grave sites please contact the office staff in the building to the left of the entrances on South Maple Street, (615) 449-3475/ (615) 443-2885. Every October, a Historic Candlelight Walking Tour of Cedar Grove Cemetery is held.

HARRY BAILEY HOUSE (THE BOTTLE HOUSE)

17



423 Trousdale Ferry Pike

Over three hundred bottles are embedded into the walls of the Harry Bailey House. Built in 1939 by Harry Bailey, (1916-1984), with assistance from Louis Hale, the "Bottle House" is unique for its folk architecture. The structure's walls also contain brick and stone. Ceramic tile was

used as a decorative element on the home's window trim.

Unusual features of the structure are two false windows on the east and west walls. Bailey operated a beer tavern, The Jungle, on property to the rear of the house. The tavern was open for the then segregated African-American community and operated for twenty years. The property was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2000. Bailey's nephew, Craig, believes his uncle used the bottles in an artistic way when constructing the house. The bottles also served as a signpost for the unadvertised tavern. Patrons knew they were at the right location when they saw the bottles shining in their headlights. For more information visit www.harrybaileyhouse.com.

**On the way to tour stop #18 -
You will notice the Rest Hill Cemetery
to the right on Trousdale Ferry Pike.**

**This cemetery dates from 1868 and is listed
on the National Register of Historic Places.**





945 E Baddour Pkwy

Fiddlers Grove Historical Village is located on the grounds of the James E. Ward Agricultural Center. The Village consists of forty-nine restored or replicated historical buildings and artifacts which tell the story of Lebanon and Wilson County. Buildings include a train museum, general store, post office,

radio station, funeral home, chapel and school house. Fiddlers Grove's mission is to preserve the history of the citizens of Wilson County through the preservation of buildings, artifacts, and oral and written histories. Groundbreaking ceremonies were held on April 17, 1991. The village was named by Dr. G. Frank Burns, a local popular historian, educator and author. The name was chosen for one of Lebanon's first settlers, Edward (Neddy) Jacobs, a legendary fiddler who often played his fiddle at his cabin by the Town Spring.

For more information call 615-443-2626.

SELLARS FARM STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA

19



Poplar Hill Road,
Lebanon, TN 37090

Sellars Farm is one of the few Native American mounds in Tennessee protected under government ownership. The area contains the remains of a fortified pre-historic Native American Village of the Mississippian Cultural Period occupied from 1000AD to 1300 AD.

The Mississippian Period is characterized by evidence of earthen flat-top mounds with structures built on top, permanently fortified villages, and a structured society that held religious ceremonies. There is also evidence of a maize-based agricultural society during this Period. The Sellars Farm land was part of a Revolutionary land grant to Nathaniel Lawrence. Later descendants, the Lindsley family, invited Dr. Frederick W. Putnam of the Peabody Museum Harvard University to excavate the site in 1877. James Sellers purchased the land in 1909 and cultivated what had been the Mississippian Cultural Period village area.

Between 1923 and 1939, four stone, human form statues were found on the farm. One is of a kneeling male figure, nicknamed Sandy, that is now part of the permanent collection at UT's McClung Museum of Natural History and Culture.

On March 21, 2014, Governor Haslam signed into law the bill making "Sandy" the official state artifact. The site is open from 8:00 am to sunset every day for self-guided walking tours and managed by Long Hunter State Park. For more information call 615-885-2422.



Sandy



Public Square

With its quaint Public Square and small town charm, Watertown is located in eastern Wilson County. The county's "best kept secret," "Watertown has been the backdrop for many country music videos and films. The

city's annual mile-long yard sale and numerous Excursion Train outings add to its appeal.

The Watertown Square was added as a Commercial Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places in 2000. The district runs along one block on the north sides of East and West Main Street and one block south of the east side of Depot Street and also includes the Public Square. Watertown's Square was formed in 1903 after a fire destroyed most of the commercial district that had centered on the old Lebanon-Sparta Pike through town. Town leaders saw the rebuilding as an opportunity to improve the business district's appearance. The Public Square was created and enhanced with trees, hitching posts and a well and well house. The well was placed in the center of the Square and used until 1944 when the Square was paved. Citizens added a gazebo to the center of the Square in 1976 to emulate the old well house.

Watertown, originally known as Three Forks, developed after the completion of the Nashville and Knoxville Railroad and the Tennessee Central Railroad routes through the town. Only seven residences were in town until 1885. After this year, the railroad spurred population growth and the town's expansion. Incorporation occurred in 1905.



**116 Depot Street,
Watertown, TN 37184**

The Hale House/Patterson Hotel was an important part of the development of Watertown. The home was built for Ed Hale in 1898 as a simple, frame, central hall house with Victorian Queen-Anne style elements. It was

updated with Classical Revival features in 1912 when purchased by Rufe Patterson for use as a railroad hotel. The changes included extending the length of the house by four feet and covering the original weatherboard with a red brick veneer. Patterson also added a wraparound porch with square columns. An interesting feature of the interior is the staircase with carved newel post and balustrades that dates to the updates of 1912.

The Patterson Hotel operated from 1912 to 1937. During this time it served not only traveling salesmen (drummers) but also as living quarters and office for the town doctor. Others who sought living arrangements here were bachelors or unmarried women and workers from the area's local industries. The dining room was a gathering place for breakfast and dinner during this time. After use as a hotel, the structure served as a boarding house from 1939-1985. Presently it functions as the Watertown Bed and Breakfast and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1997.

SPRING CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

22



*29 Burnt House Road,
Lebanon, TN 37090*

Located in the community of Cainsville, the Spring Creek Presbyterian Church is believed to be the oldest active Presbyterian Church in Middle Tennessee. Community members began meeting regularly in 1799 and the church was

officially constituted as a congregation in 1801. By 1802, the first pastor, Reverend Samuel Donnell was in place. The first church building, a log structure, was built on Donnell's property and used until 1869 when a new site was chosen and the present church building constructed. The frame building is of simple Greek Revival style. The rooms to either side of the front porch were used for storage of horse feed and tack.

The church retains many of its original features such as paneled wood doors, chair railing, painted cedar columns and twenty-seven hand-hewn wooden pews. Electricity was installed in the 1930s as well as an alcove and three additional rooms. The building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2000. For more information on the church you may contact elder Judy Beavers, springcreekpc@yahoo.com.

CEDARS OF LEBANON STATE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

23



*328 Cedar Forest Rd,
Lebanon, TN 37090*

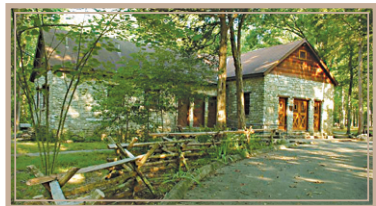
The original cedar forest in this area was harvested and milled to produce pencils, fence posts, and cedar plank. This industry depleted the land and area families were left with shallow, rocky soils and sub-marginal lands. State Forester, James O. Hazard, approved the area

for a reforestation project in late 1934. The Wilson Cedar Forest Project, later renamed the Lebanon Cedar Forest Project, was approved by President Franklin Roosevelt in September 1935. The goal of the project was to develop a cedar forest through reforestation techniques. The project placed the forest development under government control and provided employment for citizens in the economically depressed area.

The Works Project Administration (WPA) hired local farmers whose land made up the project area. They built roads, installed power lines, and completed boundary surveys. The WPA workers also constructed buildings, cabins, and shelters from the red cedar wood and abundant local limestone rock. One of the best examples of this work is the Cedar Forest Lodge. It was built of rough cut locally quarried limestone in a Rustic style with a roughhewn cedar log interior. This building is the center of the historic district which was included on the National Register of Historic Places in 1995. Other parts of the district include the trail to Jackson Cave, two overlooks and a stone water fountain.

On September 10, 1937, Lebanon Cedar Forest was formally opened.

The Tennessee Department of Conservation took over management of the area in March 1939, with the U.S. Forestry Service as the custodial agency. The project area was renamed Cedars of Lebanon.



Cedar Forest Lodge

The federal government formally deeded Cedars of Lebanon State Park to the state on August 12, 1955. Since then, the Division of State Parks and the Division of Forestry have shared its management. A park naturalist is available to interpret the natural, cultural, and historic aspects of the park. For more information call 615-443-2769.



*2260 Old Lebanon
Dirt Road,
Mt. Juliet, TN 37122*

The Chandler Stone Wall and Dam was completed in 1904-

1906 by John Chandler (1868-1958). It was patterned after Scotch-Irish designs and used to control water from Lick Branch Creek and several underground springs and for soil conservation/ land reclamation for farming.

Chandler was a farmer, stone mason and blacksmith. He quarried the stone from nearby land and hauled it to the building site on a horse-drawn sled. The stones were put in place on the bedrock up with a tripod pulley system. The wall and dam are constructed in a dry stack method without mortar. The whole system consists of a reservoir, dam, retaining wall and underground drains. The wall is 985 feet in length on the south side of Old Lebanon Dirt Road and ranges from eight to twenty feet high. On the west end is the attached dam that stretches across the creek. The supports for the dam are iron and were fashioned by Chandler. The Stone Wall and Dam were placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001 and are unique for their engineering and conservation purpose. For more information contact Larry and Linda Kent, 615-754-9203.



*13836 Lebanon Road
Old Hickory, TN 37138*

Cloydland Farm was established in 1789 with the purchase of 220 acres by John and Margaret Williamson Cloyd. They built

their one room log home in 1791 and it still survives today, enclosed by numerous additions over the years. Captain John Cloyd and his brother-in-law, John Williamson had come to Middle Tennessee in 1780 as part of the John Donelson expedition from the Watauga settlement to Fort Nashboro. A small pox epidemic in late 1789-1790 forced the families to move east, to the Green Hill community that would later be known as Wilson County. Elisabeth Williamson born in 1790 and John Cloyd born in 1794 were among the earliest documented births in this area.

The Cloyd farm was typical of the type found in early Middle Tennessee. Corn, cotton, and wheat were produced. The Cloyds also raised cattle, hogs, and sheep. In 1916, great-grandson James Duncan Ligon acquired all the original acreage. Under his ownership, Cloydland Farm was well-known for its experimentation in breeding new varieties of cattle, pigs, and sheep as well as its herd of purebred Poland China swine. Herschel Ligon, James' son, continued the farm after his father's death. Herschel was inducted into the Wilson County Agricultural Hall of Fame and recognized as the owner of the oldest Poland China purebred hog herd in the United States. The Cloydland Farm is the oldest farm in Wilson County and is part of the Tennessee Century Farm program. It was the first Wilson County site listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.





*10277 Lebanon Road
Mt. Juliet, TN 37122*

The Warner Price Mumford Smith House is a fine example of Greek Revival influenced architecture so common in antebellum Middle Tennessee. Purchased by Smith in 1853, the home has retained its overall integrity of style, materials, and workmanship.

Warner Price Mumford Smith was born in 1822 in Virginia. His parents, John and Sophia Price Smith came to Middle Tennessee in 1826 and purchased 500 acres of land south of the Cumberland River in Wilson County. This family land was located on the south side of the Nashville-Lebanon Turnpike, present day Lebanon Road. The Smith family owned and operated a general mercantile store along the Turnpike. When Smith married Augusta Amelia Houser in 1847, they lived in the rear of the family-run store. In July 1853, the property across the road from the store became available. Smith purchased one and three-fourth acres along with a two-story log house on the property. He immediately began improvements to what would become his family home. He added the Greek Revival two-story portico, enclosed the central hallway or “dog-trot” on both levels and built a one-story ell to the rear of the house.

Although modernization has occurred over the years, the home still retains many of its original windows, mantels, yellow-poplar floors and woodwork. The porches have cedar plank ceilings and posts. The Smiths were important early businesses owners in the Silver Springs area of Wilson County. W.P.M. Smith eventually purchased the family store and continued its operation as well as adding a grist mill, saw mill, and ice house. The mills were some of the first ones run by steam in the area. In the years before the Civil War, Smith ran a stagecoach stop, The Half-Way House at the store.

The land on which the Warner Price Mumford Smith house is located was part of an original 1790 North Carolina land grant to Private Charles Webb. It is not known if Webb or the next owner, John Bell Vivrett built the original log house. Smith purchased the one and three fourth acres and house from Vivrett in July 1853 and it has remained in his family through descendants ever since. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993.



HISTORIC LEBANON

a Tennessee Main Street community

**2344 Lebanon Road**

This two-story Greek Revival style farmhouse was built between 1841- 1843 by Benjamin Washington Grenade Winford (1814-1879) fronting the Nashville-Lebanon

Turnpike on his farm of over two hundred acres. Winford married Harriet Henry Harris (1820-1900) in 1841 and they had twelve children, four boys and eight girls. Family lore tells that the boys' sleeping quarters were located in one the original log outbuildings while the girls slept inside the house.

The house stayed in the Winford family until 1906 when purchased by Dr. John Owen Campbell (1856-1941). Campbell was the son of Governor William Bowen Campbell and Frances Owen. He married Susie Towson and they had two daughters, Martha and Margaret. In 1975, the Campbell sisters sold the house and surrounding two hundred acres to a local developer. The house and one and one half acre were purchased together and the rest developed into residential lots. The structure's two-story central portico and simple style is representative of the quintessential, antebellum Middle Tennessee farm house. Its interior retains the five original mantels, woodwork, and flooring. The site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

**1315 Coles Ferry Pike**

Camp Bell was the last home of Governor William Bowen Campbell (1807-1867). Originally built c. 1835 by William

Seawell, the home and over two hundred acres were purchased by Campbell's parents David and Catharine Bowen Campbell in 1842. In 1853, Campbell re-located to Lebanon to assume the duties of the President of the Bank of Middle Tennessee. He and his wife, Frances Owen Campbell, moved into the home which they named Camp Bell.

The structure with a simple, Greek Revival style consists of a central brick section with two flanking weatherboard wings. The central section is the original portion of the home with the two wings added in 1858 by the Campbells. Also added in 1858 is the central doorway with double leaf doors surrounded by two pilasters and sidelights and topped with a transom and corner lights; all in red bohemian glass which was a popular style of the time. In 1925, the two screened porches were added as well as the three dormers and balustrades on the façade (front) of the home. The interior of the home retains its original mantels in the center section.

William Bowen Campbell was elected the sixteenth governor of Tennessee in 1851. He gained earlier fame as Colonel of the first Tennessee volunteers in the Mexican War. The regiment would earn the reputation as the "Bloody First." During the Civil War, Campbell held to his convictions of a unified nation, serving in the Union Army as a Brigadier General. He did not hold this position for long; he resigned after a few weeks for health reasons and to recuse himself from fighting against neighbors and friends. He was elected to the U.S. Congress from Wilson County in 1866. Campbell was recognized for his actions as a public servant and soldier with the naming of Fort Campbell, Kentucky, in his honor.

“Historic Lebanon is a non-profit whose mission is the revitalization of Lebanon’s Public Square and surrounding neighborhoods.

*Our focus is to preserve the historic buildings, increase tourism, entice more entrepreneurs and to create a sense of place in our historic downtown core. We want to use the historic properties in new ways to create a vibrant area with restaurants, retail/ office spaces and urban living. Another goal is a more walkable downtown, with public green spaces, a direct connection to the Music City Start commuter train station through a walking trail, and the installation of public art. These improvements will create a gathering place for locals as well as increase tourism to the historic downtown. **Simply put – Historic Lebanon strives to enhance Lebanon’s quality of life and to increase our profile as a great small town.***

Historic Lebanon is also in charge of the local Tennessee Main Street program. A real advantage of Main Street communities is the program’s strength in achieving economic vitality. Studies show for every one dollar invested in a historic downtown, there is a thirty-six dollar return. This return on investment (ROI) is achieved by using the four points of the Main Street program: Design; Organization; Promotion; and Economic Vitality to present our Square in its best light. These four elements come together to create positive economic progress for the community.

*In the past six months we have received two major grants from the TN Main Street program. First, is the **Façade Improvement Grant** for historic properties on the Public Square and second is the **TN Main Street Entrepreneur Grant**. We are proud our hard work is paying off, and the community is receiving the benefit of these grants. But as with most grants, they are allotted for a specific purpose. They do not cover operational expenses, a key element in keeping the lights on and the wheels turning. For these expenses, we rely on annual sponsors and sponsorships of fundraising activities.*

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for Lebanon’s Past*



HISTORIC LEBANON

a Tennessee Main Street community



Greetings from WATERTOWN, TENN.



COURT HOUSE, LEBANON, TENN.—(158)





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a Tennessee Main Street community

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