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

### **National Register of Historic Places** -**Inventory—Nomination Form**

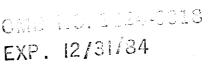
Nashville

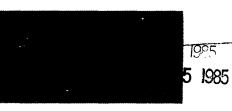
See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

## Name

Dr. John W. Franklin House historic Oakley (preferred) and/or common Location 2243 Nashville Pike N/A not for publication street & number Gallatin Х \_ vicinity of city, town 047 165 Tennessee Sumner code county code state 3, Classification **Ownership** Status **Present Use** Category district public occupied agriculture museum X X private \_ building(s) commercial unoccupied park structure both educational X\_ private residence work in progress \_ site **Public Acquisition** Accessible entertainment religious N/A in process object \_ yes: restricted government scientific being considered .... yes: unrestricted industrial transportation no military other: **Owner of Property** 4, Frank T. and Dorothy Gee name 2243 Nashville Pike street & number N/A vicinity of Gallatin Tennessee 37066 city, town state Location of Legal Description 5. courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Sumner County Courthouse street & number Public Square Tennessee Gallatin state city, town **Representation in Existing Surveys** 6. Student Survey, Volunteer State Community College has this property been determined eligible? titie \_\_\_\_ yes <u>X</u> no 1984 X iocal federal date state county Tennessee Historical Commission depository for survey records







# 7. Description

#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Oakley is a Gothic Revival style house, two stories in height, constructed of brick, and located five miles southwest of Gallatin, Tennessee, the seat of Sumner County. It was built in 1852 for John W. Franklin, a physician and farmer. The house sits on two acres of land facing U.S. 31-E. It has a pastoral setting with rolling farmland to the east, north, and west and Old Hickory Lake to the south, several hundred yards behind the house. Oakley has been altered very little and retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Alterations primarily consist of 1930s additions to the rear and one-story ell of the house. Outbuildings to Oakley include an 1850s one and a half-story brick smokehouse, now joined to the kitchen ell of the house, a mid nineteenth-century log cabin, a 1930s brick garage, and an early twentieth-century rectangular-shaped frame gazebo.

Oakley is a two-story house with common bond brick walls, a cross-gable roof, four interior brick chimneys, and a three-bay symmetrical facade with a central two-story gabled pavilion flanked by one-story verandas. Its roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A brick foundation supports the house.

On the facade are four entrances, each comprised of tall, narrow double-leaf doors with original screens, wood shutters, and corner block flat lintels, located in the first and third bays and on each side of the pavilion. Rectangular 2/2 windows with wood shutters are located above the doors in the first and third bays. The windows extend from the veranda roof up to break the boxed cornice and plain frieze of the house's roof. The verandas have shed roofs, boxed cornices, plain friezes, and paired slender wood posts with delicated sawn brackets and balustrades.

The pavilion has a tall, three-sided bay window on the first story with four lancet-arched 4/4 windows with Y-tracery, wood shutters, and a continuous stone lintel. The bay window is crowned by a decorative stone cornice, which has short round arches on the sides and a short, wide ogee arch on the front, and which supports an iron balustrade with Gothic grillwork. The boxed cornice and frieze of the pavilion's gable have wood brackets.

The east and west elevations of Oakley each have a centered 6/6 rectangular window with wood shutters, and corner block flat lintels on both stories. In the rear, a one-story veranda has been partially enclosed, ca. 1935, with brick and 4/1 windows to create a hallway. Standing seam tin covers the shed roof of the veranda. Only one original first story window of the house, located at the westernmost bay, is visible. Like the facade, the rear elevation has a central pavilion. It has close gable eaves, and a central 6/6 rectangular window and a single-leaf door, both with corner block flat lintels, are located on the second story.

The one-story ell is comprised of a dining room, kitchen, and smokehouse, which was detached originally. The ell has a metal-covered gable roof and a partially enclosed veranda on the west side elevation. A large brick chimney is located at the south end wall of the kitchen. The smokehouse, attached ca. 1935 to the kitchen by enclosure with brick walls, is rectangular-shaped and has an asphalt shingle gable roof. A ca. 1935 frame addition is attached to the east wall of the kitchen. It has a metal gable roof, is covered with board and batten on the east and south elevations and with weatherboard on the north elevation, and has rectangular 3/1 windows.

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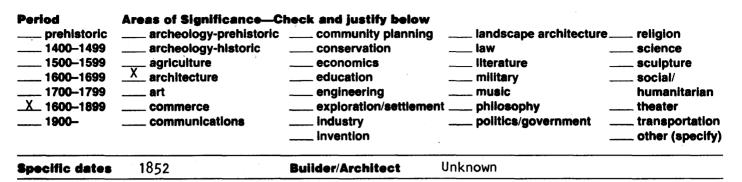
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The interior of Oakley is three rooms wide with a staircase located in the rear pavilion. All rooms have fireplaces, original mantels, baseboards, and doors. Some rooms have original crown molding. The woodwork is simple in design and characteristic of the Gothic Revival period. Door frames have drip moldings. Most doors have panels and a few have solid vertical panels. The rooms of the main part of Oakley have been altered little, except for the addition of a bathroom in one upstairs room.

A small, single-pen log cabin is located directly behind the house. It has half-dovetail log notching, a short, single-leaf door on the north elevation, an asphalt shingle gable roof, and a ca. 1940 frame addition to the east wall of the log pen which doubles its size. An early twentieth-century frame storage shed is located east of the house. It has a gable roof, is rectangular-shaped, and appears to have been converted into a gazebo with addition of latticework. A 1930s two-car garage is located west of the house. It is constructed of brick, has a gable roof with exposed rafters, and has weatherboarded gable ends.

Oakley and its outbuildings sit on two acres of land landscaped with mature shade and magnolia trees and large boxwoods. Rolling farmland with tree-lined, fenced fields surround Oakley on three sides. Old Hickory Lake is located a few hundred yards behind and below the house.

### 8. Significance



#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Nominated under National Register criteria B and C, Oakley is significant on a local level because of its historical association with its builder, John W. Franklin, a Sumner County physician and farmer, and on local and state levels because of its architectural significance as an outstanding and unusual example of Gothic Revival style architecture in Sumner County and Tennessee.

John W. Franklin was a prominent physician and farmer in Sumner County. Born in the county in 1819, the sone of John and Elizabeth (Rawlings) Franklin, he as educated at Hallowell's Quaker School at Alexandria, Virginia, studied medicine under Dr. John J. Franklin in Sumner County, and then graduated from Transylvania Medical University at Lexington, Kentucky in 1841. He married Florida Neal, daughter of Reverend Dr. Silas M. and Maria Noel of Frankfort, Kentucky, and they had three children, Adele, John A. and Edward N. After his wife's death in 1848 he married Sarah F. Baker from Sumner County and they had six sons and three daughters. Dr. Franklin has begun medical practice in Memphis, Tennessee in 1842. He moved to Gallatin in 1845 and bought 162 acrea of land on the Nashville Pike (U.S. 31-E) and constructed Oakley in 1852. Franklin was a leading physician in Sumner County, with a lucrative and extensive practice, and he was a successful farmer with productive land. In 1861 Franklin was appointed surgeon of the Confederate Seventh Tennessee Regiment.

Tradition accredits the design of Oakley to William Strickland, noted architect of the Greek Revival style Tennessee State Capitol (NHL 1971) and St. Mary's Church (NR 1970) and the Egyptian Revival style First Presbyterian Church (NR 1970), all of which are located in Nashvlle. Strickland was known to have been commissioned to design several private residences in Middle Tennessee during his ten year stay in the state prior to his death in 1854; however, no documentation has surfaced to prove conclusively this was one of them.

Oakley remains as one of a few Gothic Revival style houses in Middle Tennessee and it is a unique example of the style. Gothic Revival style building was varied and by comparison with Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate period building, few in number. Oakley's delicate Gothic detailing applied to a more vernacular, traditional form and massing makes it an unususal example of the style and period in Tennessee.

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# 9. Major Bibliographical References

The Goodspeed Histories of Summer, Smith, Macon, and Trousdale Counties of Tennessee, Reprinted from Goodspeed's History of Tennessee, pp. 797-991. Columbia, Tennessee, Mondward and Stinson Printing Co., 1972.   To. Geographical Data   Acreage of nominated property 1.81 acres   Quadrangle name Hendersonville, Tenn.   Quadrangle scale 1:24000   With References   A [1.6] [5]4.4 [1.8 0] [4.0 [2.2 [9.7 0]   Bit of the Machine Sonville, Tenn.   Quadrangle scale 1:24000   With References   A [1.6] [5]4.4 [1.8 0] [4.0 [2.2 [9.7 0]   Bit of the Machine Sonville, Tenn.   Quadrangle scale 1:24000   With References   A [1.6] [5]4.4 [1.8 0] [4.0 [2.2 [9.7 0]   Cone Easting   Cone Easting   Cone Easting   Northing   Cone Easting   Northing   Cone Easting   Northing   Cone Easting   Northing   Cone Easting   Northing
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architectural integrity of Oakley.

