

Franklin City Cemetery
Name of Property

Williamson County, TN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

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

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 0 | 0 | buildings |
| 1 | 0 | sites |
| 1 | 0 | structures |
| | | objects |
| 2 | 0 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
walls N/A

roof N/A
other Stone, Metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Franklin City Cemetery
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DESCRIPTION

The Franklin City Cemetery is located in the City of Franklin, Tennessee (pop. 62,487), twenty miles south of Nashville. Franklin is in the center of the state and is the seat of Williamson County. The Franklin City Cemetery is located three blocks northwest of Franklin's courthouse, along North Margin Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues North.¹ The cemetery's oldest known burial occurred in 1811, and the last burial here was in 1936. The estimated number of interments in the Franklin City Cemetery varies between 285 and 373.² There are reportedly some 300 unmarked graves of African-Americans slaves, as well.³ The terrain of the two-acre cemetery is flat. Its shape is rectangular. General orientation of burials runs linearly in a south to north pattern. Distinct family groupings are evident in rows, though there is not a strict order of spatial arrangement as seen in modern cemeteries. The rough linear arrangement of the family plots suggests walking paths between the rows, though they are not paved, graveled, or bordered in anyway. There are two plots encompassed within limestone or limestone and metal borders. Grave markers are almost entirely of limestone with a few exceptions of marble. The Franklin City Cemetery is surrounded on three sides by a limestone dry-stack wall and has a formal gated entrance, erected in 1916, on its south boundary. The cemetery maintains a high degree of integrity in setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, design, and location.

Located at the margin of town, the Franklin City Cemetery is in the bottoms of the Harpeth River, not a desirable building site. Its setting conveys a sense of separation from daily life and activity, appropriate for its purpose as a final resting place. The land surrounding the cemetery to the west, north, and east remained undeveloped until 1855, when Rest Haven Cemetery was established across Fourth Avenue North opposite Franklin City Cemetery. In the early twentieth century, the land to the east of the cemetery had a handful of impermanent dwellings (no longer extant). Today the property to the east of the cemetery has a vacant factory building setback from North Margin Street approximately 100 feet.

The Franklin City Cemetery is lined on the east, south, and west by a dry-stack limestone wall, approximately two-and-one-half feet in height and two feet thick (Photos #4 and #5). The top row of the wall consists of a coping course made up of thin limestone rocks turned on end. The walls further enhance the feeling of separation from street activity. The south wall has a three-foot wide entrance with a metal gate. The main entry along the west wall, opens onto Fourth Avenue North, and has a more formal entrance with square, mortared stone piers, approximately eight feet in height, and double metal gates (Photo #3). The dry-stack limestone wall and entrance gates were added in 1916 by the Old Glory Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to honor the four Revolutionary War veterans buried here (David Squier, Moses Priest, Miles Priest, and Col. Guilford Dudley, whose wife is also buried here.). Prior to construction of the wall and entrance gates, a wooden rail fence encompassed the cemetery. The wall and entrance gates are included in this nomination as one contributing structure.

¹ The Franklin Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

² Kim McFadden, "Williamson County, TN – Cemeteries: Old City Cemetery," 2002. Available at website <http://files.usgwarchives.org/tn/williamson/cemeteries/oldcity.txt> accessed March 29, 2012; Ilene R. Tyler and Tracy L Coffing, "Phase I Cemetery Assessment: Bicentennial Park, Franklin, TN," 2006, 6.

³ Tyler and Coffing, 6.

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The Franklin City Cemetery is partly shaded by pine trees scattered across the eastern half and by a large pecan tree located within the western half. The northern border, running southwest to northeast, has a chain link fence within a row of shade trees, a mix of naturally occurring trees and overgrown shrubs. This fence is on the adjacent property line and is not located within the nominated cemetery boundary. The trees help to enhance the feeling of the site as a place of sanctuary and serenity. Under the expanse of the pecan tree are graves of early Irish-Catholic families of Franklin. The eastern third of the cemetery is sparsely marked and reportedly contains approximately 300 unmarked graves of African-Americans slaves.⁴ Other than the honorary designation signified in the construction of the stone wall and entrance, there are no special markers identifying the graves of the Revolutionary War veterans. There is no evidence of other war veterans buried in the Franklin City Cemetery. By the Civil War, use of the cemetery had declined in favor of the newer Rest Haven Cemetery.

Many of the markers are modest headstones of thin slab limestone; however, the cemetery boasts a number of unique burial markers including box tombs (also referred to as chest tombs) (Photo #11), table tombs, and obelisks, among others. There are a total of forty-eight box tombs located in the Franklin City Cemetery. This burial marker is commonly found in cemeteries throughout the state and was popular during the early-nineteenth century. This type of marker features a flat ledger stone supported by a stone box.⁵ The flat surface of the ledger was usually engraved with names, dates, and other inscriptions of the deceased. These markers are tombs in name only, in that the deceased are buried in the ground, not in the box itself. This is evidenced in a few of the box tombs that have been broken, revealing empty interiors.

Another type of grave marker similar to the box tomb is the table tomb (Photo #10). The flat ledger of this type of marker is supported by four "legs," which are shaped like balusters and may be fluted. Table tombs are less common than box tombs due to the stone-cutting skills required to carve the legs.⁶ There are four such table tombs discernible in the cemetery. Table tombs and box tombs were culturally of English origin. They were popular funerary monuments among affluent families across the country until the Civil War.⁷ In addition to the box and table tombs, the Franklin City Cemetery also contains sixteen obelisks, some topped with urns. The obelisk is considered an elite example of funerary monument of the Neo-Classical movement of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.⁸ Two urns have become dislodged from their obelisks and have fallen to the ground and remain at the base of their obelisks. Furthermore, a few of the obelisks have experienced delamination, vertical splintering of the natural planes within the stone, due to moisture.

Artistic funerary motifs found within the collection of markers include the willow tree, rose, cloak, lamb, urns, and various floral designs of unidentifiable botanical species. Each motif represents a state or quality

⁴ Tyler and Coffing, 6.

⁵ Douglas Keister, *Stories in Stone, A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography*, (Salt Lake City, Utah, Gibbs Smith Publishers, 2004), 8, 32.

⁶ M. Ruth Little, *Sticks & Stones, Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers*, (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1998), 5.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 16.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 15.

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that was understood culturally to symbolize individual and collective belief systems, or affiliations with social or fraternal orders of the period. The willow tree symbolizes mourning or lament, as does a cloak or drapery. The rose represents unending love and beauty. Lambs were common iconography for children's graves. Their association with Christ's sacrifice symbolizes innocence and purity, also attributed to children.⁹

One marker's unusual design incorporates three links of a chain, below an open palm holding a heart, all below an all-seeing eye of God (Photo #13). This headstone marks the grave of William P. Barham (May 20, 1823-February 24, 1850), a member of Franklin Lodge No. F. The hand holding a heart represents charity and was a common funerary symbol on headstones of members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.). The three links of chain also appears independently on another marker. The three links represent faith, love, and truth, and the use of the symbol is also common for gravestone of members of the I.O.O.F.¹⁰ There are a few headstones marked with the traditional symbols of free masons, a compass and a square (Photo #8). Another marker is a broken obelisk, its design an intentional symbol of a short or broken life.

The most unusual marker in the Franklin City Cemetery is a large simulated tree trunk, approximately two feet in diameter and eight feet in height. Known as a "treestone," the trunk has engraved bark with heavy grooves, clinging ivy, and broken twigs spelling out the deceased's last name, William O'Neil Perkins (1815-1895) (Photo #12). This example does not bear an artist's name or mark. The height of popularity for the treestone monument was from the 1880s through 1905. In funerary iconography, a tree trunk is like a broken obelisk, representing a truncated life. In this example, however, as Perkins lived to be 80 years old, it more likely represents the brevity of life, in general, juxtaposed with eternal life, represented by the ivy. While the treestone type was a popular marker among members of the Woodmen of the World, that society was founded in 1890 and admitted white men aged eighteen through forty-five.¹¹ Thus, the use of the treestone form for Perkins' grave does not indicate affiliation on his part with that group. The massive dimensions of the marker are perhaps intended to reflect the affluence of the deceased and the family's stature in the community. William O'Neil Perkins' treestone is in a row of graves of other members of the Perkins family, marked with obelisks, another funerary marker type popular among the upper class.

There are two family plots delineated by borders. One plot has a short, iron fence surrounding the entire plot and an iron gate (Photo #2). Interred here are members of the Foster and Hightower families. Richard Hightower (December 31, 1800-March 26, 1865) was a freemason, as indicated by the compass and square iconography on his grave marker. The Cameron and Ewing family plot has a low stone border with short, square, stone posts with caps (Photo #1). There are five of these posts, one at each of the four corners of the plot and a fifth that appears to have supported a gate. The metal hardware on the sides of the posts and on top of the stone curbing suggests that they supported metal fencing and a gate, as seen at the Foster-Hightower plot. With the exception of these two plots, families appear to be more or less grouped together without any border distinguishing them from individual burials within the cemetery. (See schematic of spatial arrangement of cemetery in Continuation Sheets.)

⁹ Keister, 54, 67, 74, 138.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 197.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 59, 65.

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The earliest documented interment in the Franklin City Cemetery was that of Francis Carter (Dec 8, 1772-March 19, 1811). While there are seven, twentieth-century burials - the last being George W. L. Hardeman (October 21, 1805- September 20, 1936) - the vast majority of burials are from the nineteenth century. Of those, most of the burial dates tend to range from the 1830s to 1850s, with a few before and after those decades. The cemetery is no longer open for burials.

Deterioration of some grave markers is evident in the cemetery through exposure to the elements, biological growth, and grounds maintenance equipment. Revolutionary War veteran, Colonel Guilford Dudley's box tomb is one of several markers that has experienced severe cracking. Some pieces of damaged grave markers have been stacked at the base of the large pecan tree. It is impossible to discern how many tombs or markers these remnants originally composed or their original location. Despite some fading of inscriptions, markers in the Franklin City Cemetery have commendably endured 100 years of exposure to the elements. The cemetery retains a significant degree of its integrity as seen in the large number of surviving markers, box tombs, table tombs, and obelisks. There is evidence of substantial deterioration as seen in several of the collapsed or cracked box tombs, splintering obelisks, and fallen urns and headstones. The majority of these, however, remain within the walls of the cemetery. With continued maintenance of the cemetery and conservation of the existing markers, the cemetery will continue to retain its historic and artistic integrity.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ART

Period of Significance

1811-1936

Significant Dates

1811, 1916

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown; multiple

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of repository:
City of Franklin

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Franklin City Cemetery is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of exploration and settlement, and community planning and development. The cemetery has a large collection of intact burials representing Franklin's early settlement and development. The Franklin City Cemetery is the burial place of a multitude of Franklin's earliest settlers and community leaders. The planned establishment and location of the cemetery further reflects early-nineteenth century trends among developing communities in which a shift away from the traditional church graveyard, or cemetery within the heart of the city toward the outskirts of town occurred. The Franklin City Cemetery is also significant under Criterion C in the area of art. Its distinctive markers and their symbolic motifs reflect popular funerary trends throughout the nineteenth century through early-twentieth century. These funerary markers and their spatial arrangement embody regional, ethnic, and cultural burial customs of Middle Tennessee during the nineteenth century. The period of significance for the Franklin City Cemetery begins with its establishment and burial of prominent citizen Francis Carter in 1811 and ends in 1936, the year of the last burial. The construction of the limestone wall and main entrance gate in 1916 is considered a date of significance.

The Franklin City Cemetery satisfies Criteria Consideration D for cemeteries. The cemetery is a reflection upon not only the early settlement period of Franklin, but of its growth and development throughout the early-nineteenth to early-twentieth century.

HISTORY

The City of Franklin, Tennessee, was founded on October 26, 1799 and named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. At the same time, the Tennessee General Assembly established Williamson County, named for Revolutionary War veteran Dr. Hugh Williamson of North Carolina.¹² The land used to found Franklin consisted of 109 acres that were originally part of a land grant belonging to Major Anthony Sharp. The land on which the Franklin City Cemetery was established was deeded to the town commissioners in 1811 by early settler, Joel Parrish:

Beginning on the North West margin of the town of Franklin at a stake opposite the most Northern corner of lot No. twenty seven and on the South West side of the main crop street in said town, and running South fifty two degrees West along of margin twenty four poles to a stake opposite the South Western corner of lot no. one hundred and thirty seven thence North fifty two degrees East twenty four poles to a stake. Thence South thirty eight degrees East thirteen and one third poles to the Beginning containing two acres."¹³

¹² Lisa C. Tolbert, *Constructing Townscapes: Space and Society in Antebellum Tennessee* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 6-7, 20.

¹³ Deed from Joel Parrish to the City of Franklin, September 19, 1811, in Deed Book C, 98-99.

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The acquisition of the land by the city in 1811, as well as the first burial occurring that same year, clearly suggests that commissioners fully intended to establish and develop a formal city cemetery for the developing community.

The original street names and plat of Franklin suggest that the area chosen for the cemetery was clearly outside the town limits during its establishment, bounded by North, South, East and West Margin streets (see plat in Continuation Sheets). Located at the margin of town, the Franklin City Cemetery was in the bottoms of the Harpeth River, not a desirable building site. The total area bounded on the southwest by Fourth Avenue North (originally, Indigo Street), on the southeast by North Margin Street, and on the northeast and northwest by the Harpeth River is approximately twenty acres, with the Franklin City Cemetery located in the southwest corner. Many years following the founding of Franklin, land surrounding the cemetery to the north, east, and west remained undeveloped. To the west of the Franklin City Cemetery, across N. Fourth Street, the entire block above North Margin Street was vacant until 1855, when another burial ground, Rest Haven Cemetery was established.

Located a few blocks from the public square and outside the historic town limits, the site of the cemetery follows an early-nineteenth century shift away from the establishment of cemeteries within the heart of the city toward a more rural, secluded area. These cemeteries would be close enough to town in order to allow mourners to pay their respects. This movement was likely due in part to the prevention of disease thought to be associated with cemeteries; as well as the utilization of as much of the available space within the city limits for construction; and lastly, for aesthetic purposes. The location of the Franklin City Cemetery beyond the original town limits attests to deliberate efforts on the part of the city commissioners to establish a cemetery away from the everyday lives of residents, but close enough for family members to pay their respects to the deceased. While the Franklin City Cemetery was located beyond the town limits, it remained more or less an urban municipal cemetery with minimal spatial arrangements of burials, elaborate mausoleums and markers, or planned landscaping features.

Throughout the 1830s, twenty years following the establishment of the Franklin City Cemetery, the rural cemetery movement not only separated the public graveyard from the heart of the community, but established cemeteries as retreats or havens, places of repose for the deceased and the living. At a time when there were no public parks or gardens, designed landscapes and gardens allowed the cemeteries to become parks for the enjoyment of nature, art, and recreation.¹⁴ The Franklin City Cemetery was established strictly for practical purposes. It was not designed to serve as a public park or retreat. However, its location on the outskirts of town and its deliberate disassociation with the everyday activities of society demonstrates a period of transition between the practicalities of small urban cemeteries and the much larger, park-like landscapes of rural cemeteries throughout the mid-to late-nineteenth century. The Nashville City Cemetery

¹⁴ Thomas Bender, "The "Rural" Cemetery Movement: Urban Travail and the Appeal of Nature," *The New England Quarterly* Vol. 47, No. 2 (Jun., 1974), 196; Kenneth T. Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States* (Oxford/New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), 61, 63, 71.

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(NR/1972), established in 1822, is another example of a city cemetery located outside the city, yet continuing the burial practices of the earlier urban cemeteries.¹⁵

The Franklin City Cemetery includes the graves of several African-American slaves. Their graves are mostly unmarked and are restricted to the eastern section of the cemetery. Little, if any, documentation exists on their identities. Inter-racial interment was not uncommon in antebellum urban areas, primarily due to limitations of land and space. The practice is noteworthy, however, in contrast with burial in plantation settings, where a separate section of the landowner's property was designated for slave interment. As Lisa Tolbert notes in her book *Constructing Townscape: Space and Society in Antebellum Tennessee*, "It was the spatial and social proximity of mixed-race households" that differentiated slavery in a small town from slavery in a plantation setting. Tolbert explains that on a plantation or in a large city, slaves had opportunities to build an independent community, due to spatial and cultural segregation. In a small urban area such as Franklin, however, slaves were unable "to create physically segregated black communities" due to the intimate, inter-racial household structure. In Franklin and neighboring county seats, the African-American population was between 42% and 46% of the total population during the three decades before the Civil War. In these towns, "white and black residents lived intermingled in the integrated townscape."¹⁶ This premise pertained to all aspects of life in a small town, including death and burial. Inevitably, the abolishment of slavery dismantled the intricate, integrated households and townscapes, and the intermingling of races within burial grounds fell out of practice following the Civil War. At that time, in Franklin and elsewhere, separate African-American cemeteries were developed. In Franklin, the Toussaint L'Ouverture Cemetery was established northwest of the City Cemetery by 1869 as the resting place for the city's African-American citizens (NR/1995). The burial of African-American slaves in the Franklin City Cemetery represents a definitive period of history and culture of Franklin that ceased with the war.

Williamson County experienced a steady increase in population during the first three decades of the nineteenth century (2,868 in 1800; 13,153 in 1810; 20,640 in 1820; and 26,638 in 1830).¹⁷ By 1830, Franklin had a population of 1,318 people, of whom 556 were slaves.¹⁸ By 1835, Franklin's population reached 1,500 people.¹⁹ Not surprising, burials within the Franklin City Cemetery increased markedly between the 1830s through the 1850s demonstrating Franklin's substantial growth during those years.

In 1855, the Rest Haven Cemetery was created in recognition of the dwindling space for burials in the crowded City Cemetery as the city's population continued to grow. Rest Haven was established directly across Fourth Avenue from the Franklin City Cemetery. No Civil War veterans are buried in the Franklin City Cemetery as the McGavock family of nearby Carnton plantation donated two acres of land for the burial of 1,481 Confederate soldiers (Franklin Battlefield – NHL/1960). The bodies of Union men were removed to

¹⁵ Carole Stanford Bucy and Carol Farrar Kaplan, *The Nashville City Cemetery: History Carved in Stone* (Nashville: Nashville City Cemetery Association, Inc., 2000).

¹⁶ Tolbert, 189, 194, 196, 199.

¹⁷ "Population of the United States, Tennessee, and Tennessee Counties by Decennial Census: 1790 to 1990", prepared by the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development, Research Division, December 1997.

¹⁸ Tolbert, 196, 259.

¹⁹ Sullivan, 82.

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Murfreesboro (Stones River National Battlefield – NR/1966).²⁰ Following the Civil War, burials in the Franklin City Cemetery gradually lessened as citizens began purchasing plots in the new Rest Haven Cemetery. Although some burials continued in the Franklin City Cemetery during the late-nineteenth century, its use faded. Only one-half dozen burials occurred in the Franklin City Cemetery after 1900. The latest burials in the cemetery reflect the use of the cemetery only by older families with extensive family plots. In 1916, the Old Glory Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution erected a dry-stack limestone wall surrounding the cemetery, along with two formal stone entrance gates, to honor four Revolutionary War veterans buried here (David Squier, Moses Priest, Miles Priest, and Col. Guilford Dudley, whose wife is also buried here.) Prior to construction of the wall and entrance gates, a wooden rail fence reportedly encompassed the cemetery.

ART

The funerary art displayed in the Franklin City Cemetery, including the various marker types and motifs, reflect local and regional customs of the period. The treestone marker discussed in Section 7 is the most noteworthy of funerary art in the Franklin City Cemetery. Other notable markers include the row of obelisks marking the graves of the early Perkins family. The obelisk is a high-style funerary monument of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries and its use marks the end of the period of significance of the cemetery. Earlier grave markers represented in the Franklin City Cemetery include table tombs and box tombs, which also illustrate the artistic sensibilities of nineteenth-century burial customs in Tennessee. Even simpler headstones, with Gothic shoulders or double lobes, reinforce the significance of artistic merit found in the Franklin City Cemetery.

Inscribed iconography further augments the artistry and symbolic cultural significance here. Grave markers of members of fraternal orders can be identified by specific symbols including the Masonic compass and square; and three links of a chain, below an open palm holding a heart, all below an all-seeing eye of God indicating the burial of a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Other funerary motifs having a variety of cultural meanings throughout the nineteenth century and into the early-twentieth century include willow trees, roses, cloaks, and lambs.

PROMINENT FRANKLIN FAMILIES BURIED IN THE CITY CEMETERY

Like many Tennessee towns, Franklin's early settlement included land grants to Revolutionary War veterans. One example was Col. Guilford Dudley (April 17, 1756-February 3, 1833), a native of Caroline County, Virginia. Dudley began his military career as a private in the company of his father, Captain Christopher Dudley, then attained the rank of Colonel in his own company. Colonel Dudley and his wife, Anna Bland (Eaton) Dudley (December 21, 1763-December 6, 1847), migrated to Franklin in 1806. The couple is buried in the Franklin City Cemetery, as are two of their children. Three other Revolutionary War veterans migrated to Franklin and were buried in the City Cemetery: David Squier, Moses Priest, and Miles Priest. David Squier was one of the first commissioners appointed in Franklin in 1811.²¹

²⁰ *Ibid.*; Larry Whitaker, "Civil War", at website <http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=265> accessed March 29, 2012.

²¹ Virginia McDaniel Bowman, 101.

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Also buried in the Franklin City Cemetery is the couple who built the first dwelling in Franklin in 1798. Born in Galkan Ferintosh, Scotland on February 23, 1768, Ewen Cameron (February 23, 1768- February 28, 1846) and his wife Mary (1778-1845) built a two-story log house (now razed) on present-day Second Avenue. Cameron had followed family members to Middle Tennessee from Virginia, taking a southern route that brought him to present-day Franklin. Though his original plan was to join his family at Fort Nashborough, he settled in Franklin instead. The dwelling he built was fastened with wooden pegs and blacksmith spikes, discovered upon its dismantling when purchased by John B. McEwen, a successful Franklin attorney from the mid- to late-nineteenth century.²² Ewen Cameron is credited with building the first wooden bridge across the Harpeth River (along with John Mallory, the son of a Revolutionary War veteran who migrated to Franklin and for whom Mallory Road in Williamson County is named). Mary Cameron was buried in the Franklin City Cemetery in 1845. Her husband, Ewen Cameron followed her in death a year later in 1846. Cameron died a prominent, well-regarded citizen of Franklin.²³ Buried alongside the couple is their daughter-in-law Margaret A. Cameron (December 11, 1815-October 28, 1855). Ewen and Mary's son and Margaret's husband, Donald Cameron, published or co-published *The Western Weekly Review* between 1842 and 1856. Donald Cameron's newspaper was a major source of information for residents of Franklin and the greater Middle Tennessee region for many years; announcing deaths (including short biographies of prominent citizens such as politicians, pioneers, and war veterans), marriages, legal proceedings, fires, estate sales, visiting specialists, and local stories of interest. In 1857, Cameron sold the paper, which became *The Review and Journal* when it resumed publication following a hiatus during the Civil War. Cameron's media legacy persisted in that form until 1890, when it was conflated with *The Farmer's Appeal* to become *The Review and Appeal*, published until 1934.²⁴

Another early pioneer couple of Franklin laid to rest in the Franklin City Cemetery was Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Crockett. In addition to being a physician, Crockett (October 24, 1775- July 25, 1853) was an entrepreneur of early Williamson County, establishing a cotton gin here by 1804. Samuel Crockett, along with Ewen Cameron, were among the town's commissioners who purchased the land for the Franklin City Cemetery. When a new courthouse was erected in the 1850s, it was built on two lots, one purchased from Dr. Crockett's heirs.²⁵ Crockett's wife Frances (June 30, 1786-January 10, 1836) was buried in the Franklin City Cemetery before him.

Before the rural cemetery movement beginning in the 1830s, it was common for citizens to be buried in family burial grounds or in cemeteries of churches within town or city limits. The Franklin City Cemetery

²² Bowman, 101; Sullivan, 70.

²³ Virginia McDaniel Bowman, *Historic Williamson County: Old Homes and Sites* (Nashville: Blue & Gray Press, 1971), 59, 101; Jonathan Kennon Thompson Smith, "Death Notices From The Western Weekly Review, Franklin, Tennessee 1841-1852," 36, at <http://www.tngenweb.org/records/williamson/obits/wwr/wwr2-08.htm>

²⁴ "About the Review and Appeal, 1890-1943," at <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn89058084/>; "About Western Weekly Review, 1841-1852, at <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85042765/>; "About Western Weekly Review, 1853-1867," at <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87090471/>; Ibid., 152-153; Smith, "Death Notices From The Western Weekly Review, Franklin, Tennessee 1841-1852," at <http://www.tngenweb.org/records/williamson/obits/wwr/wwr2-01.htm>

²⁵ Bowman, 101, 130.

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was sparingly used before 1830. Sons or daughters of Franklin citizens who were prominent at the turn of the nineteenth century were often the first to establish family plots within the Franklin City Cemetery. For example, Dr. Richard R. Hightower (December 31, 1800-March 26, 1865) was the first generation of a well-established pioneer family to be buried in the Franklin City Cemetery.

Franklin's first jury of the superior court included Dr. Hightower's father, also named Richard. The elder Richard Hightower (1761-1820) was the son of Oldham Hightower, whose parents were Austin and Jane Hightower. In 1791 Richard Hightower married Nancy Smith (1770-1849), also from a prominent pioneer family. Before the establishment of the Franklin City Cemetery, the Hightowers used a family burial plot, one of the oldest in the county, at their plantation homestead on Wilson Pike. After a fire in 1964 damaged the home, it was later demolished for a sub-division development. The headstones of the Hightower family cemetery were broken and scattered.²⁶ The Hightower family's only tangible evidence remaining in Franklin is within the Franklin City Cemetery, including an obelisk and box tombs in a family plot delineated by a stone border with a metal fence.

A prominent public figure of this early period who was also buried in the Franklin City Cemetery was Judge Thomas Stuart (June 11, 1762-1838). A native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, he married his wife Margaret there, and together they journeyed to Williamson County. His parents, John and Ann Stuart, had already relocated to (then) Davidson County in 1790, living in the Grassland community north of Franklin. In 1809, Thomas Stuart was the first judge elected to the newly created Fourth Circuit District, which included Williamson County. He served until 1836. His wife Margaret (March 16, 1758-September 2, 1835) had died the year before and was buried in the Franklin City Cemetery. Judge Stuart was highly regarded for his service in the courts of early Tennessee; his portrait, a gift to the Tennessee State Bar Association, hangs in the War Memorial Building in Nashville. Judge Stuart's parents were buried in a family cemetery at their Grassland property.²⁷ Thus, Judge Stuart is another example of the movement away from burials in family cemeteries on plantations and the trend towards use of the Franklin City Cemetery instead.

The diary of Doctor Samuel Henderson, a prominent Franklin physician in the early-to-mid-nineteenth century, noted the death of prominent citizen Nicholas Perkins in 1848. Henderson assisted with Perkins' burial in the Masonic order.²⁸ Born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, Major Nicholas Perkins (March 14, 1779-January 6, 1848) had been the arresting officer of Aaron Burr for treason in 1807. He was the father of eleven children, and the Perkins family was widely known.²⁹ Several family members are buried in the Franklin City Cemetery, including William O'Neil Perkins (January 15, 1815-November 23, 1895), son of Major Nicholas and Mary Perkins. During the early years of Reconstruction, William O'Neil Perkins built an imposing Italianate-style dwelling on South Margin Street that remains extant. Construction materials for the home included stone and brick from the dismantled Clerk's Office on the square, which Perkins purchased in 1866.³⁰ Perkins was Speaker of the House of Representatives in Tennessee from 1869-1871.³¹ Perkins and

²⁶ Bowman, 43.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 101-102.

²⁸ Sullivan, 87.

²⁹ Smith, 48, at <http://www.tngenweb.org/records/williamson/obits/wwr/wwr2-10.htm>

³⁰ Bowman, 138.

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Section number 8 Page 11

Franklin City Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee

his first wife Martha (March 7, 1820-May 28, 1881) had several children, including three sons: Thomason Slaughter Perkins (January 28, 1839-August 13, 1856), William O'Neil Perkins (September 9, 1845-December 6, 1850), and a third son born the same year William O'Neil's father died. The couple gave the child (September 26, 1847-January 9, 1856) his paternal grandfather's name, Nicholas. The couple sold their home and ten acres in 1876 for \$8,000.³² W.O. Perkins' grave is marked in the Franklin City Cemetery with a treestone, a massive imitation tree trunk, indicative of the family's affluence and status in the community. His wife and three sons are also buried here, their graves marked with large obelisks.

In 2001, the Williamson County Historical Society published transcriptions of a series of letters written by Dr. Andrew B. Ewing (July 27, 1796-May 15, 1881), a prominent Franklin doctor who, along with several other family members, were buried in the Franklin City Cemetery. Dr. Ewing's wife Eliza McGavock Ewing (December 4, 1801-January 6, 1876), of a locally well-known pioneer family, is also buried here. Her grandfather was James McGavock, an Irish immigrant who arrived at Philadelphia in the mid-1750s. He married Mary Cloyd in 1760, and their first son, Hugh, was born in 1761 in Virginia. Hugh and his wife Nancy were married in 1785; their daughter Eliza was born in 1801. David and Randal McGavock, Eliza's uncles, were early settlers of Nashville. Randal McGavock established Carnton Plantation at Franklin.³³

Among the prominent Franklin residents referenced in the letters and diaries of the period and buried in the Franklin City Cemetery were Dr. Daniel McPhail and Dr. Robert M. Glass. McPhail was born in Inverness, Scotland, October 12, 1796. He arrived at Franklin as a child in 1799. He is recognized as one of the first doctors in the area and is thought to be the first surgeon in Middle Tennessee to administer anesthesia successfully. He died in the Mexican-American War while serving as surgeon for the United States Army. His small office building still stands on North Main Street in the Franklin Historic District. Dr. Robert M. Glass (November 18, 1817-August 15, 1850) was the first son of Irish immigrants Samuel and Sarah Glass. The Glass family was large-scale planters and also operated a hat factory on East Main Street.³⁴

The Franklin City Cemetery also contains the remains of a citizen killed in one of the most infamous murders to occur in the city during the nineteenth century. In February of 1850, two prominent citizens, John G. Eelbeck and William P. Barham, were stabbed to death by a slave who they caught stealing hams from a smokehouse. The slave was later caught, tried, convicted, and hanged. Eelbeck was the son of a successful carriage maker, while Barham's family owned a grocery store in Franklin.³⁵ Barham was buried in the Franklin City Cemetery. His headstone bears the symbols of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 23; "Historical Listings of Constitutional Officers," *Tennessee Blue Book* at website accessed June 8, 2012, https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:a9zEnd89GDkJ:tn.gov/sos/bluebook/09-10/46%2520Past%2520Constitutional%2520Officers.pdf+%22william+O'Neil+perkins%22+tennessee&hl=en&gl=us&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEESH9ISj1PH62rd6UG605SA1wYu1Z1p01SD7SLTmrpT09pHbrk4EP75d10IYv8d6gPUNJgZdNwJO29iLQUpU3Pix1aPLcFGy_QsJ51Kb3Oy9FkQjCP_T2O_p3M0pqfxpQS1Xek1&sig=AHIEtbTD3YCIgBBDrw0Zr90x3y4I3_B8A.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ "The McGavock Family: a Genealogical History of James McGavock and his Descendants, 1760-1903," at http://archive.org/stream/mcgvockfamilyge00gray/mcgvockfamilyge00gray_djvu.txt

³⁴ Bowman, 154-155.

³⁵ Tolbert, 187-1982, 215-217.

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Section number 8 Page 12

Franklin City Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee

Three generations of the well-known Carter family members are buried in the Franklin City Cemetery: Patriarch Francis Carter, his son Fountain Branch Carter and his wife Mary, that couple's second daughter Sarah H. Gordon (Feb 23, 1837- July 15, 1868), and their son Thomas F. (Jan 31, 1831- Aug 15, 1859). Francis Carter was the first person ever buried in the Franklin City Cemetery, in 1811.

Following the infamous Riot of 1867 in Franklin, the sole death resulting from the violence was that of M.H. Cody. Born November 9, 1842, Cody was buried in the Franklin City Cemetery. His infant son Walter (September 11, 1861-September 25, 1863) had already been buried here. Samuel House, brother to John House and witness to the riot, was also buried in the Franklin City Cemetery in 1876. The House family was widely known and well regarded. Samuel S. House (1822-1876) was a land holder just outside of Franklin and also had an office on the square. He was married to Sallie J. House (1822-1892). Sallie's name appears with her husband's on a headstone in the Franklin City Cemetery; however, her name also appears on a headstone in the adjacent Rest Haven Cemetery. An infant son of Samuel and Sallie was buried (1852-1855) in the Rest Haven Cemetery. It is unclear in which cemetery Sallie was interred, with her husband or son. Other members of the House family are buried in each cemetery, including Matilda House, wife of John House.

Some of the last to be buried in the Franklin City Cemetery represented the city's oldest and most prominent families. The Ewing family plot, with a limestone border, includes the graves of Andrew J. Ewing (May 19, 1835-December 28, 1887), son of Dr. Andrew B. Ewing and Eliza McGavock Ewing, who were both buried here, as well. The 1887 burial of the younger Andrew Ewing was among the last dozen people interred in the Franklin City Cemetery and indicates the longevity of the Ewing family in Franklin. Another example is Rachel McCrory Ewing (August 12, 1804-July 24, 1890), who was wife of Dr. Felix Ewing. This was the only burial in 1890 in the cemetery, as use of the cemetery had faded by then. A total of thirteen members of the Ewing family are buried in the Franklin City Cemetery, including Anna M. Ewing (August 1, 1843-August 5, 1895); her interment was the second to last burial of the nineteenth century in the Franklin City Cemetery.

William O'Neil Perkins (January 15, 1815-November 23, 1895) was the son of Nicholas and Mary Perkins, Franklin pioneers from Virginia. A total of six Perkins family members were buried in the Franklin City cemetery, representing three generations. It is perhaps fitting that the last nineteenth-century grave here is marked with the most artistic of funerary pieces, William O'Neil Perkins' massive treestone marker.

SUMMARY

The Franklin City Cemetery is locally significant for its association with the early settlement of Franklin, and its planned development and growth throughout the nineteenth century. Beginning with its donation by pioneer settler Joel Parrish in 1811 and into the early-twentieth century, the development of the City of Franklin is reflected in the number of burials in the cemetery. The large number of early settlers and community leaders buried within the cemetery further attest to its significance to the community of Franklin. As Franklin grew, the City Cemetery was increasingly used for burials after 1830. The Franklin City Cemetery, located a few blocks away from the bustle of commercial activity at the time of its establishment,

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Franklin City Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee

reflects a transitional period of the rural cemetery movement beginning in the 1830s. The inclusion of several hundred slave burials within the cemetery attests to common trends in inter-racial burial customs of small towns in antebellum Tennessee. Their burials here are demonstrative of the unique dynamics of the small-town environment, in which the lives of white and black citizens were inter-mingled on a daily basis.

The Franklin City Cemetery retains a high degree of integrity. Its location remains the same since its original establishment; the setting has not been altered with inappropriate inclusions, the feeling of the site is still one of separation and peacefulness; its association with the city of Franklin and its leaders is evident through the inscriptions on the markers, identifying citizens prominent in the development of the town; its historic design elements, workmanship and materials are strongly perceived in the limestone and iron markers, plot fencing, perimeter wall and entrance gates.

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Franklin City Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee

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Williamson County, Tennessee

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Williamson County Historical Marker for the First Presbyterian Church on Legend Club Drive off of US-31 north of Franklin.

Franklin City Cemetery
Name of Property

Williamson County, TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 2 acres Franklin 63 NE

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | <u>16</u> | <u>511538</u> | <u>3976030</u> | 3 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | 4 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | | | | | | | |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Andra Kowalczyk Martens
organization Thomason and Associates date April 16, 2011
street & number 1907 21st Ave. S. telephone 615-385-4960
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37212

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Franklin
street & number 109 Third Avenue South telephone 615-794-5362
city or town Franklin state TN zip code 37064

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Franklin City Cemetery
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Franklin City Cemetery is part of a two-acre tract within the city limits of Franklin in Williamson County listed as Map 063N, Group D, Parcel 00600. Beginning at northeast corner of the intersection of North Margin Street and Fourth Avenue North, the southwestern boundary moves north for approximately 209' along Fourth Avenue North; the boundary then turns 90 degrees to the northeast and runs for approximately 398' forming the northwest boundary of the property. The boundary then turns 90 degrees to the southeast for approximately 247' forming the northeast boundary until it comes to North Margin Street; then it turns southwest and runs for approximately 398' along North Margin Street forming the southeast boundary to return to the point of origin.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

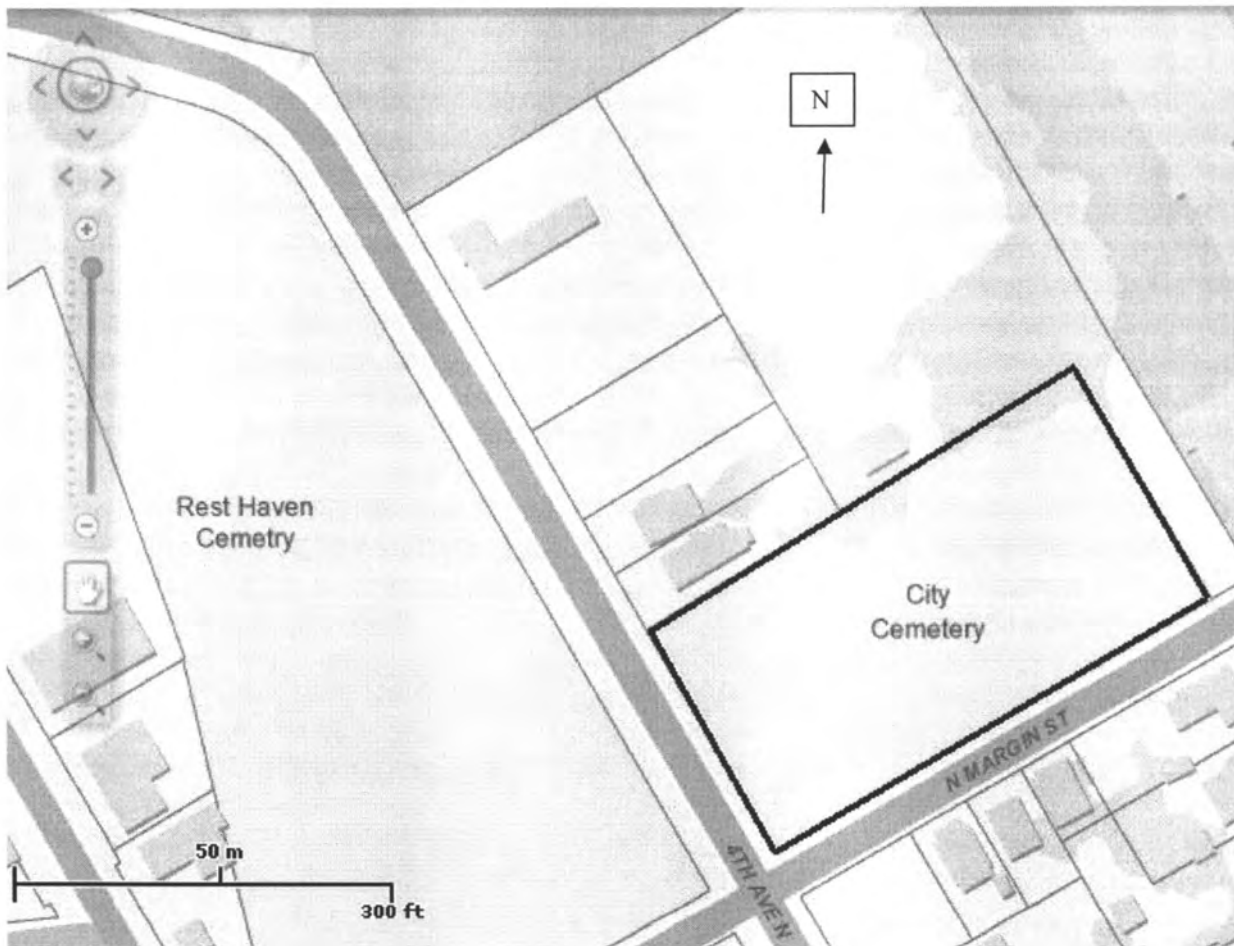
The boundary for the Franklin City Cemetery includes the entire two-acre parcel as deeded in 1811 to the city. It is bounded on the east, south, and west by a dry-stack limestone wall and on the north by a mid-twentieth-century chain-link fence.

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Section number 10 Page 17

Franklin City Cemetery
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee



Parcel is marked as City Cemetery and outlined in heavy black lines and shown in relation to N. Margin Street and 4th Avenue N.

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National Park Service

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Franklin City Cemetery
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs by: Phil Thomason, Thomason and Associates
Date: March 30, 2012
Digital image: TN Historical Commission

1. General view from Margin Street entrance to west
2. General view to East from Fourth Avenue entrance.
3. Fourth Avenue entrance, view to northeast.
4. Fourth Avenue stone wall, view to northeast.
5. Stone wall on Margin Street, view to west.
6. Felix Hunter obelisk, view to east.
7. Pointed arch headstone with caps on Richard Robert's grave.
8. Masonic symbols on Crouch obelisk.
9. Perkins family plot, view to north.
10. Table tombs near Fourth Avenue, view to southwest.
11. Row of box tombs, view to north.
12. William O'Neil Perkins treestone, view to west.
13. William P. Barham grave, Masonic iconography.

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Section number photos Page 19

Franklin City Cemetery
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee

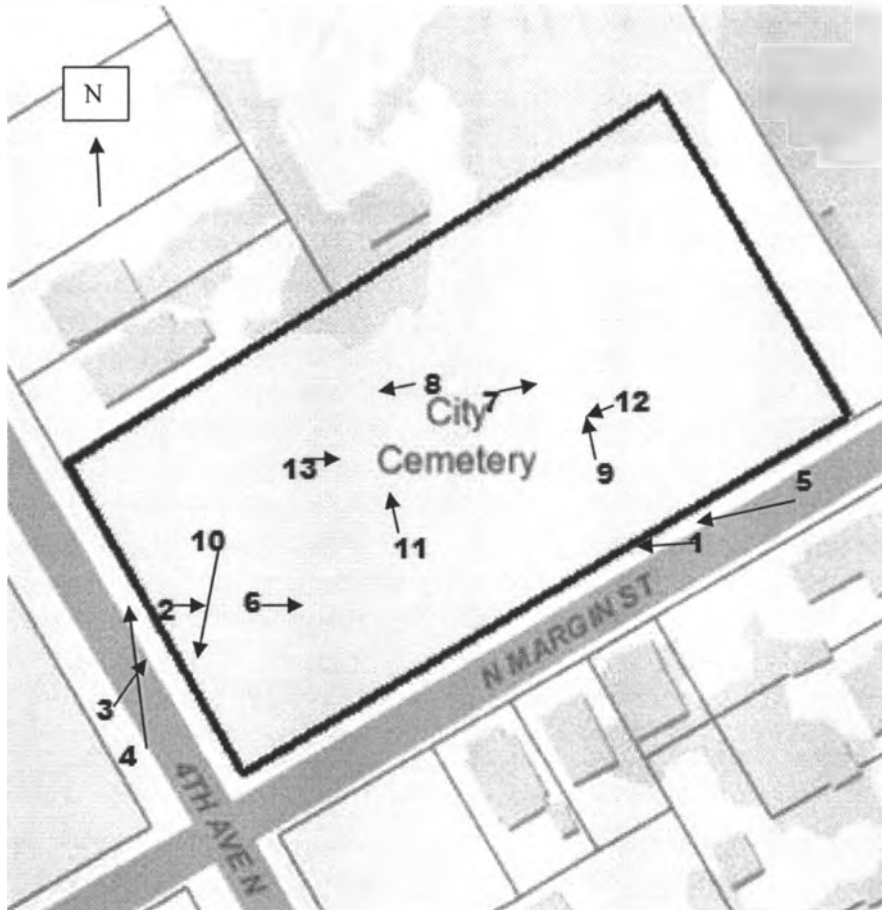


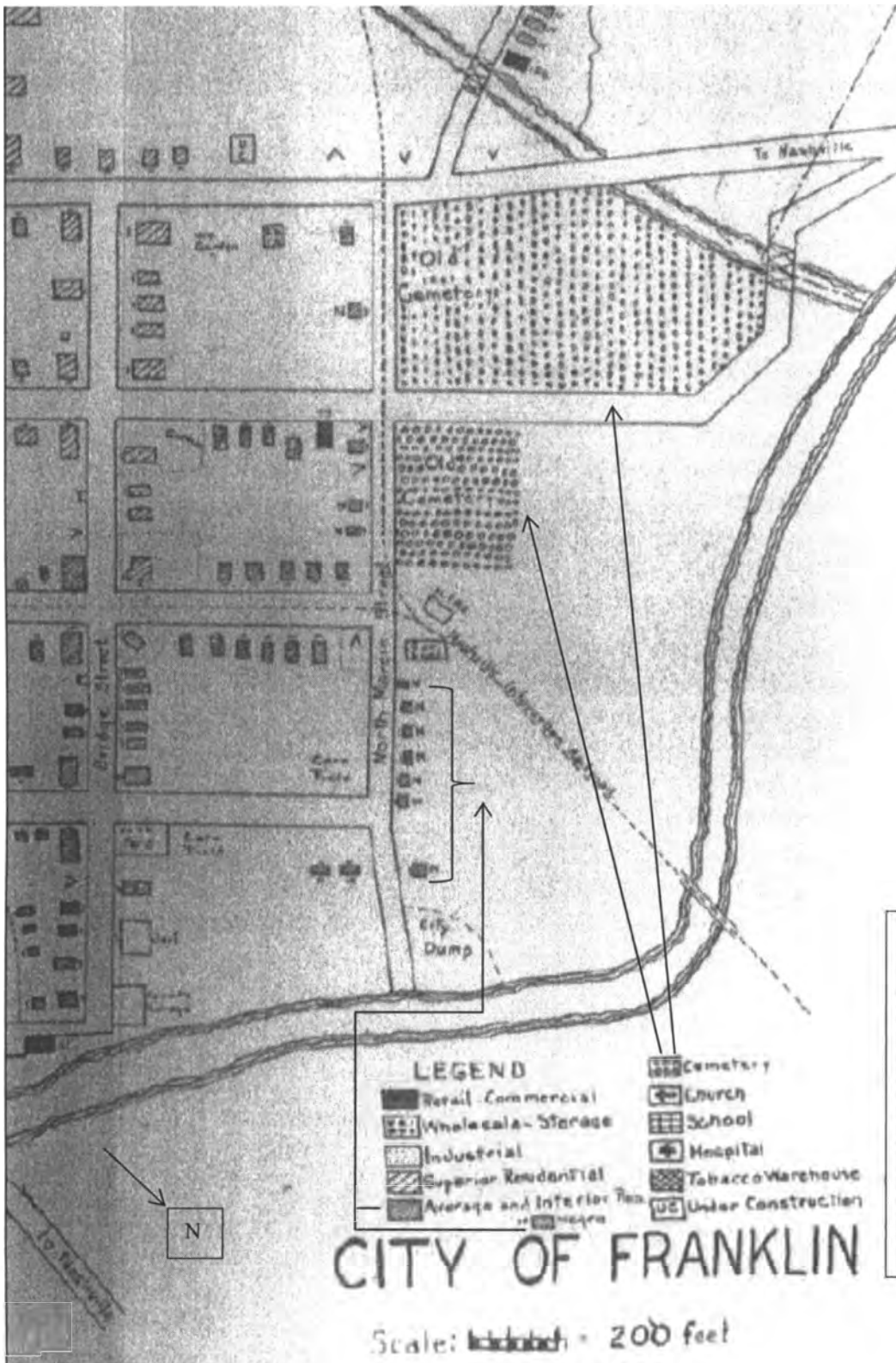
Photo key

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National Park Service

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Franklin City Cemetery
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee



1927 Map of Franklin indicating land use of the area to the north of North Margin Street, including Franklin City Cemetery, Rest Raven Cemetery, City dump, and African-American residences. Source: Ilene R. Tyler and Tracy L Coffing, "Phase I Cemetery Assessment: Bicentennial Park, Franklin, TN," 2006.

CITY OF FRANKLIN

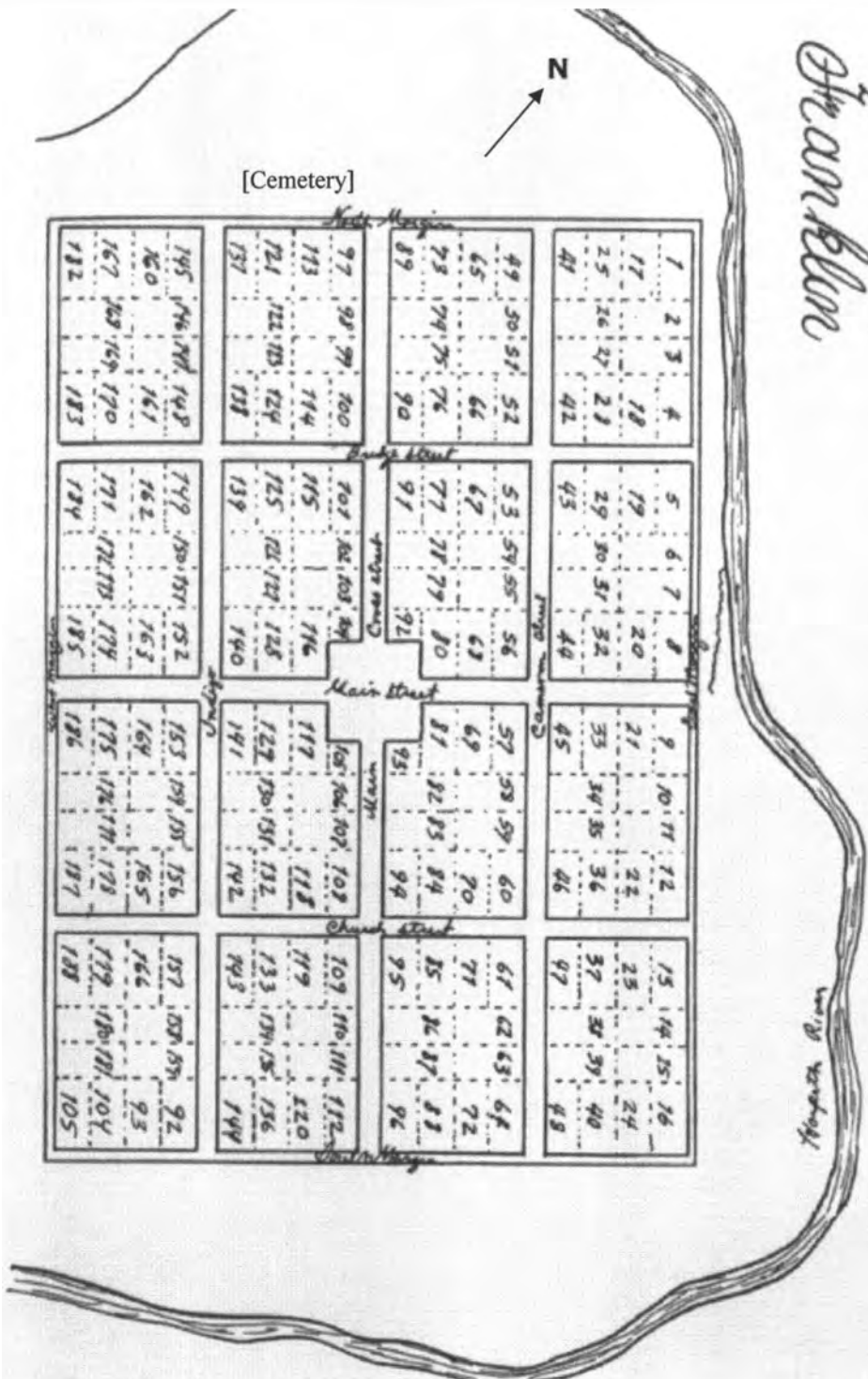
Scale: = 200 feet

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National Park Service

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Franklin City Cemetery
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee



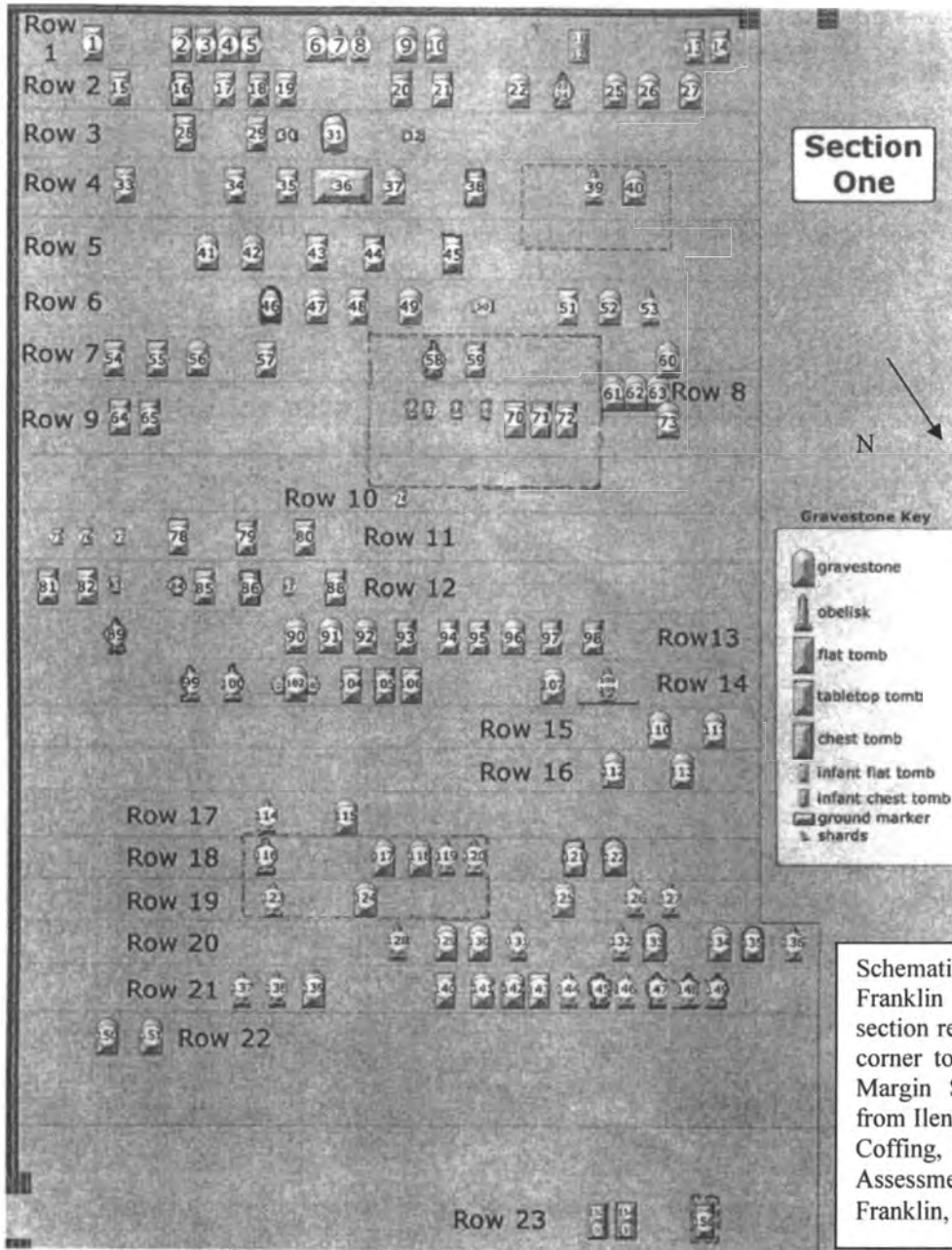
Franklin plat, from Ilene R. Tyler and Tracy L Coffing, "Phase I Cemetery Assessment: Bicentennial Park, Franklin, TN," 2006.

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Franklin City Cemetery
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee



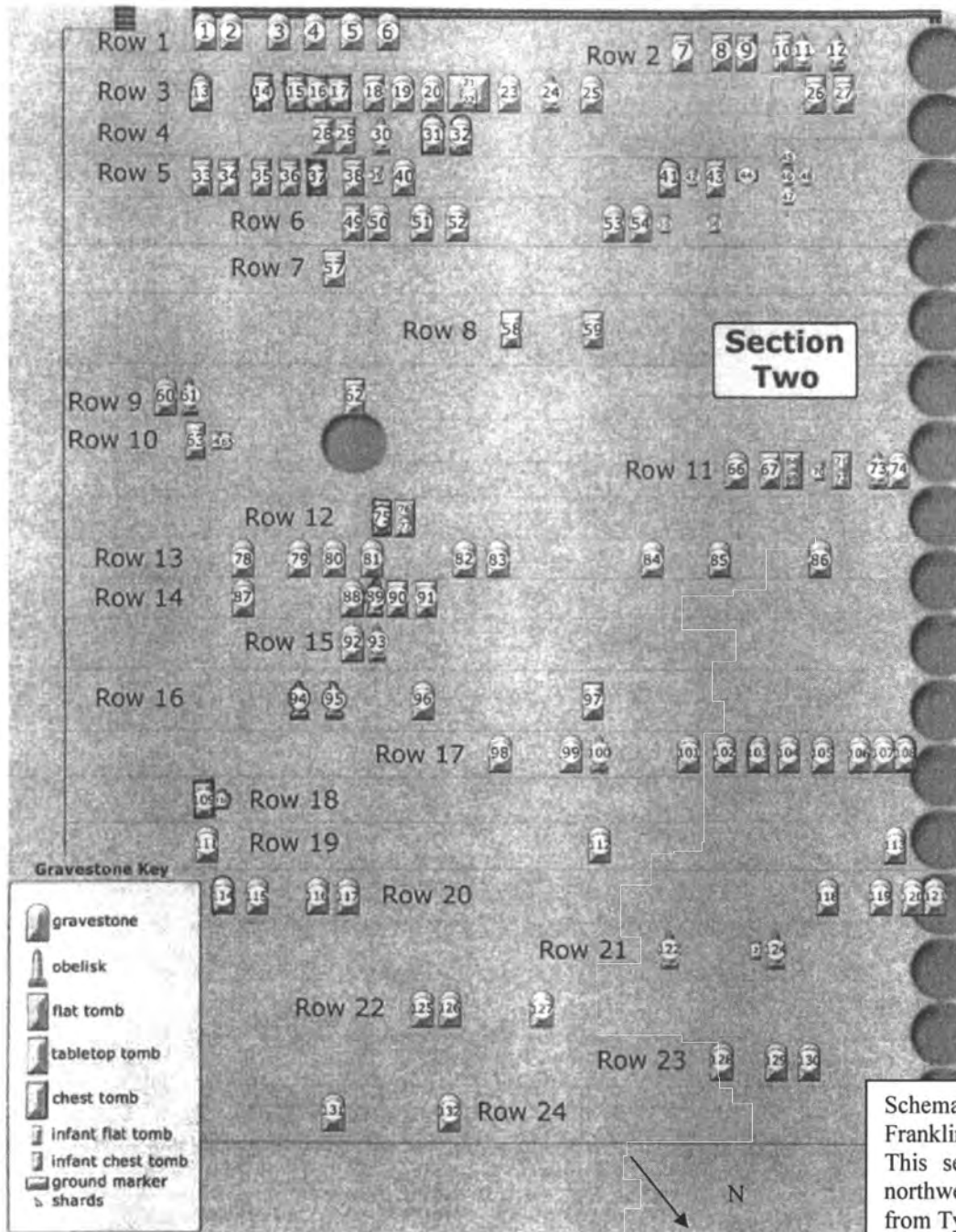
Schematic aerial view of the Franklin City Cemetery. This section represents the southwest corner to the gate along North Margin Street. This image is from Ilene R. Tyler and Tracy L. Coffing, "Phase I Cemetery Assessment: Bicentennial Park, Franklin, TN," 2006, 22.

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Franklin City Cemetery
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee



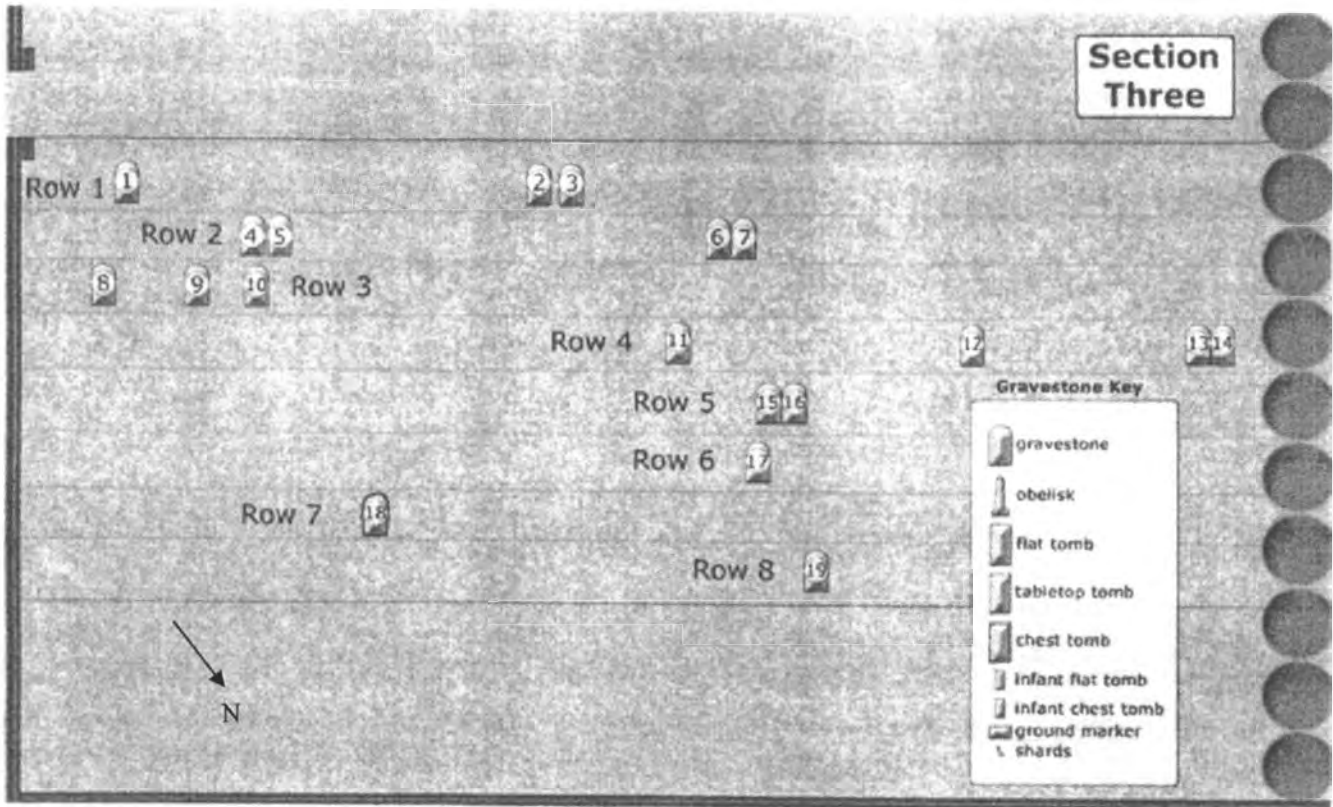
Schematic aerial view of the Franklin City Cemetery. This section represents the northwest. This image is from Tyler and Coffing, 23.

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National Park Service

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Franklin City Cemetery
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee



Schematic aerial view of the Franklin City Cemetery. This section represents the middle section of the cemetery to the east of the entrance on N. Margin Street. This image is from Ilene Tyler and Coffing, 24.

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National Park Service

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Franklin City Cemetery
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee



Historic photo of the Franklin City Cemetery prior to the construction of the limestone wall (1916).

Source: "The reminiscences of Judge John H. Henderson, Spring of 1980," in *Williamson County Historical Society Journal* No. 33, 2002.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Franklin City Cemetery

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TENNESSEE, Williamson

DATE RECEIVED: 9/28/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/26/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/13/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/14/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000946

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11-14-12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.













to the memory of
FELIX G. GUNTER
Born
Mar. 20, 1861.
Died
Dec. 5, 1907.
Aged 46 y 7 m 5 d
and 10 days.

Rest in peace
and shall his name
be remembered
unto all generations
Amen



IN
MEMORY OF
Richard Robert
born [illegible]
died [illegible]
1850
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

IN
MEMORIAM
of
W. H. Crouch
Born Oct. 28
1801
Died Jan. 8
1874





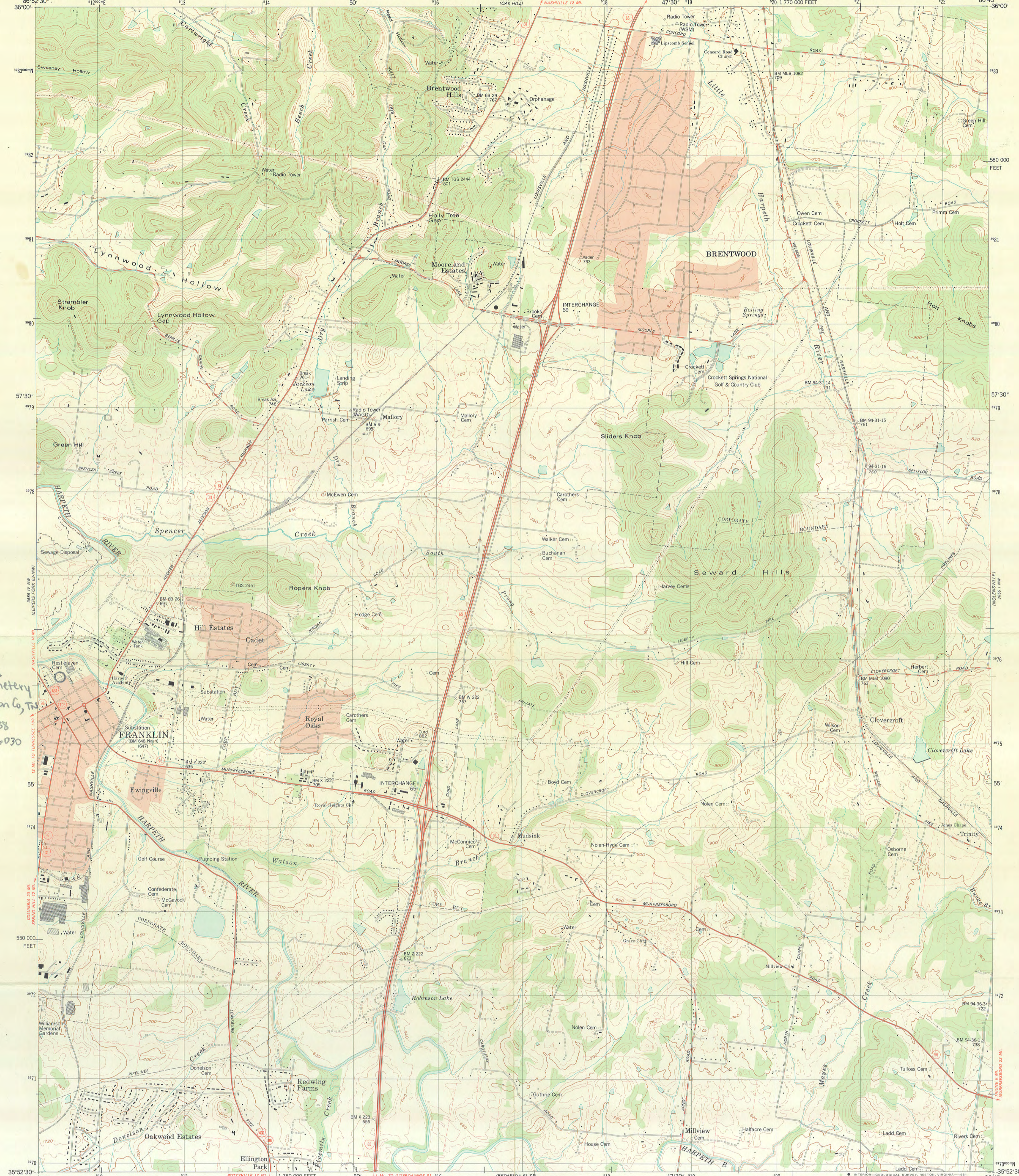






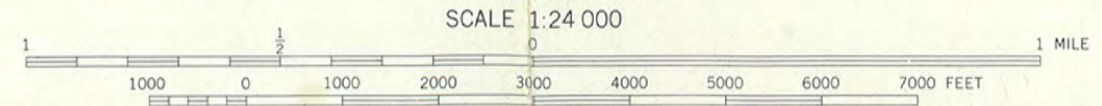
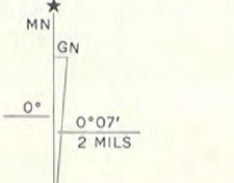


DIED TO THE EMPIRE
RESTED BROTH
1875-1876



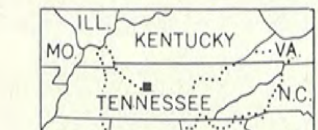
Franklin City Cemetery
Williamson Co, TN
16 E 511538
N 3976030

Mapped and edited by Tennessee Valley Authority
Published by the Geological Survey
Control by NOS/NOAA, USGS, TGS, THD, WPA, and TVA
Revised by TVA in 1978 by photogrammetric methods using
aerial photographs taken 1976 and 1980 and by reference to TWA-USGS
quadrangle dated 1949. Map field checked by TVA, 1979
Map edited 1981
Polycyclic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Tennessee
coordinate system. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator
grid, zone 16, 1927 North American Datum. To place on the
predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines
6 meters south as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines
visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DASHED LINES REPRESENT HALF INTERVAL CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, DIVISION OF GEOLOGY, NASHVILLE, TENN. 37219
AND U.S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. 37401
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION (TVA 63-NE)
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

FRANKLIN, TENN.
N3552.5-W8645.7.5
1981
DMA 3685 IV NE-SERIES Y841



TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
2941 LEBANON ROAD
NASHVILLE, TN 37243-0442
(615) 532-1550

September 21, 2012

Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
National Register Branch
1201 Eye Street NW
8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the documentation to nominate the *Franklin City Cemetery* to the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions or if more information is needed, contact Jaime L. Destefano at 615/532-1550, extension 125 or Jaime.Destefano@tn.gov.

Sincerely,

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer

EPM:cs

Enclosures