

4/2/73

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Tennessee	
COUNTY: Williamson	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER OCT 5 1972	DATE

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Franklin Historic District (Representative William Anderson)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
Franklin

STATE:  
Tennessee

CODE: 47

COUNTY:  
Williamson

CODE: 187



**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
Multiple owners

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
Franklin

STATE:  
Tennessee

CODE:  
47

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Williamson County Register's Office

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN:  
Franklin

STATE:  
Tennessee

CODE:  
47

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
History for Today, A Historic Study; Franklin, Tennessee

DATE OF SURVEY:  
 Federal     State     County     Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Tennessee Historical Commission

STREET AND NUMBER:  
403 7th Avenue, North

CITY OR TOWN:  
Nashville

STATE:  
Tennessee

CODE:  
47

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Tennessee  
COUNTY: Williamson  
ENTRY NUMBER: OCT 5 1972  
DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY



DESCRIPTION		(Check One)					
CONDITION		<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
		(Check One)		(Check One)			
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

*includes both sides of all streets*

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Town of Franklin, located 18 miles south of Nashville, contains a historic area that dates from the late eighteenth century. In the center of the present day city, a four block square area, known as the original Town of Franklin, contains a historical heritage which began at the dawn of the nineteenth century and continued through the dark years of the Civil War to the present. This area, bounded by North Margin Street on the north, South Margin Steet on the south, First Avenue on the east, and Fifth Avenue on the west, embraces the majority of the early homes and other edifices which constituted the original town layout established by Abram Maury in 1787.

In recognition of Franklin history and heritage, coupled with a desire to conserve the district, the Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson County in 1970 engaged the architectural firm of Cooper and Warterfield of Nashville and Buchart and Horn, planners and engineers, of Memphis, to conduct a survey and study of this district. This project was conducted with financial assistance from the City of Franklin, the Tennessee Historical Commission, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. A copy of the map prepared by these firms to show the significant buildings in the district is attached.

The four-block historic district of Franklin contains many structures, both public and private, that are architecturally and/or historically significant. Among the more important public buildings located in the area are the Masonic Hall and the Williamson County Court House.

The Masonic Hall, located on Second Avenue, S., is the oldest public building in town and has been used continually since its construction in 1823. However Hiram Lodge #7 of Franklin received its charter from the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, December 11, 1809. The Lodge received a Tennessee charter in 1814 and today the lodge is the oldest Masonic Hall in continuous use in Tennessee. The first Protestant Episcopal Church of Tennessee was organized in this building in 1827 by Bishop James H. Otey. A treaty with the Chickasaw Indians was negotiated on the lawn surrounding this building by Andrew Jackson, John Coffee and John Eaton whose home was then immediately north of the Masonic Hall. During the battle of Franklin, Confederate spies used the roof of the Hall (since it was the tallest building in town) to ascertain what was happening across the river at federal Fort Grainger. After the battle, wounded Yankee soldiers were cared for in the building. Following the war, funds were received from the federal government to help repay damaged incurred during that time.

Today the three story brick walls have been remortared and water-proofed. The Gothic-look of this handsome building gives it a distinctive place in the Franklin streetscape.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Williamson	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
OCT 5	1972



p.2

7. Description (cont.) (Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

The Williamson County Court House was built in 1858 and was the third court house to serve the county. The large two-story brick building stands on the southeast corner of the square and is a good example of Greek Revival architecture. The four Doric columns were cast at the old foundry which was located just east of the square. The columns support a second-floor balcony and a pediment which contains a clock. The building measures 65' x 90' and the exterior form appears just as it did in 1858.

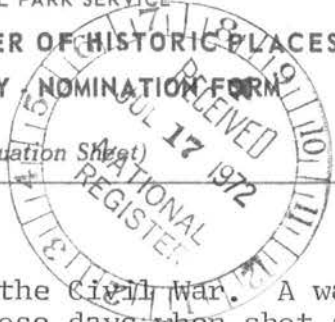
In 1871 a tornado struck the building damaging it severely, but it was restored to its original appearance. The interior of the courthouse, however, has been remodeled in recent years to accommodate those using it. The wrought iron fence surrounding the small lawn was erected when the building was built as were the wrought iron balcony rails.

There are several churches located in the district. St. Phillip's Catholic Church was built in 1871 and joins the Masonic Hall property. A small brick building painted white and demonstrating the Gothic influence on a small scale, this church dominates the corner of E. Main and Second Avenue. Other churches of somewhat significant architecture are the First Presbyterian, located on the corner of West Main Street and Fifth Avenue, built in 1907 replacing two earlier structures which were destroyed; the First Methodist Church located just across Fifth Avenue from the Presbyterian Church, built in 1871, is a fine example of Gothic architecture executed in brick with excellent windows, quadrefoils, buttresses, etc.; and the First Baptist Church, located on Third Avenue, was built in the early 1890's and is said to contain some of the finest stained glass windows in Middle Tennessee.

Of the many privately owned structures in the historic district, few have seen as much of Franklin's eventful history as has the little brick office building located on East Main Street. It is thought to have been built in 1813 and served as the office for at least two distinguished physicians. It is said the first anaesthetic successfully used in Middle Tennessee was administered by Dr. Daniel McPhail here in 1831 in treating a man for gunshot wounds. Major General Schofield, the federal commander at the Battle of Franklin, used this office for a while as his command post. In recent years it served as a law office for a colorful local attorney, Captain Tom Henderson, who was a member of the famous team of U. S. Army Tennesseans who tried to capture Kaiser Wilhelm II at the close of World War I. Today the small one-story office stands vacant.

Many very fine houses of the federal style were built in Franklin in the early 1800's. Many of these are still maintained in excellent condition. The Marshall House, built in ca. 1805, and the Eaton House, built about the same time are excellent examples of the simple urban homes found many times along the eastern seaboard. The Marshall House, located on Third Avenue, was the home of John Marshall, a prominent Tennessee legal mind, and was used by both northern and

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM



STATE	Tennessee	
COUNTY	Williamson	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	OCT 5	1972
DATE		

p. 3

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

7. Description (cont.)

southern officers during the Civil War. A wardrobe in an upstairs bedroom bears marks of those days when shot and shrapnel were hurled through the town. A cannon ball struck the house but did not penetrate the thick wall. However bricks flew across the room and cracked the wardrobe that still stands where it was that day. The children there today make the fifth generation of the Marshall family who have lived in and cherished this early house.

The Eaton house, located on Third Avenue, North, was the home of John Eaton's mother. Andrew Jackson was often a guest in this house while serving as prosecuting attorney in the district and many legal "greats" were entertained there. The house has retained its federal simplicity and much of the original, but simple, interior trim remains. Today it has been converted tastefully into offices of local lawyers who own it.

Many other early houses are found in the district which were built in the 1820's and 1830's. Among these are the Baagoe Home on Bridge Street and the Pope Home on Third Avenue, South. The Baagoe house is a two-story brick with federal lines, a one-story ell on the back, and a front porch which has likely been added. It is one of three beautiful homes of the same period and likeness on opposite corners of Bridge Street and Fourth Avenue. The Pope Home is an 1822 two-story brick house with later additions converting it into a perfect Italianate with arched windows and turned porch bannisters.

There exists a fine variety of houses in the historic district built in the 1870's and 1880's following the Civil War. Examples of this period are found in the one and two-story frames such as the Haynes house on Fifth Avenue which has recently been restored by a proud owner. Another interesting house is located at 126 3rd Avenue, South. Somewhat Italianate in form, it has an outstanding tower with a wrought iron widow's walk and trim. The two-story white frame resembles others in the historic district which one might classify as American picturesque.

The Akers House, a small frame structure with gingerbread trim or steamboat gothic as it is sometimes known, is one of several such smaller dwellings. A type of bungalow was constructed in Franklin which is found strewn throughout the district. Typical of these bungalows is a house located at 218 3rd Avenue, North. The one and one-half story white frame has a hip roof with a large dormer which provides light for the upper floor.

Among the commercial buildings in the historic district which deserve notice are the structures along West Main Street. For the most part, they were built in the 1870's and 1880's with some later buildings interspersed. For example, an extremely handsome building houses the National Store and McClure's on the corner of Main Street and Fourth

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	OCT 5 1972

p.4

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

7. Description (cont.)

Avenue. Although no restoration has begun here as yet, recommendations have been made by planners and architects for rehabilitating and restoring these buildings in the future.

The northeast corner of the public square, also composed of early commercial buildings, is an attractive addition to the district as these buildings have been restored and are being used for shops and offices. Attractive and appropriate signs have been designed and used as well. This corner of the Square has been an inspiration to other merchants who are beginning to restore older buildings for shops and restaurants.



**B. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |  |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |  |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science                        | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture                      | _____  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian            | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater                        | _____  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military    | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation                 | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |   | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |   | _____  |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Franklin Historic District embraces an area rich in history as well as buildings of architectural importance.

The Town of Franklin was recognized by the Tennessee Legislature in 1799. The original town was laid out by Abram Maury, who had bought the property on which the town was built in 1787 from Captain Anthony Sharp, a North Carolina Continental officer.

Beginning as a small frontier town, Franklin rapidly became well known as a center for the practice of law of many well-known political figures, including John Bell, later Secretary of War and a presidential candidate in 1860; Felix Grundy, who became a United States Senator and Attorney General under Martin Van Buren; John Marshall, a celebrated jurist; Thomas Hart Benton, later to become a United States Senator from Missouri; John H. Eaton, Secretary of War under Andrew Jackson; and Newton Cannon, Governor of Tennessee from 1835-39. Matthew Fontaine Maury spent his early years in Franklin.

Many important military and political events occurred in Franklin. General Andrew Jackson disbanded his troops here following the Battle of New Orleans in 1815. A treaty with the Chickasaw Indians was signed by President Jackson in 1830 on the lawn of Secretary Eaton's yard next door to the Masonic Lodge, the oldest Lodge Building in the state. The Battle of Franklin in the Civil War was one of the bloodiest of the entire war.

This bitter struggle of some six hours on November 30, 1864, left 6,202 Confederate casualties and 2,326 Federal casualties. Thirteen Confederate generals were killed, wounded, or captured, a number unequalled in any other battle. The Franklin Battlefield, the focal point of which is the Carter House, just south of the historic district, is a National Historic Landmark.

The many styles of architecture exhibited in both public buildings and private residences as described under Item 7, compose the finest concentration of such buildings in Tennessee. Concerned citizens are taking steps to insure the preservation of this district, and many of the old houses are being purchased and restored. The Franklin Historic District certainly deserves to be preserved.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bowman, Virginia M., Historic Williamson County (Nashville, 1971).  
 Brandau, Roberta A. (Ed.), History of Homes and Gardens in Tennessee (Nashville, 1936).  
 Carter House Association (Pub.), Town of Franklin and Williamson County, Tennessee Directory (Franklin, 1963).  
 Williamson County Civil War Centennial Committee (Pub.), Williamson County, Franklin, Tennessee Civil War Centennial (Franklin 1964).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	35°	55'	37"	86°	52'	29"			
NE	35°	55'	48"	86°	52'	07"			
SE	35°	55'	23"	86°	51'	48"			
SW	35°	55'	12"	86°	52'	11"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 140

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



NO  
UTM  
CD

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: May Dean Eberling, Director of Programs  
 Herbert L. Harper, Director of Field Services

ORGANIZATION: Tennessee Historical Commission DATE: July 11, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER: 403 7th Avenue, North

CITY OR TOWN: Nashville STATE: Tennessee CODE: 47

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name: <u>Michael J. Smith</u></p> <p>Title: <u>Executive Director</u>  <u>Tennessee Historical Commission</u></p> <p>Date: <u>7/11/72</u></p>	<p>NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION</p> <p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><u>Robert K. Utley</u>              Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date: <u>10/5/72</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p><u>William M. G. ...</u>              Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date: <u>10-3-72</u></p>
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KEY TO PROPERTIES LISTED ON NOMINATION FORM:

- 1 MASONIC HALL
- 2 ST. PHILLIP CATH. CH.
- 3 CAPT. TOM'S LAW OFF.
- 4 FIRST PRES. CH.
- 5 FIRST METH. CH.
- 6 FIRST BAPTIST CH.
- 7 COURTHOUSE
- 8 MARY POPE HOUSE
- 9 RUTH CORN HOUSE
- 10 MORGAN HOUSE (MARSHALL)
- 11 HAYNES HOUSE
- 12 AKERS HOUSE
- 13 EATON HOUSE
- 14 BAAGOE HOUSE
- 15 BUNGALOW
- 16 PEBBLESTONE COURT BLOCK
- 17 MAIN ST. COMMERCIAL BLDGS.



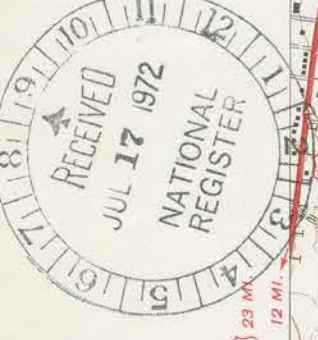
HISTORIC STRUCTURES  
FRANKLIN, TENN. - 1970

BUCHART - HORN  
COOPER AND WATERFIELD  
PLANNERS & ARCHITECTS





35° 55' 48"  
35° 55' 37"  
35° 55' 23"  
35° 55' 12"  
140 Acres



86° 52' 29"  
86° 52' 11"  
86° 52' 07"  
86° 51' 48"

FRANKLIN  
HISTORIC  
DISTRICT

Control by USCGS, USGS, and TVA  
Topography by USGS and TVA from aerial  
photographs by stereophotogrammetric methods  
Field examination by Tennessee Valley Authority, 1946  
Maps distributed by the Geological Survey



Contour interval 20 feet  
Occasional 10 foot contours shown by broken lines  
Datum is mean sea level

Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum  
10,000 foot grid based on Tennessee  
rectangular coordinate system

ROUTES USUALLY TRAVELED  
HARD, IMPERVIOUS SURFACES  
OTHER SURFACE IMPROVEMENTS  
U. S. ROUTE STATE ROUTE

FRANKLIN, TENN.  
63-NE  
Edition of 1949  
N3552.5-W8645/7.5











PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE



# National Register of Historic Places

## Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 1988



MAR 3 1988

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, TENNESSEE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION APPROVAL

Substantive Review

Keeper

Amy Schlager 4/13/88

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only	
received	MAR 3 1988
date entered	

Continuation sheet Franklin Historic District Item number 7

Page 5

The Franklin Historic District is composed of sixteen blocks of residential and commercial properties in the oldest section of Franklin, Tennessee. The boundary of the district follows the original town limits of Franklin and is bounded by North Margin Street, South Margin Street, First Avenue and Fifth Avenue. Within the district are Franklin's oldest residential and commercial buildings including the public square and courthouse. The community was laid out in a typical grid system with streets running north/south and east/west.

The original Franklin Historic District nomination was completed and approved in 1972. This early nomination was brief in its descriptive text and described primarily buildings constructed in the 19th century. Buildings constructed after 1907 were not mentioned although there are significant commercial and residential properties within the district which were constructed after this date. Many buildings constructed between 1907 and 1941 are now considered significant and contributive to the district.

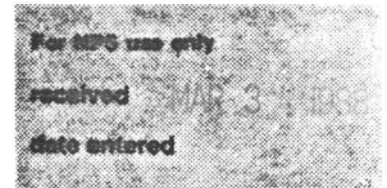
Within the Franklin Historic District are approximately 300 commercial and residential buildings. Of these, fifty two properties have been identified as constructed between 1907 and 1941 which retain their original architectural character. The majority of these structures are residential Bungalow and Colonial Revival designs built from 1920 to 1935. In the commercial area are several buildings with Art Deco detailing. The post 1907 buildings are interspersed throughout the district adjacent to 19th century structures.

Properties constructed between 1907 and 1941 which are contributive to the district:

1. 320 W. Main St. (Standard Farm Building): Two-story brick commercial building constructed in 1926.
2. 324 W. Main St. (Sparkman Jewelers): Two-story brick commercial building constructed in 1926.
3. 332 W. Main St. (Gray Drugs): Two-story brick commercial building constructed ca. 1926.
4. 342-344 W. Main St. (Hanner Building): Two-story brick commercial building with Art Deco detailing constructed in 1935.
5. 420-422 W. Main St.: Two-story brick commercial building constructed ca. 1925.
6. 415 W. Main St.: One-story brick commercial building constructed ca. 1910.
7. 417 W. Main St.: Two-story brick commercial building constructed ca. 1925.
8. 419 W. Main St. (Franklin Cinema): Two-story brick theater built ca. 1940 with Art Deco detailing.
9. 427 W. Main St.: Two-story brick commercial building constructed ca. 1925.
10. 438 W. Main St. (White Building): Two-story brick commercial building constructed in 1923.
11. First Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth Ave. and W. Main St.: Late Romanesque design church constructed in 1911.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

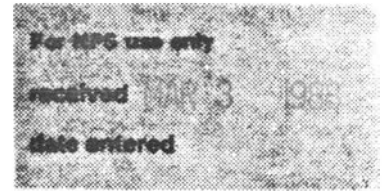


Continuation sheet Franklin Historic District Item number 7 Page 6

12. First Presbyterian Church Annex, Fifth Avenue: Two-story brick Colonial Revival church building constructed ca. 1915.
13. 221 S. Fifth Ave.: One-story frame Bungalow residence constructed ca. 1925.
14. 223 S. Fifth Ave.: One-story frame Bungalow residence constructed ca. 1925.
15. 225 S. Fifth Ave.: One-story brick Bungalow residence constructed ca. 1930.
16. 438 South Margin St.: One-story brick English Cottage residence built ca. 1925.
17. 424 South Margin St.: One-story brick English Cottage residence built ca. 1930.
18. 258 S. Fourth Ave.: One-story frame Bungalow residence built ca. 1920.
19. 252 S. Fourth Ave.: One-story frame Bungalow residence built ca. 1920.
20. 246 S. Fourth Ave.: Two-story stone Foursquare residence constructed ca. 1920.
21. 240 S. Fourth Ave.: One-story frame Bungalow residence built ca. 1920.
22. 202-204 S. Fourth Ave.: One-story brick Colonial Revival residence built ca. 1925.
23. 401 Church St.: One-story brick Bungalow residence built ca. 1925.
24. 410 Church St.: One-story brick Colonial Revival residence built ca. 1925.
25. 406 Church St.: One-story brick Colonial Revival residence built ca. 1925.
26. 140 S. Fourth Ave.: Two-story brick commercial building constructed ca. 1930.
27. Wiley Memorial M.E. Church, S. Second Ave.: One-story brick Gothic style church built in 1925.
28. 207 S. Fourth Ave.: One-story frame Bungalow residence built ca. 1920.
29. Church of the Nazarene, S. Fourth Ave.: One-story brick Colonial Revival style church built in 1929.
30. 318 S. Margin St.: One and one-half story stone veneer English Cottage residence built ca. 1925.
31. 316 S. Margin St.: One-story brick English Cottage residence built ca. 1925.
32. 233 S. Third Ave.: One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival stone veneer residence built ca. 1925.
33. 221 S. Third Ave.: One-and-one-half story stone veneer Bungalow residence built ca. 1925.
34. 303 Church St.: One-story frame Bungalow residence built ca. 1925.
35. 305 Church St.: One-story frame Bungalow residence built ca. 1925.
36. 209 S. Second Ave.: One-story stone veneer Bungalow residence built ca. 1925.
37. 248 S. Second Ave.: Two-story frame commercial building constructed ca. 1910.
38. 244 S. First Ave.: One-story frame Bungalow residence built ca. 1930.
39. 115 N. First Ave.: Two-story brick commercial building constructed ca. 1930.
40. 117 N. First Ave.: One-story frame commercial building constructed ca. 1915.
41. Williamson County Juvenile Court, 110 Bridge St.: Two-story brick and concrete jail built ca. 1940.

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

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



Continuation sheet Franklin Historic District Item number 7

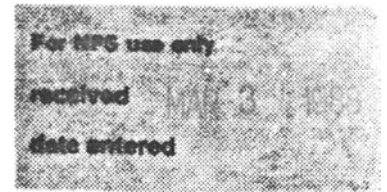
Page 7

42. 223 Bridge St.: One-story frame Bungalow residence built ca. 1915.
43. 227 Bridge St.: One-story brick Bungalow residence built ca. 1920.
44. 204 N. Third Ave.: One-and-one-half story frame Bungalow built ca. 1915.
45. 241-243 N. Third Ave.: One-story frame Bungalow residence built ca. 1925.
46. 205 North Margin St.: One-story frame Bungalow residence built ca. 1925.
47. 221 N. Fourth Ave.: One-story frame Bungalow residence built ca. 1920.
48. 214 N. Fourth Ave.: Two-story frame Bungalow residence built ca. 1920.
49. 316 Bridge St.: One-and-one half story frame Bungalow residence built ca. 1915.
50. 148 N. Fifth Ave.: Two-story stone veneer Bungalow residence built ca. 1920.
51. 415 Bridge St.: Two-story brick Colonial Revival residence built ca. 1920.
52. 404 Bridge St.: One-story frame Bungalow residence built ca. 1920.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Franklin Historic District Item number 8

Page 2

The Franklin Historic District is an architecturally and historically significant collection of buildings located in Franklin, Tennessee. Composed of sixteen blocks within the original town boundaries, the district contains notable examples of 19th and early 20th century architecture. Within the district are both residential and commercial properties centered around the town square and courthouse.

The Franklin Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. The nomination prepared for the district provided a brief description of the properties and their significance from ca. 1800 and 1907. Properties constructed after 1907 were not specifically mentioned resulting in some questions about the status of buildings erected after this date. It has been determined that properties within the historic district built between 1907 and 1941 are contributive to the district and the original nomination's area of significance should be expanded to include these properties.

Between 1907 and 1941 the town of Franklin continued to grow and develop as the governmental and commercial center of Williamson County. Lots containing 19th century homes were subdivided and new homes were built in the district during these years. Several fires in the downtown area also resulted in new two-story commercial buildings constructed alongside 19th century Italianate buildings. Small industries moved into Franklin in these years providing additional employment for the local economy.

The majority of properties constructed in the district after 1907 are residences built in the Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles. These houses are found throughout the district on every street often next door to 19th century residences. There are also a dozen commercial buildings in the downtown area which were built before 1941 in vernacular commercial and Art Deco designs. Altogether fifty-two properties in the district built between 1907 and 1941 have been identified.

The buildings erected in the Franklin Historic District from 1907 to 1941 represent an important grouping of contributing commercial and residential buildings. During these years Franklin's best examples of frame, brick and stone Bungalows and Colonial Revival designs were constructed as well as notable commercial buildings with detailing of the period. Few of these buildings have been substantially altered and they are significant to the growth and development of the Franklin Historic District.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

MAR 3

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1

Franklin Historic District

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Franklin Historic District  
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee  
Date: July 1987  
Photo by: Thomason and Associates  
Neg.: Tennessee Historical Commission  
Nashville, Tennessee

320 W. Main St.  
#1 of 23

324 W. Main St.  
#2 of 23

342-344 W. Main St.  
#3 of 23

420-422 W. Main St.  
#4 of 23

415 W. Main St.  
#5 of 23

417, 419, 427 W. Main St.  
#6 of 23

438 W. Main St.  
#7 of 23

5th Ave. and W. Main St.  
First Presbyterian Church  
#8 of 23

221, 223, 225 5th Ave. South  
#9 of 23

258, 252 4th Ave. South  
#10 of 23

246, 240 4th Ave. South  
#11 of 23

410, 406 Church St.  
#12 of 23

MAR 3

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 2

Franklin Historic District

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Franklin Historic District  
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee  
Date: July 1987  
Photo by: Thomason and Associates  
Neg.: Tennessee Historical Commission  
Nashville, Tennessee

318, 316 S. Margin  
#13 of 23

233, 231 3rd Ave. South  
#14 of 23

303, 305 Church St.  
#15 of 23

115, 117 1st Ave. North  
#16 of 23

100 Block of Bridge St.  
Williamson County Juvenile Courthouse  
#17 of 23

223, 227 Bridge St.  
#18 of 23

214 4th Ave. North  
#19 of 23

316 Bridge St.  
#20 of 23

145 5th Ave. North  
#21 of 23

415 Bridge St.  
#22 of 23

404 Bridge St.  
#23 of 23

# National Register of Historic Places

## Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 1988

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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Franklin Historic District

Williamson County, TN

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Keeper Amy Schlager 12/19/88

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NOV 8 1988

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

Section number 7 Page 1

BRIDGE STREET

Bridge Street. Circa 1950. Commercial. Brick. NC  
104 Bridge Street. Circa 1930. Commercial. Brick. C  
108 Bridge Street. Circa 1880. Residence/commercial. Brick. C  
111 Bridge Street. Circa 1870. Residence/commercial. Frame. C  
113 Bridge Street. Circa 1987. Commercial. Frame. NC  
114 Bridge Street. Circa 1930. Jail. Concrete stucco. C  
Bridge Street. Circa 1960. Jail. NC  
Bridge Street. Circa 1950. Commercial. Concrete block. NC  
202 Bridge Street. Circa 1910. Residence. Frame. C  
206 Bridge Street. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C.  
216 Bridge Street. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C  
220 Bridge Street. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C  
223 Bridge Street. Circa 1930. Residence. Frame. C  
224 Bridge Street. Circa 1890. Residence. Frame. C  
225 Bridge Street. Circa 1930. Residence. Brick. C  
226 Bridge Street. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C  
303 Bridge Street. Circa 1980. Brick apartment building. NC  
314 Bridge Street. Circa 1910. Residence. Frame. C  
316 Bridge Street. Circa 1915. Residence. Frame. C  
328 Bridge Street. Circa 1870. Residence. Brick. C  
400 Bridge Street. Circa 1833. Walker-Fisher House. Residence. Brick.  
C



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NOV 8 1985

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

Section number 7 Page 2

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404 Bridge Street. Circa 1925. Residence. Frame. C  
414 Bridge Street. Circa 1890. Residence. Frame. C  
415 Bridge Street. Circa 1900. Residence/commercial. Brick. C  
420 Bridge Street. Circa 1900. Residence. Perma Stone. Altered. NC

CHURCH STREET

108 Church Street. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C  
109 Church Street. Circa 1870. Residence/industrial. Brick. C  
109 Church Street. Circa 1925. Industrial. Concrete block. C  
116 Church Street. Circa 1950. Residence. Brick. NC  
117 Church Street. Circa 1890. Residence. Frame. C  
120 Church Street. Circa 1900 with circa 1960 alterations. Residence  
frame. NC  
121 Church Street. Circa 1890 with circa 1950 alterations. Residence  
frame. NC  
202 Church Street. Circa 1910. Residence. Frame. C  
303 Church Street. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C  
Baptist Church annex. Circa 1960. Brick. NC  
305 Church Street. Circa 1930. Residence. Frame. C  
403 Church Street. Circa 1875. Residence. Frame. C  
405 Church Street. Circa 1985. Commercial. Concrete block. NC  
401 Church Street. Circa 1925. Residence. Brick. C  
408 Church Street. Circa 1940. Residence. Brick. C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NOV 8 1980

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

Section number 7 Page 3

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410 Church Street. Circa 1940. Residence. Brick. C

FIFTH AVENUE

North Fifth Avenue. Circa 1960. Commercial. Brick. NC

North Fifth Avenue. Circa 1930. Commercial. Brick. Altered. NC

117 North Fifth Avenue. Circa 1920. Commercial. Brick. C

North Fifth Avenue. Circa 1920. Commercial. Brick. C

North Fifth Avenue at Fair. Circa 1980. Commercial. Brick. Bank. NC

North Fifth Avenue. at Fair. Circa 1875. Residence. Brick. C

142 North Fifth Avenue. Circa 1880. Residence. Brick. C

148 North Fifth Avenue. Circa 1920. Residence. Stone. C

North Fifth Avenue. Between Bridge Street and Margin Street. 8 modern commercial buildings. NC

South Fifth Avenue. 1924. Post Office. Brick. C

South Fifth Avenue. Circa 1925. Residence. Brick. U.M. Church parsonage. C

South Fifth Avenue. Circa 1970. U.M. Church annex. Brick. NC

South Fifth Avenue at Cummins. Circa 1910. First United Methodist Church. Brick. C

South Fifth Avenue at Church Street. Kennedy House. Circa 1835 with circa 1885 and circa 1925 alterations. Brick. Now U.M. Church offices. C

South Fifth Avenue. Circa 1880. Residence. Frame. C

208 South Fifth Avenue. Circa 1925. Residence. Stone. C

209 South Fifth Avenue. Circa 1890. Residence. Frame. Aluminum sided. C

NOV 8 1988

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

Section number 7 Page 4

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210	South Fifth Avenue.	Circa 1880.	Residence.	Frame.	C
215	South Fifth Avenue.	Circa 1890.	Residence.	Frame.	C
216	South Fifth Avenue.	Circa 1925.	Residence.	Stone.	C
217	South Fifth Avenue.	Circa 1905.	Residence.	Frame.	C
218	South Fifth Avenue.	Circa 1920.	Residence.	Stone.	C
219	South Fifth Avenue.	Circa 1930.	Residence.	Brick.	C
220	South Fifth Avenue.	Circa 1900.	Residence.	Frame.	Aluminum sided. C
221	South Fifth Avenue.	Circa 1925.	Residence.	Frame.	C
222	South Fifth Avenue.	Circa 1925.	Residence.	Frame.	Aluminum sided. C
223	South Fifth Avenue.	Circa 1925.	Residence.	Frame.	C
225	South Fifth Avenue.	Circa 1930.	Residence.	Brick.	C
226	South Fifth Avenue.	Circa 1890.	Residence.	Frame.	C

FIRST AVENUE

	North First Avenue.	Circa 1945.	Commercial.	Brick.	NC
	North First Avenue.	Circa 1960.	Power station.	Brick.	NC
117	North First Avenue.	Circa 1915.	Commercial.	Frame.	C
117A	North First Avenue.	Circa 1950.	Commercial.	Brick.	NC
133	North First Avenue.	Circa 1960.	Commercial.	Frame.	Aluminum sided. NC
	South First Avenue.	Circa 1900.	Industrial.	Brick.	Modern alterations. NC
	South First Avenue.	Circa 1985.	Commercial.	Brick.	NC

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NOV 8 1989

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

Section number 7 Page 5

---

- 131 South First Avenue. Circa 1945. Commercial building with attached grain elevator and scale. Brick, frame, and concrete. NC
- 218 South First Avenue. Circa 1890. Residence. Frame. C
- 224 South First Avenue. Circa 1890. Residence. Frame. C
- 230 South First Avenue. Circa 1890. Residence. Frame. C
- 234 South First Avenue. Circa 1915. Residence. Frame. C
- 238 South First Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C
- 244 South First Avenue. Circa 1839. Rainey House. Residence. Brick. C

FOURTH AVENUE

- 118 North Fourth Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence/commercial. Frame. C
- North Fourth Avenue. 1977. Church of Christ. Brick. NC
- 128 North Fourth Avenue. Circa 1884. Fan Place. Residence. C
- North Fourth Avenue. Circa 1875. Bennett House. Residence. Brick. C
- 135 North Fourth Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence/commercial. Brick. C
- 136 North Fourth Avenue. Circa 1838 with circa 1900 alterations. Garrett-Bridge House. Residence/commercial. Frame. Aluminum sided. C
- 137 North Fourth Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C
- 214 North Fourth Avenue. Circa 1920. Residence. Frame. C
- 215 North Fourth Avenue. Circa 1960. Residence. Brick. NC
- 218 North Fourth Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence/commercial. Frame. C
- North Fourth Avenue. Circa 1810. Debden Cotage/Black-Cunnard House. Residence. Brick. C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NOV 8 1990

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

Section number 7 Page 6

- 
- 221 North Fourth Avenue. Circa 1935 with modern alterations. Residence  
Frame. NC
- 227 North Fourth Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C
- 223 North Fourth Avenue. Circa 1930. Residence. Stone. C
- 228 North Fourth Avenue. Circa 1985. Residence/apartment building. Brick.  
NC
- 230 North Fourth Avenue. Circa 1950. Concrete block. School/day care.  
NC
- 108 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1900. Commercial. Brick. C
- South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1900. Commercial. Brick. C
- 128 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1955. Commercial. Glazed tile. NC
- 130 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1900. Commercial. Brick. C
- 135 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1890. Residence/commercial. Frame. C
- 136 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C
- 140 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1945. Commercial. Brick. NC
- South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1900 with numerous additions. Residence. Now  
Greystone Home. Stone. NC
- 156 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1870 with circa 1920 dormers. Residence.  
Frame. C.
- 203 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1890. Residence/commercial. C
- 202-204 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1910. Residence. Duplex. Brick. C
- 214 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C
- 215 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C
- 217 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1920. Residence. Frame. C
- 224 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1890. Residence. Frame. C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NOV 8 1988

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

Section number 7 Page 7

---

227 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1890. Residence. Frame. C  
234 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Brick. C  
240 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1925. Residence. Frame. C  
245 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C  
250 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1920. Residence. Stone. C  
252 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1920. Residence. Stone. C  
258 South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1915. Residence. Frame. C  
South Fourth Avenue. Circa 1928. Franklin First Church of the Nazarine.  
C

MAIN STREET

( The first five buildings are on Main Street from First Avenue to Public Square.)

East Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1980. Commercial. Brick.  
NC  
East Main Street. South side of street. Circa 1980. Commercial. Brick.  
NC  
East Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1980. Commercial. Brick.  
NC  
East Main Street. South side of street. 1871 with circa 1970s additions.  
St. Phillips Church. Brick. NC  
East Main Street. North side of street. Modern. Commercial. Brick. NC  
206 East Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1890. Residence. C  
East Main Street. South side of street. Circa 1815. Dr. McPhail's  
Office. Commercial. Brick. C



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NOV 8 1985

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

Section number 7 Page 8

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210, 212, 214 East Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1970.  
Commercial. Brick. NC

East Main Street. South side of street. Circa 1970. Commercial. Bank.  
Brick. NC

216 East Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1940. Commercial.  
Brick. C

218 East Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1905. Commercial.  
Brick. C

West Main Street. South side of street. Circa 1980. Bank. Commercial.  
Brick. NC

328 West Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1890. Commercial.  
Brick. C

West Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1920. "M" Building.  
Commercial. Brick. C

West Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1890. Commercial. Brick.  
C

335 West Main Street. South side of street. Circa 1890. Commercial.  
Brick. C

West Main Street. South side of street. Circa 1890. Commercial. Brick.  
C

339 West Main Street. South side of street. Circa 1885. Commercial.  
Brick. C

340 West Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1890. Commercial.  
Brick. C

West Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1935. Hanner Building.  
Commercial. Brick. C

West Main Street. South side of street. Circa 1905. Dr. J.B. White  
Building. Commercial. Brick. C

343 West Main Street. South side of street. Circa 1895. Commercial.  
Brick. C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NOV 8 1989

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

Section number 7 Page 9

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- West Main Street at North Fourth Avenue. North side of street. Circa 1880. Commercial. Brick. C
- 345-347 West Main Street. South side of street. Circa 1890. Moore Block. Commercial. Brick. C
- West Main Street at North Fourth Avenue. North side of street. Circa 1945. Commercial. Stone. NC
- West Main Street. South side of street. Circa 1899. Harrison Building. Commercial. Brick. C
- West Main Street. South side of street. Circa 1902. Harrison Building. Commercial. Brick. C
- West Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1899. Jno. B. White Building. Commercial. Brick. C
- 406 West Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1900. Commercial. Brick. C
- 408 West Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1895. Commercial. Brick. C
- West Main Street. South side of street. Circa 1925. Commercial. Brick. C
- West Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1950. Commercial. Brick. NC
- West Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1920. Commercial. Brick. C
- West Main Street. South side of street. Circa 1920. Commercial. Brick. C
- 416 West Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1890. Commercial. Brick. C
- 419 West Main Street. South side of street. Circa 1940. Franklin Cinema. Commercial. Brick. Recent alterations. NC

NOV 8 1989

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

Section number 7 Page 10

420 West Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1925. Commercial.  
Brick. C

421 West Main Street. South side of street. Circa 1885. Commercial.  
Brick. C

West Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1940. Commercial. Brick.  
Altered. NC

424 West Main Street. North side of street. Circa 1905. Gerry Building.  
Commercial. Brick. C

427 West Main Street. South side of street. Circa 1925. Commercial.  
Brick. C

West Main Street. South side of street. Older building with circa 1980s  
alterations. Commercial. Brick. C

West Main Street. South side of street. First Presbyterian Church. Circa  
1911. Brick church. C

West Main Street at North Fifth Avenue. North side of street. Circa 1923.  
White Building. Commercial. Brick. C

West Main Street at North Fifth Avenue. North side of street. Circa 1932.  
Commercial. Brick. C

MARGIN STREET

302 North Margin Street. Residence. Frame. Attached outbuilding. C

311 North Margin Street. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C

315 North Margin Street. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C

316 North Margin Street. Circa 1935. Residence. Brick. C

318 North Margin Street. Circa 1935. Residence. Stone. C

319 North Margin Street. Circa 1940. Residence. Frame. C

North Margin Street. Circa 1935. Residence. Brick. C

NOV 8 1989

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

Section number 7 Page 11

North Margin Street at North Fourth Avenue. Circa 1890. Residence. Frame. C

South Margin Street. Circa 1890. Brick depot. C

South Margin Street. Circa 1930. Commercial. Frame. C

125 South Margin Street. Circa 1960. Commercial. Frame. C

206 South Margin Street. Circa 1870. Residence/commercial. Frame. C

212 South Margin Street. Circa 1880. Residence. Frame. C

216 South Margin Street. Circa 1890. Residence/commercial. Frame. C

218 South Margin Street. Circa 1900. Commercial. Frame. C

South Margin Street. Circa 1870. Winstead House (NR4/18/78). Residence/commercial. Brick. (C)

PUBLIC SQUARE

Public Square. Circa 1900. Commercial. Brick. C

229 Public Square. Circa 1892. Commercial. Brick. C

232 Public Square. Circa 1875. Commercial. Brick. C

Public Square. Circa 1892. Commercial. Brick. C

236 Public Square. Circa 1896. Commercial. Brick. C

238 Public Square. Circa 1895. Commercial. Brick. C

Public Square. Circa 1890. Commercial. Brick. C

Public Square. Circa 1885. Commercial. Brick. C

304 Public Square. Circa 1890. Commercial. Brick. C

308 Public Square. Circa 1901. Commercial. Brick. C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NOV 8 1986

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

Section number 7 Page 12

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Public Square at Main Street. Circa 1926. Roberts McGavock Building.  
Commercial. Brick. C

Public Square. Circa 1858 with circa 1871 alterations. Willianson County  
Courthouse. Brick. C

Public Square. Circa 1960. City Hall. Brick. NC

Public Square. Circa 1899. Confederate monument. C

SECOND AVENUE

111 North Second Avenue. Circa 1970. NC

112 North Second Avenue. Circa 1974. Commercial. Brick. NC

North Second Avenue. Circa 1970. Review Appeal Building. Commercial. NC

North Second Avenue. Circa 1960. Circa 1960. Commercial. NC

North Second Avenue. Circa 1960. Commercial. NC

130 North Second Avenue. Circa 1885. Residence/commercial. Brick. C

135 North Second Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C

140 North Second Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C

North Second Avenue. Circa 1945. Residence. Frame. NC

144 North Second Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C

145 North Second Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C

North Second Avenue. Circa 1960. Commercial. NC

North Second Avenue. Circa 1920. Commercial. C

South Second Avenue. Circa 1825. Hiram Masonic Lodge No. 7. (NHL  
11/7/73). C

South Second Avenue. Circa 1975. Church annex. NC

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NOV 8 1989

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

Section number 7 Page 13

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- South Second Avenue. Circa 1900. Church. Now theater. C
- South Second Avenue. Circa 1880. Residence. Frame. Altered; lost integrity. NC
- 202 South Second Avenue. Circa 1821. Closton Hall. Residence. Brick. C
- 205 South Second Avenue. Circa 1930. Residence. Frame. C
- 209 South Second Avenue. Circa 1930. Residence. Stucco. C
- 210 South Second Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C
- 211 South Second Avenue. Circa 1886. Beardon-Robison House. Residence. Frame. C
- 212 South Second Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C
- 217 South Second Avenue. Circa 1810. Davis-Still House. Residence. Brick. C
- 220 South Second Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Brick. C
- 227 South Second Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C
- 231 South Second Avenue. Circa 1880 with circa 1940 alterations. Residence. Frame. C
- 236 South Second Avenue. Circa 1820. E. Elbeck-Johnson Office. Residence. Brick. C
- 237 South Second Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C
- South Second Avenue. Circa 1880 with circa 1970 large addition. Brick warehouse. Now antique mall. NC
- 246 South Second Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence/commercial. C
- South Second Avenue. Circa 1910. Commercial. Frame. C
- South Second Avenue. Circa 1880 with circa 1950 alterations. NC



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NOV 8 1990

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

Section number 7 Page 14

THIRD STREET

- 110 North Third Avenue. Circa 1895. Residence/commercial. Frame. C
- North Third Avenue. Circa 1815. Knight-Mosley House.  
Residence/commercial. Brick. C
- North Third Avenue. Circa 1828. Maney-Gaut House. Residence/commercial.  
Brick. C
- North Third Avenue. Circa 1910. Residence. Frame. C
- North Third Avenue. Circa 1818. Elizabeth Eaton House.  
Residence/commercial. Brick. C
- North Third Avenue. Circa 1876. Residence. Brick. C
- 131 North Third Avenue. Circa 1955. Residence. Brick. NC
- 137 North Third Avenue. Circa 1820. Residence. Brick. C
- 138 North Third Avenue. Circa 1880. Residence/commercial. Brick. C
- 202 North Third Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence/commercial. Frame. C
- North Third Avenue at Bridge Street. Circa 1850. Residence. Brick. C
- North Third Avenue. Circa 1925. Residence/commercial. Frame. C
- 207 North Third Avenue. Circa 1940. Residence. Brick. C
- 210 North Third Avenue. Circa 1885. Residence/commercial. Frame. C
- 216 North Third Avenue. Circa 1910. Residence. C
- 218 North Third Avenue. Circa 1910. Residence/commercial. Frame. C
- 219 North Third Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence/commercial. Frame. C
- 224 North Third Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C
- North Third Avenue. Circa 1915. Residence/commercial. Frame. C
- 232 North Third Avenue. Circa 1910. Residence. Frame. C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NOV 8 1988

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

Section number 7 Page 15

- 
- 235 North Third Avenue. Circa 1880. Residence. Frame. C
- 236 North Third Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C
- 243 North Third Avenue. Circa 1915. Residence. Frame. C
- 245 North Third Avenue. Circa 1895. Residence. Frame. C
- South Third Avenue. Circa 1899. Pope-Cross House. Residence/commercial.  
Brick. C
- 120 South Third Avenue. Circa 1822. Moran-Pope House.  
Residence/commercial. Brick. C
- South Third Avenue. Circa 1880. Residence. Frame. C
- South Third Avenue. Circa 1849 with modern additons. First Baptist Church  
(Christ Community Church). Brick. NC
- 203 South Third Avenue. Circa 1850. White-Proctor House. Residence.  
Frame. C
- 204 South Third Avenue. Circa 1905. Residence. Brick. C
- 211 South Third Avenue. Circa 1867. Blackburn-Wilkison House. Residence.  
Frame. C
- South Third Avenue. Circa 1875. Residence. Brick. C
- 219 South Third Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Frame. C
- 221 South Third Avenue. Circa 1935. Residence. Stone. C
- South Third Avenue. Circa 1850. Sanders-Marshall House. C
- South Third Avenue. Circa 1898. Roberts House. Residence. Frame. C
- 236 South Third Avenue. Circa 1935. Residence. Stone. C
- 238 South Third Avenue. Circa 1900. Residence. Brick. C
- 245 South Third Avenue. Circa 1880. Residence. Brick. C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NOV 8 1988

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

Section number 7 Page 16

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250 South Third Avenue. Circa 1950. Residence. Brick. NC

## MATERIALS

Foundation: stone  
Walls: brick, weatherboard  
roof: asphalt  
other: wood, stone

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 213  
NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 65  
PREVIOUSLY LISTED: 2

NOV 8 1986

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

Section number 10 Page 1

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### BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries for the Franklin Historic District were not specified in the original nomination. However, the USGS map that accompanied the nomination drew the boundaries to include both sides of North Margin Street, both sides of South Margin Street, both sides of First Avenue, and both sides of Fifth Avenue. Generally, this constitutes the original town plan. The current updated inventory includes all of the properties within the boundaries drawn on the original map.































SPARKMAN





RAGANS

JIMS

MUSIC

























SPAN 3



FOR SALE  
BY OWNER  
794-1357

FOR SALE  
BY OWNER  
794-1357

FOR SALE  
BY OWNER  
794-1357













W. H. HAN





# National Register of Historic Places

## Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2018



# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name Franklin Historic District (Additional Documentation)  
Other names/site number N/A  
Name of related multiple property listing Williamson County Multiple Resource Area

## 2. Location

Bounded by both sides of the following streets: N. Margin, 1st Ave, S. Margin, and Fifth Ave.  
Street & Number: Including parts of Third and Fourth Aves S. outside of this area  
City or town: Franklin State: TN County: Williamson  
Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A Zip: 37064

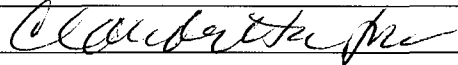
## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:  A  B  C  D

 11/13/18  
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission Date  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting Official: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government



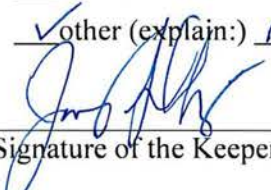
Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
 Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
 County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) Accept Additional Documentation

  
 Signature of the Keeper

12-17-2018  
 Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
14	110	buildings
	0	sites
1	0	structures
1	0	objects
16	110	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 240

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling  
DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling  
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure  
COMMERCE: Business  
RELIGION: Religious Facility  
GOVERNMENT: City Hall, Courthouse, Post Office  
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall  
RECREATION & CULTURE: Theater  
RECREATION & CULTURE: Monument/Marker

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling  
DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling  
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure  
COMMERCE: Business  
RELIGION: Religious Facility  
GOVERNMENT: City Hall, Courthouse, Post Office  
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall  
RECREATION & CULTURE: Theater  
RECREATION & CULTURE: Monument/Marker

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal  
MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival  
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Queen Anne, Second Empire  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Concrete, brick, stone,  
Wood, brick, vinyl, aluminum, stucco, brick veneer, stone  
veneer, asbestos

### Narrative Description

Listed in the National Register in 1972, the Franklin Historic District covers the original town plat of Franklin and contains the city's oldest residential and commercial buildings (NR Listed 01/05/1972). Founded in 1799, Franklin was platted by Abram Maury in a typical grid pattern with sixteen square blocks centered around a public square. Each block contained twelve lots, which sold rapidly as the young town quickly grew. A bustling commercial area developed along Main Street and numerous homes were built along First through Fifth avenues on either side of the commercial district. Franklin became the focus of the county's commercial and political activities as the county seat, and, surrounded by rich farm land, it became one of the fastest growing and most affluent areas in the state. Franklin was incorporated in 1815 and by 1835 it had a population of 1,500 residents.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

The earliest attempt to analyze and document the city's historic resources was in the brief National Register of Historic Places nomination prepared for the Franklin Historic District in 1972. This nomination was completed only six years after the establishment of the National Register and describes the historic district in only general terms. The nomination did not include a detailed inventory of contributing versus non-contributing properties, and the period of significance is also unclear. A comprehensive inventory of properties in the Franklin Historic District was not completed until 1988. That nomination identified 302 properties within the historic district boundary, of which 213 were considered contributing and two were previously listed (Hiram Masonic Lodge No. 7 NR and NHL listed 11/07/73) and the Winstead House NR 4/18/78). This inventory only concentrated on primary buildings and did not include a comprehensive list of outbuildings. The inventory included clarification that the nomination boundaries included both sides of the boundary defining streets that was not clearly stated in the original nomination but clearly shown on the original topo map and latitude/longitude coordinates.

When the Franklin Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1972, only basic boundaries for the district were outlined. These boundaries were increased in 1988 to incorporate twelve properties constructed between 1866 and 1910 that had been left out of the original district at the southwest boundary area (NR Boundary Increase 04/13/1988). Eight additional properties on Fourth Avenue South were also included within the district as a result of a boundary revision in 2000 (NR Boundary Increase 03/15/2000). In 1999, the district was inventoried again, but not formally submitted to NPS as an amendment to the 1988 inventory. Since 1999, twenty-two buildings in the Franklin Historic District have been razed. The demolished properties are listed at the end of the individual property descriptions.

Due to the nature of the 1972 boundaries the Resthaven Cemetery and Franklin City Cemetery (both listed 11/12/2012) are technically within the boundaries of the Franklin Historic District. One residential property, 213 Fifth Avenue North is also previously listed as a part of the Hincheyville Historic District (listed 04/15/1982). With the Hiram Masonic Lodge No. 7 and the Winstead House, there are five previously listed properties within the district. The revised resource count for the Franklin Historic District is 229 contributing and 65 non-contributing primary buildings, one contributing object, one contributing structure, 25 contributing outbuildings, and 45 non-contributing outbuildings. The total resource count for the district is 256 contributing (14 newly contributing and 240 previously listed) and 110 non-contributing for a total of 366 resources within the boundaries of the district.

The collection of buildings in the Franklin Historic District represents the predominant architectural styles of the 19<sup>th</sup> through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. These residential (Photos 1-5) and commercial (Photos 6-11) buildings reflect Franklin's growth and development. The public square and the commercial area of Main Street contain a high concentration of late 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century brick commercial buildings. The majority of these structures are two stories in height and have common characteristics, such as corbelled brick cornices, parapeted rooflines, and decorative detailing. Many of the storefronts have cast-iron details and retain original display windows, wood bulkheads, and entrances.

The district's numerous residential buildings represent a wide variety of architectural forms and styles. Brick Federal-style dwellings remain from the town's early years, many of them with alterations and additions that reflect changing architectural trends in their styles and detailing. Numerous Greek Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne residences were constructed throughout the district, and as the town of Franklin continued to grow, several frame, brick veneer, and stone veneer Bungalows and Colonial Revival-style houses appeared.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

---

Numerous late 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century vernacular house forms are scattered throughout the district as well. The most common of these is the gabled-ell plan, which is generally of frame construction, with decorative Victorian detailing such as milled balusters, posts, and railings on the front porch. The pyramid square form can also be found on several blocks.

One of the earliest architectural styles of the new American republic was the Federal style (ca. 1780-1830). The nation's founders consciously embraced ancient Greek and Roman values and emulated the architecture of these cultures. The architectural design of the resulting American Federal style exhibits balance and symmetry. The plan of a Federal-style building is simple, often a rectangle. Its façade features a central entrance, perhaps with a fanlight above a solid-wood or wood-panel door, and flanked by matching fenestration. An excellent example in the Franklin Historic District is Clouston Hall, located at 202 Second Avenue South (Photo 12). This one-story brick dwelling has a symmetrical façade with a central wood-panel door with fanlight. To either side of the entrance is a Palladian window group, another feature of Classical origin.

The Greek Revival style (ca. 1820-1870) is based on the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders of ancient Greek architecture. The Greek Revival style was commonly used in the construction of public buildings, such as the Williamson County Courthouse, which stands at the southwest corner of Franklin's public square. The third courthouse to serve the county, this Greek Revival structure displays four large Doric-motif columns made of locally cast iron. The style was also used for residences of the period, which typically feature full-height porticos with columns based on classical forms. An example in the Franklin Historic District is located at 244 First Avenue South (Photo 13). Entrances of Greek Revival-style homes often contain sidelights and transom, and a paneled wood door. Windows are generally rectangular in design, and at the roofline are cornices embellished with dentils or other classically derived decoration.

A departure from Classical design during the same period was the Gothic Revival style (ca. 1830-1870), which emerged in the picturesque movement based on medieval designs. The Gothic Revival style is represented in the Franklin Historic District by the Hiram Masonic Lodge at 115 Second Avenue North. Built in 1823, this two-and-one-half-story brick building features signature Gothic-arch windows and a crenellated parapet. The Hiram Masonic Lodge was the location of Andrew Jackson's negotiations with the Chickasaw tribes in 1830. Its historical significance and architectural integrity have earned the Masonic Lodge designation as a National Historic Landmark (individually NR listed 11/07/73). The Gothic Revival style was also popularly used for churches, such as Franklin's First United Methodist Church, built in 1871 at 134 Fifth Avenue South, as well as homes in rural settings.

Another design popular during the picturesque movement was the Italianate style (ca. 1840-1885), based on architecture of the Italian Renaissance. This style can include Classical elements, such as porch columns, though it is not constrained to a symmetrical plan. The style typically has a low-pitched hip roof with decorative scroll brackets and may feature a cupola or tower. Windows may be elongated and arched and have decorative hoods or surrounds. Exterior walls may be frame or brick. In the Franklin Historic District, the example at 126 Third Avenue North is a brick dwelling with arched windows (Photo 14). The frame Italianate example at 403 Church Street has elongated arched windows with molded surrounds.

Sharing several characteristics with the Italianate style is the Second Empire style (ca. 1855-1885). It often displays elaborate window treatments, eave brackets, and arched openings. Its signature feature, however, is

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

its Mansard roof. This wall-like roof essentially creates a half-story on the top level of the building. The style takes its name from the Second French Empire of the European Renaissance. The style was used more extensively in the Northeast and Midwest than the South. Within the Franklin Historic District, there is one example at 214 Third Avenue South (Photo 15). This two-story dwelling features a central tower with a Mansard roof, as well as molded window hoods, eave brackets, and arched porch openings.

Architecture of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century shifted away from the symmetry and balance of Classical aesthetics. Vernacular house designs of the period included a variety of plans such as gable front, pyramid square (Photo 18), and gabled ell. These basic plans could include modest decorative treatments borrowed from high-style Victorian styles, resulting in dwellings referred to as Folk Victorian (ca. 1875-1915). These were generally one or one and one-half story, frame dwellings, displaying milled columns and wood shingles in the gable fields. Other decorative elements can include eave vergeboard or classical columns. There are several examples in the Franklin Historic District. The gabled ell dwelling at 305 South Margin Street displays extensive milled-wood details (Photo 19), while the gabled-ell dwellings in the 200 block of Second Avenue South display more modest treatments (Photo 2).

An asymmetrical floor plan was highly characteristic of the Queen Anne style (ca. 1880-1910). The style was also known for extensive exterior detailing. Queen Anne-style dwellings are generally two stories in height and often feature corner towers, turrets, or projecting bays. Exterior wall surfaces are often varied, with combinations of brick, wood, stone, and wood shingles. Large wraparound porches with milled columns and balusters are usually present on the main façade. Windows are one-over-one sash or of small multi-light design. Roofs may have slate or metal standing-seam surfaces. Brackets or decorative vergeboard are often found at roof eaves, and patterned wood shingles in the gable fields. A notable example in the Franklin Historic District is located at 132 Third Avenue South, which features a full-height tower on the façade (Photo 16).

The Colonial Revival style (ca. 1900-1940) emerged at the turn of the 20th century as Americans embraced their early colonial history. The style emphasized simplicity, order, and symmetry, and therefore represented a movement away from the highly embellished and often asymmetrical designs of Victorian-era styles. Colonial Revival-style dwellings may have a side gable or hip roof. Their exteriors may be of brick or weatherboard siding, usually painted white or light colors. The façade may have a full-width porch or a simple gabled pediment over the entrance, typically with columns of Classical order. Windows are wood sash, often in six-over-six or one-over-one configurations. Sometimes, the Colonial Revival style overlaps with the Queen Anne style, merging design elements, as at 219 Third Avenue South (Photo 17). This example blends the wrap-around porch and architectural details of the Queen Anne style with fluted Ionic columns of the Colonial Revival style. The Colonial Revival style persisted in American residential architecture into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century when lot sizes allowed for more sprawling house plans. The Colonial Revival style readily applied to one- or one-and-one-half-story forms, as at 235 Third Avenue South (Photo 21), which features a Colonial entrance surround, six-over-six wood-sash and multi-light windows, and gable roof dormers. A variation of the style is the Dutch Colonial Revival style, with its signature gambrel roof. An example in the Franklin Historic District is located at 202 Fifth Avenue South (Photo 22).

The term “American Foursquare” (ca. 1900-1930) was coined in recent decades to categorize a popular design of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century residential architecture. The American Foursquare reflected a trend toward simplicity and efficiency in residential construction and the two-story, box-shaped houses appeared in

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

---

neighborhoods across the country. It was a practical house, providing ample living space on its two floors. Hip roofs with deep overhanging eaves are typical of the American Foursquare. Modest Classical influences may be evident in such elements as porch columns, such as at 309 Fourth Avenue South (Photo 20) in the Franklin Historic District.

Another early 20<sup>th</sup>-century style representing a shift away from Victorian designs was the Craftsman or Bungalow style (ca. 1910-1940). This was one of the most common residential architectural styles in America during this period. The Craftsman style is characterized by square plans with low-pitch gable or hipped roofs, often with shed dormers. Windows are double-hung sash with three or more vertical lights in the top sash and a single-light bottom sash. Craftsman dwellings have large, broad porches that usually extend across the front façade and are supported by tapered columns resting on stone, frame, or brick piers. In contrast to the vertical emphasis in Victorian styles, Craftsman dwellings emphasized the horizontal, with wide windows and wide roof eaves. In many examples, rafter ends and knee braces are visible below the eaves. An excellent example of these stylistic elements is the Craftsman Bungalow dwelling at 217 Fourth Avenue South (Photo 23). Additionally, this example includes wood shingles in the gable field. The Craftsman Bungalow at 404 Bridge Street features stucco and half-timbering in its gable field.

Although less popular than the Bungalow, buildings in the Tudor or English Revival style (ca. 1910-1940) were also constructed in Franklin. These dwellings are based on medieval house forms of England and were popular in America during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. These house forms have high-pitched gable roofs, multiple gables on the main façade, and are generally of brick and stucco construction. Doors are often set within rounded or Tudor arches, and windows often have multiple lights in the upper and lower sashes. In the gable fields, stucco and wood are often combined to create the appearance of half-timbering. Examples are located at 316 (Photo 24), 424, and 505 South Margin Street.

By the mid-1930s and especially after World War II, there was a high demand for new homes nationwide. Minimal Traditional-style (ca. 1930-1955) houses in particular represented compact, affordable starter homes, built as tract housing across the country. Built in mass numbers, the unadorned Minimal Traditional style represented the converse of the design principles of the Craftsman movement. Some elements of the Colonial Revival style, such as a symmetrical façade, or of the Tudor Revival style, such as arched openings, were borrowed in the designs of Minimal Traditional-style dwellings, which were basically stripped-down versions of these revival styles. Minimal Traditional homes exhibit such traditional design elements as side-gable or gable-and-wing roof configurations with little or no overhang, and simple exterior designs with little variation in materials. The Minimal Traditional dwelling at 234 Fourth Avenue North (Photo 25) hints at the Tudor Revival style with its façade chimney and arched openings.

Several churches are also located in the Franklin Historic District, including the 1911 First Presbyterian Church (Photo 26) and the First United Methodist Church built in 1871. Within the historic district is also the U.S. Post Office completed on Columbia Avenue in 1925. Over the last two decades, several historic properties have been razed within the district to make way for new construction projects. The largest concentration of new properties is in the 100 blocks of First and Second Avenues South. In this area, ten stand-alone and interconnected townhomes, two stories in height, were constructed between 2007 and 2011 (Photos 27 and 28). These properties are on the eastern edge of the historic district which lessens their visual impact. There are also current (2017) changes within the district. At 231 Public Square, the north elevation of City Hall is under renovation. Additionally, a new hotel building project is under construction. This site is

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

---

bounded by First Avenue North on the east, Bridge Street on the north, Second Avenue on the west, and Main Street on the south.

The Franklin Historic District also includes approximately 75 outbuildings of which 25 would be considered contributing to the district's character. Almost all of the contributing outbuildings are automobile garages built from ca. 1920 to the 1960s. The majority of these are of frame construction, built in gable front plans and display asphalt or metal roofs and weather board siding. There is only one identified 19<sup>th</sup> century outbuilding, a ca. 1895 carriage house which is well-preserved at 227 Fourth Avenue, South. In recent years many of the original 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century garages and outbuildings have been razed to make way for larger automobile garages and secondary dwellings.

In 2017, an updated inventory was completed to identify those properties that had been razed since 1999, as well as to identify properties previously evaluated as non-contributing and which are now considered contributing due to renovations or the passage of time. In an effort to include properties built in the 1950s to the mid-1960s, the period of significance was extended from 1949 to 1967 in compliance with the fifty-year National Register guidelines.

The revised inventory is hoped to be all inclusive but because of the nature of the 1972 boundary, some properties at the edges of that boundary may have been inadvertently left off this updated inventory, but are, of course, considered listed. In the 1988 boundary extension one contributing structure was listed but not described in the Section 7 or 8. It is assumed that this is the railroad tracks on the southern boundary of the extension. Since that time, the tracks have been updated across Third Ave S (State Route 96) but remain in use and appear to be contributing (**Contributing-Structure**). Overall the roads, bridges, or other structures within the district have been updated and changed over time and were not inventoried as a part of this architectural survey.

Two individually listed properties at the northern edge of the boundary were not described in detail in this updated architectural inventory: the **Franklin City Cemetery** and the **Rest Haven Cemetery**. While officially part of the Franklin Historic District, these properties, remain in place and are locally considered to be important individually eligible sites (**2 Previously Listed Properties**).

## INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

Properties in the inventory are organized by street and numerically by address. Entries list the address of the property, approximate date of construction, and associated secondary resources. Dates of construction are derived from previous historical documentation, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of Franklin, plats, and city directories. Buildings that were bisected by the original boundary were not included in the inventory. The total inventory count below does not reflect the resource counts from Section 5 because it is not divided by C/NC and outbuildings are included with their primary building description.

### 1. 104 Bridge Street – Non-Contributing

This building is a ca. 1970 Quonset hut with a brick façade (SE).



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**2. 106 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 concrete-block commercial building with a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles and a stepped parapet with terra-cotta coping on the façade (SE). It has an original wood-panel garage door with a row of light panels. Windows are eight-light metal casement. This building once housed the City Sanitation offices. It is now an auto repair shop.

**3. 108 Bridge Street – Contributing**

Known as the Old, Old, Old Jail, this is a 1905, two-story brick gable-front-and-wing building with an asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, brick interior chimneys, and an exterior of common-bond brick. On the main (SE) façade is a partial-width one-story porch with brick columns. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with single-light transom and sidelights. Windows are two-over-two wood sash set in segmental-arch frames with stone sills. There is a gable dormer at the roofline with paired single-light fixed windows. In the gable fields is decorative vergeboard.

**4. 112 Bridge Street – Contributing**

Known as the Old, Old Jail, this is a 1942 two-story concrete-block building with Art Deco influences. The building has a stone foundation, two concrete pilasters flanking the central entrance of the façade (SE), and a corbelled roofline. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Single-light sidelights were removed during renovation in 2016. Windows are metal casement. This building was the Williamson County Jail in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Since January 2016, the building has housed the offices of the Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson County.

**5. 144 Bridge Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1950 concrete-block commercial building. The main entrance of the façade (SE) has paired glass-and-metal doors set in a recessed panel, with a ca. 2000 arched surround with twisted pilasters. There are no windows on the main façade. A secondary entrance has a solid door and a ca. 2000 arched surround. The corners of the façade have added faux quoins.

**6. 206 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 pyramid square dwelling with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (SE) façade is full-width porch with fluted-square columns with Ionic-motif capitals. Two entrances on the main façade are solid wood-paneled doors with single-light transoms. The dwelling has been divided into a duplex. There is a hipped dormer at the roofline with three one-over-one, vinyl-sash windows and a gable-roof wing at the rear.

**7. 210 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, exterior of vinyl siding, and stone foundation. The façade (SE) has a partial-width porch that wraps around to the northwest elevation and added aluminum posts. In the projecting gable bay is a retrofitted single-light fixed window. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one wood sash.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1940 shed outbuilding with a gable roof that has been altered with vinyl siding and vinyl windows. It retains an original vertical wood board door. (NC)

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

**8. 214 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, weatherboard exterior, and stone foundation. The main (SE) façade has a partial-width, one-bay porch with a square wood post with Ionic capital, and a hip roof of standing-seam metal. The main entrance has an original single-light glass-and-wood panel door. In the gable field of the projecting bay is cutout vergeboard, and brackets are at the eaves. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. To the rear are shed and gable additions.

**9. 216 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1920 pyramid square dwelling with an asphalt-single hipped roof, concrete block foundation, central interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main façade (SE) is a partial-width, integral two-bay porch with fluted-square wood columns. Two entrances on the main façade have single-light glass-and-wood doors. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1945 gable-front garage with an original two-light, eight-panel, wood, overhead-tracking door, weatherboard siding, and an original wood-panel pedestrian door. (C)

**10. 220 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is ca. 1920 pyramid-square dwelling with an asphalt-shingle hipped roof, concrete block foundation, interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main façade (SE) is a partial-width, integral two-bay porch with fluted-square wood columns. Two entrances on the main façade have single-light glass-and-wood doors. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. There is a hipped dormer at the roofline with a pair of one-over-one sash windows.

**11. 223 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 frame dwelling. Vinyl siding was removed in 2016 to reveal the original weatherboard siding, which was removed in 2017. The building has a concrete-block foundation, and a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the main (NW) façade is an added central-gabled entry porch with paired wood columns on brick piers. The main entrance is a three-vertical-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. There is a shed wing on the rear elevation. An added side-wing garage with side-hinged wood doors has been removed.

**12. 227 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1925 gable-front brick Bungalow. The house has a gabled asphalt-shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and an exterior of common-bond brick. On the main façade (NW) is a partial-width gable entry porch with paired square wood posts on brick piers. Exposed rafters are at the eaves. The main entrance is an original multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are six-over-six wood sash.

At the rear of the lot is a ca. 1995 frame, movable storage shed with wood double doors and a gambrel roof. (NC)

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**13. 303 Bridge Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1977 dwelling renovated in 1998. The façade (NW) entrance/garage addition has two garage bays flanking a recessed pedestrian entrance and a full-width upper porch with square wood posts and wood railing.

**14. 314 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell dwelling with a gable asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, brick interior chimneys, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade (SE) is a rebuilt partial-width porch with square wood posts on brick piers. The porch has a concrete floor. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood panel door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. To the rear is a shed-roof wing.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1950 one-story, concrete-block outbuilding, possibly a garage, that has been extensively altered as a secondary dwelling with novelty siding and multi-light double doors. (NC)

**15. 316 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1940 gable-front Bungalow with interior chimneys, a clipped-gable asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, and weatherboard exterior. On the main façade (SE) is a full-width porch with fluted-square wood columns on concrete piers. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original nine-over-one wood sash. In the gable field are three nine-light fixed windows.

To the rear of the dwelling is an original frame outbuilding with a gable roof of crimped metal, weatherboard siding, and a wood door. (C)

**16. 325 Bridge Street – Non-Contributing**

(Former address of 136 Fourth Avenue North.) This is an 1838 one-and-one-half story, Federal-style dwelling with a side-gable roof of asphalt singles, a stone foundation, an exterior of Flemish-bond brick, and exterior end brick chimneys flanked by four-light casement windows. The symmetrical façade (NW) has a central entrance with a wood-panel door, four-light sidelights, gabled porch with Tuscan columns, flanked by nine-over-nine wood-sash windows. There is a rear ell wing with an interior brick chimney and a wood-panel door and two nine-over-nine wood-sash windows. There is a façade lateral wing ca. 1985. There is also a ca. 1990 one-story frame building with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and vinyl siding, formerly at 323 Bridge Street, which was renovated into an annex conference room for 325 Bridge Street. The annex has an entrance flanked by three twelve-over-twelve windows on each side.

**17. 328 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a two-story brick 1832 Federal-style dwelling with a symmetrical façade (SE). The house has a stone foundation, side-gable roof of asphalt shingles, two exterior end brick chimneys, and an exterior of Flemish-bond brick. The main entrance has paired wood-panel doors with a diamond-light transom and three-light sidelights over wood panels. Over the entrance is a gable-front roof supported by square wood posts. Windows are original nine-over-nine wood sash with stone lintels. The northeast elevation has a slightly recessed two-story wing with a side-gable roof and an exterior end brick chimney.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1960 one-story, frame outbuilding with a gable-front roof, six-light, two-panel wood doors, and wood board siding. (C)

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**18. 402 Bridge Street -- Contributing**

This is the Andrew Johnson House, an 1833 two-story brick Federal-style dwelling. The house has a stone foundation, two exterior end brick chimneys, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and exterior of Flemish-bond brick. The main entrance has paired wood-paneled doors with a multi-light transom and sidelights and chamfered pilasters. The entrance leads to an entry bay with a flat roof, chamfered-square wood columns, and dentil molding. Windows are original nine-over-nine wood sashes. Above the windows is soldier-course brick. To the rear are a large gabled-ell wing with an interior brick chimney and a shed-roof frame addition with weatherboard siding.

**19. 404 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1920 frame gable-end Bungalow. The house has a stone foundation, weatherboard exterior, two interior brick chimneys, and an asphalt-shingle roof. On the main (SE) façade is a partial-width gable-roof porch with tapered wood posts on stone piers. A trellis extends over the rest of the porch. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are four-over-one and three-over-one vertical-light sash design.

**20. 411 Bridge Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 2000 infill building. It is a one-story, gable-front brick building with two sets of entrances with a single-light door flanked by single-light sidelights in each bay.

**21. 414 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 American Foursquare with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and weatherboard exterior. Brackets are at the eaves. The main façade has a full-width porch with Tuscan columns. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with single-light sidelights and a three-light transom. Windows on the main façade are large single-light fixed design with single-light transoms with dentil molding between them. On the second story above the entrance is a bay window with three one-over-one sash windows. At the rear is a shed-roof wing.

**22. 415 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a two-story brick-veneer Colonial Revival-influenced dwelling built ca. 1915. The building has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of textured stretcher-bond brick. On the main façade is a porch with original Tuscan columns. Entrances have original multi-light glass-and-wood doors. Windows are original six-over-six wood sashes. At the eaves are exposed rafters.

**23. 420 Bridge Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell dwelling that has been extensively altered, with the wraparound porch enclosed by large plate-glass windows, and the addition of PermaStone style veneer on the exterior.

**24. 100 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

At this address is a two-story brick dwelling built in 2007.

**25. 102-104 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

This is an interconnected row of two brick, two-story dwellings built in 2007.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

---

**26. 109 Church Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1940 concrete-block building with an arched roof and a parapeted façade with terra-cotta coping. The building has a large garage door on the main (NW) façade and a one-over-one window.

**27. 109 Church Street – Contributing**

Also on this parcel there is a one-story ca. 1850 brick building with a side-gable roof of ca. 1990 standing-seam metal and a brick foundation. The façade (W) has a full-width porch with square, wood posts and a shed roof. The south elevation has an exterior, end, brick chimney. Windows are six-over-six double-hung sash design.

**28. 112 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

At this address is a two-story brick dwelling built in 2008.

**29. 116-118 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

This is an interconnected row of two brick, two-story dwellings built in 2008.

**30. 119 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

This is an extensively altered ca. 1920 one-and-one-half-story, frame, gable-end dwelling. The house has a metal gable roof, interior brick chimney, and an exterior of aluminum siding. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are four-over-four wood sashes. A shed-roof wing is on the main façade.

**31. 202 Church Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 pyramid square dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof with a projecting gable bay, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and an exterior of asbestos shingles. On the main façade is a partial-width shed-roof porch with fluted-square wood posts.

**32. 303 Church Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1920 gabled-ell dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle roof, one interior and one exterior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main façade is an added gabled entry porch with square wood posts on brick piers. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes. At the rear is a gabled-ell wing.

**33. 305 Church Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 frame, one-story, gable-end, Minimal Traditional dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, interior brick chimney, and vinyl-siding exterior. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Above the entrance is a gabled canopy with knee-brace brackets. Windows are three-over-one vertical-light wood sashes.

Behind the dwelling is an altered ca. 1930 frame garage with a side-gable roof of crimped metal, vinyl siding, and vinyl doors. (NC)

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**34. 401 Church Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1940 gable-end brick Bungalow with an asphalt-shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, a poured-concrete foundation, and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. On the main façade is a partial-width gable-roof porch with brick corner columns and small wood square inner posts on a brick railing. In the porch gable field is a four-light glass-and-wood window. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door. At the roofline is a gable dormer. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. At the rear is a shed-roof wing.

**35. 403 Church Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 two-story Italianate frame dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. The dwelling has a central projecting gable with grouped (three) four-over-four rounded-arch windows in rectangular wood frames on the first floor, and paired arched four-over-six windows with arched wood frames on the second floor. On the main façade is a single-bay entry porch with a corner square post. The main entrance has paired single-light glass-and-wood doors with a large tri-part arched transom in a wood frame. Above the door on the second floor are paired one-over-one arched windows in an arched wood frame.

**36. 407 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a one-story ca. 1980 stucco commercial building. The building has concrete quoins and a parapeted roof. The Church Street elevation has two multi-light bay windows with metal roofs. Other windows are eight-light fixed with concrete lintels with keystones and concrete sills. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door with a metal roof canopy.

**37. 408 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a two-story, brick parish hall belonging to the First United Methodist Church. The original building is from 1954. It has a rectangular plan and a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles. Large additions were constructed in the 1990s to the northwest portion of the original building. The façade (S) of the original hall has a one-story, partial-width, three-bay projecting entrance with an ogee arch opening flanked by square, brick posts. The ogee opening is repeated in the facade wall entrance, which has wood doors. In the gable field are paired one-over-one windows with a brick hood. Above the windows is a decorative circular inset. There are similar windows in the side elevations of the hall, which have entrances mid-point. The entrances have gabled pediments. The later addition is a two-story brick wing with a flat roof and extends in an ell to the west, facing Fifth Avenue. The west elevation of the wing is currently undergoing remodeling with faux facades in designs that suggest two separate buildings. The remodel is not in keeping with the original 1954 hall's design.

**38. 515 Church Street – Contributing**

This is the Courtney-Bradford House, a ca. 1840 two-story dwelling. The first story is the original brick portion of the house built ca. 1840. The Queen Anne-influenced second story was added ca. 1880 and is of frame construction. The house has a stone foundation, exterior end brick chimneys, a hip roof of wood shingles, and an exterior of common-bond brick on the first floor and patterned wood shingles on the second floor. The façade is symmetrical with a central entrance on the ground floor with an original single-light glass-and-wood door. The entrance has an Italianate-style entry porch with wooden arches between square wood columns. To either side of the entrance are original elongated one-over-one wood-sash windows with

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

wood lintels with corner blocks. Above the porch there is a second-floor balconette accenting the central projecting bay with a Craftsman-style door and three-light transom. To each side of the central bay, windows are wood sash and have a large upper pane surrounded by smaller panes over one lower pane. The central bay and each upper-floor window have hipped wall dormers. Also on the second floor at the northeast corner is a projecting turret. To the rear is a frame two-story gabled ell with an interior brick chimney and a one-story screened-in porch.

**39. 517 Church Street – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame Bungalow built ca. 1920. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of aluminum siding. The main (NW) façade has a gable-roof porch with original wood tapered columns on stuccoed concrete piers. In the gable field are wood shingles and a pair of four-light casement windows. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are twelve-over-one wood sashes.

**40. 600 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1990 one-story commercial building with a brick exterior and a cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles. The façade (E) has two fixed, single-light windows. The entrance is in the south elevation and has a single-light glass and metal door. There is vinyl siding in the gable fields.

**41. 510 Columbia Avenue – Contributing**

Construction of the Franklin Post Office began in 1924 and it was opened for business on April 15, 1925. The building is one-story in height and was designed in the Colonial Revival style, one of the preferred styles for federal government buildings in the 1920s. Built in a modified "U" shape, it was constructed with a poured concrete foundation, an exterior of English bond brick, and a sloping tar and gravel roof. The main (north) facade was originally designed with a central entrance bay of three arched openings flanked by twelve-over-twelve sash windows. The central arched opening contained glass and wood double doors with an arched multi-light transom above. On either side of the entrance were multi-light, arched double-hung sash windows. The door and windows were separated by concrete pilasters with Doric capitals. In 1965, remodeling of the building resulted in the removal of the original doors and windows and replacement with aluminum and glass double doors and fixed aluminum and glass windows. The west bay window was removed in 1992 and replaced with an aluminum and glass door for handicapped access. At this time a concrete accessibility ramp with a metal handrail was also added to the main facade. The building was recently rehabilitated into a commercial bank.

**42. 200-202-206 Emily Court – Non-Contributing**

This is an interconnected row of three, two-story brick dwellings built in 2008.

**43. 212-214-216-218 Emily Court – Non-Contributing**

This is an interconnected row of four, two-story brick dwellings built in 2007.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**44. 711 Evans Street – Contributing**

One-story, frame, Italianate dwelling built ca. 1890. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a ca. 1920 shed-roof entry porch with square Doric-motif columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are segmental-arched, four-over-four wood sash, and rectangular nine-over-one wood sash. At the eaves are milled brackets.

**45. 111 5<sup>th</sup> Ave North – Contributing**

This ca. 1955 building is covered in narrow brick and the façade is dominated by banks of storefront windows with a recessed metal and glass door. Mosaic tile covers the recessed area. The façade is composed of two bays with one glass door. The south elevation is painted traditional brick.

**46. 115 5<sup>th</sup> Ave N – Non-Contributing**

This is a single bay commercial structure faced in brick. It appears to have been altered with changes to the brick and non-original windows, door, sidelights, and transom. For these reasons, this building is non-contributing.

**47. 117 5<sup>th</sup> Ave N.- Contributing**

This three bay commercial building is divided by a series of four simple pilasters with cast concrete caps and parapet cap. The central bay contains two entry doors. Storefront windows are located in the flanking bays over a band of decorative white brick. A stretcher row of brick provides simple detailing in between the pilasters.

**48. 119 5<sup>th</sup> Ave N –Non-Contributing**

This ca. 1920 brick commercial structure has been painted red and serves as an Italian restaurant. Historically the building had a recessed corner entry with a prominent post marking the corner of Main Street and Fifth Ave. On the elevation facing Main St. the original windows have been replaced with a series of large modern commercial windows. In 2018, the corner entry was infilled removing was brick panel decoration in the cornice. On the 5<sup>th</sup> Ave. elevation there is a recessed modern door, modern three light window. Due to these alterations this building is non-contributing.

**49. 120 Fifth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a one-story brick-veneer commercial building constructed ca. 1975.

**50. 142 Fifth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a two-story brick-veneer Colonial Revival-influenced dwelling built ca. 1915. The dwelling has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of textured stretcher-bond brick. On the main façade are porches with original Tuscan columns. Entrances have original multi-light glass-and-wood doors. Windows are arched four-over-four and one-over-one wood sashes. At the eaves are exposed rafters.

**51. 148 Fifth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story stone-veneer Bungalow built ca. 1925. The building has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, exterior-wall stone chimney, and exterior of irregular-course stone veneer. On the main façade is a gable-roof porch with original tapered stone and concrete columns. The main entrance has a ca.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

1970 paneled wood door and original sidelights. Windows are four-over-one vertical-light sashes. At the roofline is a gable dormer with a stucco exterior. The building houses a real estate office.

Behind the building is a ca. 1980 two-bay, concrete-block garage with a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles, vertical wood boarding in the gable field and two garage bays with aluminum-panel overhead-tracking doors with a row of multi-light across the top. (NC)

**52. 202 Fifth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1990 one-story rectangular-plan commercial building with a brick exterior and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. The building houses multiple stores. Each unit has paired full-height, fixed, single-light anodized windows and single-light anodized doors.

**53. 213 Fifth Avenue North – Previously Listed as part of the Hincheyville Historic District**

This brick asymmetrical plan ca. 1850 Italianate style dwelling with a hipped roof has two public facing elevations each with a classical portico. The south elevation has a projecting section with the portico over the arched central door in the junction of the two sections. The sixlight arched windows have elaborate hoods. On the west elevation is a central single story portico supported by Ionic columns with a classical entablature. The double paneled glass and wood front door has an arched transom and heavy trim surround. The façade and south elevations have symmetrical arched four-over-four double hung sash windows with brick header lentils. On the north elevation there is an addition set back from the original structure with four six over six double hung sash windows. On the rear there is another small addition, five historic windows, and a small modern bank teller drive through window with a small gabled awning.

**54. 232 Fifth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca.2000 one-story square-plan restaurant building with an exterior of wood siding and a flat roof with an over-hanging eave. The façade (W) has a wall of full-height, fixed single-light windows. Across the façade is a wood deck walkway with a wood pergola feature. Windows on the north and south elevation are fixed horizontal design in a clerestory arrangement.

**55. 234 Fifth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1980 one-story rectangular-plan commercial building with a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles and an exterior of stucco siding and vinyl siding. The façade (W) has a full-width, projecting gable-front cover with Ionic-motif columns at the ends. There is an off-center single-light glass and wood door under the cover. On the south elevation there is a recessed bay with another entrance. The roof has a square cupola.

**56. 242 Fifth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a remodeled ca. 1940 one-story rectangular-plan commercial building with a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and an exterior of brick and stucco. The façade (W) has been remodeled with a full-width cover with a shed roof and fluted metal columns, multi-light double doors, and fixed multi-light windows. Attached to the rear elevation is a large addition of concrete block.

**57. 252 Fifth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a remodeled ca. 1930 one-story rectangular-plan commercial building with a flat roof and an exterior concrete block. The façade (W) has been remodeled with a full-width cover with a shed roof and fluted metal

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

columns, a multi-light door set within an infill with T-111 siding, and fixed multi-light windows. Side elevations have original fixed, metal casement windows. Attached to the rear elevation is a concrete block addition with a gable roof of standing-seam metal.

**58. 256 Fifth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This parcel has a ca. 1970 mobile home used for a commercial business. It has metal walls and a metal skirt.

**59. 125 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a two-story, brick-veneer, Colonial Revival-influenced dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has a hipped roof of original clay tile, interior-wall brick chimneys, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The main façade has a wraparound porch with original square brick columns on brick piers. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door, sidelights, and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes.

**60. 143 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is the Kenneday House, built in 1835. It is a one-story brick, Greek Revival-influenced dwelling. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior-wall brick chimneys, and exterior of Flemish-bond brick. On the main façade is a porch with ca. 1880 milled columns, a milled railing, scroll brackets, and connecting milled arches between the columns. The main entrance has ca. 1880 double doors of single-light glass-and-wood design, with sidelights and transom. Windows are ca. 1900 one-over-one wood sashes and have original stone lintels with inset star corner blocks. At the rear is a hipped-roof frame wing. At the roofline are gable dormers with six-over-six sash windows.

**61. 148 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is the First United Methodist Church, built in 1871. Expansions occurred to the property in 1882, 1916, 1949, and 1955. The spire was destroyed in 1927 and replaced in 1995. It is a two-story, gable-front, brick Gothic Revival Church. The church has a projecting corner three-story tower with a large spire with fish-scale metal shingles. In the spire are projecting pointed-arch vents with gables. Windows are paired pointed-arch stained glass. Windows have stone sills and arched brickwork above and stone keystones. On the main façade is a projecting gabled entry bay that contains two main entrances with arched brickwork above with stone keystones. Main entrances are paired arched wood-paneled doors. Between the main entrances is a cloverleaf stain-glassed window. The church has several additions to the rear and north elevations. Connecting the north wing to the church is a one-story brick entry bay with paired single-light glass-and-wood doors. Entry bay has castellations at the roofline.

**62. 201 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, Italianate-style dwelling built ca. 1880. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior-wall brick chimneys, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. The main entrance is recessed within a pedimented surround and has an original two-light paneled glass-and-wood door. Above the door is a transom. Windows are original four-over-four wood sashes with pedimented cornices. At the roofline is an eave with scrolled brackets. A detached building (apartment) is adjacent to the rear parking area.

**63. 202 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 two-story Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling. The house has a gambrel roof of asphalt shingles, exterior end stone chimney, a random-course stone-veneer exterior on the first floor, and an

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

exterior of weatherboard siding on the second floor. The main entrance has a nine-light glass-and-wood paneled door with five-light sidelights. On the second floor is an original full-width shed-roof dormer. On the south façade are added wooden exterior steps leading to a second-story entrance. Also on the south façade is a fanlight attic window. On either side of the chimney on the north façade is a half-fanlight attic window.

**64. 209 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, gabled-ell dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of vinyl siding. On the main façade is a porch with an original milled column, milled paneled frieze, and scalloped valence. The main entrance has an original single-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes.

**65. 210 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 two-story frame Colonial Revival-influenced I-house. The house has exterior end brick chimneys, an exterior of vinyl siding, a gable asphalt-shingle roof, and a stone foundation. There are paired brackets at the eaves. Windows are four-over-four wood sash on the second floor, and nine-over-one wood sash on the first floor. On the main façade is a pedimented entry porch with Tuscan columns. The main entrance has a wood-paneled door. To the rear is a large hipped-roof wing. The house is divided into four apartments. Former address number was 214.

**66. 215 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, gabled-ell dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a porch with original milled columns and milled panel railing. The main entrance has an original transom and glass-and-wood door. Windows are original four-over-four wood sashes. At the eaves are scroll brackets.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2015 one-and-half-story, frame garage with two bay doors, a corner incised porch and a gable roof with a large shed wall dormer. (NC)

**67. 216 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1935 rectangular Tudor Revival-influenced stone dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, large stone exterior-wall chimney on the main façade, and an exterior of random-course stone. Windows are twelve-over-one wood sashes. Two eyebrow dormers are at the roofline. On the main façade is a stone corner incised porch with segmental arched openings. Porch has a concrete floor. At the rear is a ca. 1940 frame and concrete-block gambrel-roof garage with a gable wing. The upstairs of the garage appears to function as an apartment.

Behind the dwelling is an original outbuilding that has been altered extensively ca. 1970. It has two bays on the lower floor each with vertical wood board double doors. The upper floor is accessed by wood stairs and has a single-light wood door. The exterior is concrete block on the side and rear elevations. The façade has novelty siding. The is gambrel, gable-front, and shed. (NC)

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

**68. 217 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, pyramid square dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has a hipped roof, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a full-width porch with original fluted-square Doric columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass-and-wood door with sidelights and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes. At the eaves are exposed rafters and at the roofline is a hipped dormer. At the rear is an original frame shed.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1990 frame shed with weatherboard siding, and a six-panel door. (NC)

**69. 218 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story ca. 1930 stone-veneer gable-end Tudor Revival-influenced dwelling. The house has a large exterior-wall stone chimney, a stone foundation, gable asphalt-shingle roof, and exterior of random-course stone. On the main façade is an incised corner porch with a corner tapered wood post on a stone pier. Two main entrances are on the main façade and have multi-light glass-and-wood doors with multi-light sidelights. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes. A shed-roof dormer is at the roofline. Brackets are under the eaves.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 2000 two-bay, frame garage with a gable-front roof, vinyl siding, and two bay doors with aluminum overhead-tracking doors. (NC)

**70. 219 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story brick-veneer Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of stretcher-bond textured brick. On the main façade is a gable-roof entry porch with original square wood columns and lattice panels. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original eight-over-eight wood sashes. At the roofline are gable dormers with six-over-six sash windows.

At the rear of the dwelling is an original frame garage with a gable roof, weatherboard siding, and an open single garage bay. (C)

**71. 220 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1920, one-story, frame, U-plan dwelling. The house has a stone foundation, gable asphalt-shingle roof, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main façade between the two projecting gable bays is a three-bay porch with square wood posts. Windows are six-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door. An attached garage has double wood doors with three-over-three lights in each door.

**72. 221 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a gable-roof porch with square Doric-motif columns on rock-faced hollow-core concrete piers. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original three-over-one vertical-light sashes. At the eaves are exposed rafters. At the rear is an original frame garage.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1970 frame garage with a gable-front roof and weatherboard siding. The garage is open on the south elevation. (NC)

**73. 222 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 gable-end frame dwelling. The house has a stone foundation, brick exterior end chimney, asphalt-shingle roof, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the main façade is a gabled projecting entry porch with square wood posts. The porch has a concrete floor. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are six-over-one wood sashes. At the roofline is a gable dormer with a tri-part attic window. Garage in rear (NC).

**74. 223 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior-wall brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a gable-roof porch with original Doric-motif columns. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original four-over-one vertical-light sashes. At the rear is an original frame garage.

**75. 225 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story brick-veneer Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior-wall brick chimney, and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. On the main façade is a gable-roof porch with brick piers. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original four-over-one vertical-light sashes. In the gable is a stucco surface and there are exposed rafters at the eaves.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1970 frame garage with a gable roof and two garage bays with overhead-tracking aluminum doors. (NC)

**76. 226 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell, frame, one-story dwelling. The house has a stone foundation, one exterior and two interior brick chimneys, an exterior of vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingle roof. On the main façade is a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. Paired brackets are at the eaves. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. To the rear are ell- and shed-roof wings with a side entrance (S), with a pedimented porch with two slim Tuscan-style columns and a multi-light wood door.

**77. 107 East Main Street- Non-Contributing**

This former commercial building was replaced ca. 2000 with a 1950s style gas station with two attached restaurants.

**78. 121 First Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is a two-story brick commercial building constructed in 1990.

**79. 124 First Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is a two-story brick veneer commercial building constructed in 1986.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

**80. 130-132 First Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is an interconnected row of two, two-story brick townhomes built in 2011.

**81. 131 First Avenue South – Contributing Structure**

A series of concrete grain elevators remain from the Lillie Mills building, constructed in 1887, that was destroyed by fire in the 1958. The Nebraska Consolidated Milling Company did not rebuild. The storage towers (silos) remained in use until the 1980s and continue to be a landmark on First Avenue, South.

**82. 134-136 First Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is an interconnected row of two, two-story brick townhomes built in 2012.

**83. 218 First Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 gabled frame dwelling with a gable metal roof, brackets under the eaves, interior brick chimney, and exterior of asbestos shingles. On the south elevation are a shed-roof ell wing and an inset single-bay shed-roof porch with plain-square wood posts. Windows are four-over-four wood sashes and there are paired windows under the gable on the main (E) façade. The paired windows have a decorative window crown.

**84. 224 First Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 frame gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, two interior brick chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. Inset in the ell is a partial shed-roof porch with plain-square wood posts and a concrete floor. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. Brackets are at the gable eaves.

**85. 230 First Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 gabled-front frame dwelling with a gable metal roof, interior brick chimney, and exterior of vinyl siding. On the south elevation are a shed-roof ell wing and an inset single-bay porch with a shed roof, wood floor, and ca. 1980 aluminum posts. Windows are four-over-four wood sashes. Paired windows are under the gable on the main (E) façade. A metal carport is attached to the south-elevation ell wing.

**86. 234 First Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gable-front frame dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation, and exterior of weatherboard. On the south elevation are a shed-roof ell wing and an inset single-bay shed-roof porch with a wood floor, and plain-square wood posts and railing. The exterior walls along the porch have shiplap and tongue-and-groove wood siding. Two entrances leading to the porch are four-light glass-and-wood paneled doors. Windows are four-over-four wood sashes. The ell wing has a twelve-light glass-and-wood fixed window; there is another at the west corner.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**87. 238 First Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 frame dwelling with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, a front-end gable, two interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and weatherboard exterior. Inset in the ell of the main (E) façade is a partial-width shed-roof porch. The porch has a concrete floor and wood fluted-square posts with decorative brackets, and plain wood railing. A gabled pedimented dormer is at the roofline. It has paired one-over-one wood-sash windows. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood paneled door with a single-light transom. There is a shed-roof addition on the rear of the house.

**88. 244 First Avenue South – Contributing**

This is the Rainey House, a one-and-one-half-story, brick, hall-and-parlor-plan dwelling, built in 1839. The house has a gable-end roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, two interior-wall end brick chimneys, and a brick exterior. The main (E) façade has a single-bay flat-roof entry porch with large, paired, square Doric columns. The porch has a stone foundation and wood floor. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. Main entrance has paired four-panel wood doors with three-light sidelights and multi-light transom. Windows in the half-story on the south elevation are six-over-six wood sashes. There are no windows on the north elevation. On the house's rear (W) elevation is a gabled metal roof hyphen that connects to a gabled T addition. A shed-roof porch extends on the south elevations of these additions.

Beside the dwelling is a ca. 1910 one-story, frame dwelling remodeled after a fire. It has added doors and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, weatherboard and novelty siding. The gable roof has a cupola. (C)

There is also a ca. 1990 frame temporary storage shed with a gable roof and side-hinged doors. (NC)

**89. 118 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, pyramid-square dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and exterior of asbestos shingles. On the main façade is a porch with square Doric columns. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes. At the roofline is a hipped dormer.

**90. 128 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is the Farr Place, built 1884. It is a one-story, frame, gabled-ell dwelling. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior-wall brick chimneys, stone foundation, and weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a porch with original milled columns. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door, sidelights, and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes.

**91. 134 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is the Bennett House, built ca. 1875. It is a two-story, brick, Italianate-style dwelling. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior-wall brick chimney, stone foundation, and exterior of common-bond brick. On the main façade is a wraparound porch with ca. 1920 Ionic columns. The porch retains original brackets with drop pendants. The main entrance has an original glass-and-wood paneled door with arched lights and an arched transom. Windows are original four-over-four wood sash with segmental arches and metal hood molding. The house has a prominent bay window and eave brackets with drop pendants.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

---

**92. 137 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 frame, pyramid square dwelling with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and exterior of aluminum siding. A hipped-roof dormer is at the roofline. The dormer has three one-over-one wood-sash windows. The main façade has a full-width shed-roof porch with a concrete floor and Tuscan columns. Two entrances lead to the porch and are single-light glass-and-wood doors with single-light transoms. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. On the main façade is one large single-light window with transom.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1950 brick, gable-front, two-bay garage with original wood-panel, side-hinged bay doors. (C)

**93. 117 Fourth Avenue North – Non-Contributing (previously listed as 138 Fourth Avenue North)**

Church of Christ. This is a large, two-story, rectangular brick building built in 1977. It has a flat roof with a slight gable metal flashing. The main façade has a partial-width porch with large Tuscan columns and dentil molding. The church has tall, narrow, rectangular stained-glass windows. There are rear additions and a paved parking lot.

**94. 143 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1915 one-and-one-half story, brick, irregular-plan dwelling. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick. At the roofline is a large, gabled, central dormer with a tri-part window (a multi-light upper sash arched window with flanking small sidelights). On either side of the dormer are gables. Dormer and gables have gable returns. On the main façade and north elevations is a wraparound porch with a wood floor, wood Doric columns, and a dentilled cornice. The main entrance has paired oval-light glass-and-wood doors with a single-light transom. Flanking the entrance are one-over-one wood-sash windows. Other windows on the main façade are large single-light windows with single-light transoms.

**95. 214 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, and stone foundation. The main façade has a porch with tapered wood posts on stone piers. The main entrance has a replacement wood paneled door. Windows are original nine-over-one wood sashes. At the roofline is a gable dormer with casement windows.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2010 gable-front, frame one-bay garage with side-hinged bay doors and a single-light pedestrian door. (NC)

**96. 215 Fourth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a two-story brick dwelling constructed in 1977. The entrance has a pedimented surround. Windows are nine-over-nine with canvas awnings over them.

**97. 217 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is the Blackburn-Kinnard House. It is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, ca. 1810 dwelling. The house has a stone foundation, two exterior end brick chimneys and one interior brick chimney, a gable roof of pressed shingles, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a full-width shed-roof porch



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

with square wood columns and a wood floor. Windows are six-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a six-light vertical glass and wood paneled door. There is a rear T addition.

Behind the dwelling is a frame outbuilding with a gable/salt box roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, and a bank of vertical pictures windows. The building is mostly obscured. It is either a modern addition or an extensively altered pre-1966 building. (NC)

**98. 218 Fourth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The dwelling has been altered through wood and glass enclosure of the original wraparound porch. A wood staircase and shed dormer have also been added. Due to the extent of the alterations, this property is non-contributing.

**99. 221 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1925 gabled-end, frame, Bungalow-influenced dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, interior stone chimney, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. The main façade has a partial-width gabled porch with a wood floor and slightly tapered wood columns. Windows are eight-over-eight wood sashes. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door.

**100. 222 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

One-story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and weatherboard siding. The main façade has a wraparound porch with fluted-square Doric columns. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door, rectangular transom, and sidelights. Secondary doors are also single-light glass-and-wood design. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes.

**101. 223 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story, ca. 1930, stone-veneer dwelling with a gable asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, exterior stone chimney, and an exterior of irregular-course stone. On the main façade is a full-width concrete porch with a three-bay gabled entry and plain-square wood columns. In the porch gable is weatherboard siding. A gable dormer is at the roofline. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1925 one-bay, frame garage with a gable-front roof, weatherboard siding and original four-light side-hinged double doors with vertical wood board. (C)

**102. 228 Fourth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1980 two-story brick townhouse development.

**103. 234 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-story stone-veneer dwelling built ca. 1935, with Tudor Revival influences. The dwelling has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, exterior-wall stone chimney, and exterior of random-course limestone. The main entrance is located within a projecting gabled bay and has an original multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sashes. The side porch has a Tudor arch and stone corner pier. Secondary entrances have multi-light glass-and-wood doors.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1970 concrete-block secondary dwelling with a side gable roof, a six-over-six sash window, a multi-light door, and multi-light double doors that appears to have been retrofitted into an original garage bay on the façade. (NC)

**104. 249 Fourth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1980 one-story, rectangular-plan commercial warehouse building with a low-pitch roof of metal and siding of aluminum. The façade (N) has a central entrance with a solid door and gabled canopy. Windows are fixed, single-light, horizontal design.

**105. 108-118 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a flat metal roof, a stone foundation, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The building has five storefronts, four of which are set within recessed bays. The storefronts have ca. 1970 metal-and-glass display windows with concrete sills. Some display windows rest on concrete bulkheads. Entrances are original single-light glass and wood design. One entrance has paired single-light glass-and-wood doors with a single-light transom and sidelights set in a low arched door surround. Second-story windows are one-over-one wood sash with a double row of header-course brick segmental arches and added canvas awnings. A rope-design beltcourse is above the second-story windows and at the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice. This building is attached to 401-407 Main Street via a ca. 1980 glass and metal addition.

**106. 120 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 one-story brick-front commercial building. The building has stretcher-course brick and a flat roof of rolled roofing material. The building has added ca. 1980 metal-and-glass display windows and one eight-light casement window with a two-light transom. The storefront has a canvas awning and an added wood-paneled door. The upper story of the building has decorative brickwork.

**107. 130 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 two-story two-part brick commercial building. The building has a flat metal roof and a corbelled brick cornice at the roofline. The storefront was remodeled ca. 2000 with frame bulkheads and display windows. Dividing the display windows are frame pilasters. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door. Windows on the second story are ca. 2000 four-over-four wood sash set within header course brick arches. A full-width canvas awning is across the storefront.

**108. 135 Fourth Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is the Williamson County Judicial Center, constructed in 2002-2004. The building faces northwest and is a two-story brick-and-concrete structure. The southwest front has a large central portico with four columns rising to a pediment, with a clock at the roofline. There is a balcony on the second story. On the southeast side is a porch with four columns. A narrow belt runs below the roof overhang. The roofline is flat. On its north elevation, the building is connected by a second-story walkway to brick parking garage built at the same time.

**109. 136 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This ca. 1910, frame, pyramid square dwelling is now used as office space. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof and an exterior of vinyl siding. The main façade has a full-width porch with fluted aluminum

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

columns. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door and single-light sidelights and multi-light transom. There is a hipped dormer at the roofline.

**110. 157 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is the original S. S. and Betty House dwelling. The ca. 1890 one-and-one-half-story, stone, gabled-ell dwelling was purchased in 1937 by Dr. Dan German, who converted the house into a medical clinic. The house has a gable roof of metal shingles with metal cresting of a star-cutout design on the roof ridges and metal finials at gable peaks. The gable has a decorative vergeboard and extended triangular section. The house has interior brick chimneys and an exterior of uncut uncoursed stone. There is a partial-width porch on the main façade with stone arched porch supports. Windows are one-over-one and six-over-six wood sashes with brick sills. Transoms above the windows under the main façade gable have been painted over. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood paneled door. At the roofline is a gable dormer with a decorative wood extended triangular section and patterned wood shingles. Ca. 1960 wing additions have been removed since a 1999 survey.

**111. 140 Fourth Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is a two-story ca. 1960 commercial building of stretcher-bond brick. The building has a flat roof with stepped parapet sides. It has a recessed corner entry with a brick corner support. There are two entrances, which are wood-paneled doors with fanlights. The doors are separated by one single-light sidelight. Windows are large single-light fixed metal-and-glass design with a row of soldier-course brick above them.

**111. 202-204 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 one-and-one-half-story brick duplex now used as office space. The building has a concrete foundation, hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick with a bottom row of soldier-course brick. Two hipped dormers are at the roofline. At each corner of the main façade is an incised corner entry porch with Tuscan columns. Windows are paired six-over-six and three-part six-over-six and four-over-four windows. The entrances are multi-light glass-and-wood doors with exterior wood screen doors. Brick appears to have been sandblasted. The two hipped dormers have been connected.

**111. 203 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a two-story, frame dwelling now used for offices. The ca. 1890 gabled ell building has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of vinyl siding, and a central, interior, brick chimney. The façade (W) has a one-story, partial-width porch with Tuscan columns. The ell wing is chamfered on the north elevation. The house one-over-one, double-hung sash windows and a one-story rear wing with a gabled roof and an interior, gable-end, brick chimney. There is a secondary entrance in this rear wing with a shed roof cover.

**112. 214 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, ca. 1910, pyramid square dwelling. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard siding exterior. The house has a single-bay entry porch with Doric columns. The floor of the porch is concrete and is full-width on the main façade and wraps around to one side elevation where there is a partial-width porch with Doric columns. A hipped dormer is at the roofline. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with single-light sidelights and three-light transom. Windows and door have glass-and-metal storm windows/door.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

---

Behind the dwelling is ca. 2010 frame, two-bay garage with a hip roof of asphalt shingles and a hip dormer. (NC)

**113. 215 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, ca. 1890, irregular-plan dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle double-hipped roof with cross gables, interior brick chimney, and exterior of vinyl siding. The main façade has a partial-width porch with a front gable, small plain wood columns, and a plain wood railing. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The entrance is a single-light glass and wood paneled door with single-light transom set in a decorative door surround. In the gable is an elliptical attic window.

**114. 217 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, ca. 1925, frame Bungalow-style dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, exterior brick chimney, a brick foundation, and exterior of shiplap siding. The main façade has a full-width porch with short tapered columns on brick piers. In the gable field are square wood shingles. The gable has knee-brace brackets and a decorative vergeboard. There are four multi-light attic windows in the gable. Windows are eight-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door. The door and windows have plain tapered wood surrounds.

Behind the dwelling is ca. 1925 frame garage with a gable-front roof, weatherboard siding, knee brace brackets, and original glass and wood side-hinged doors. There is a small lateral porch wing. (C)

**115. 224 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is the Campbell-Bacon House, a ca. 1905, frame, one-and-one-half-story dwelling. The house has a multi-gabled asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The house has a projecting circular bay. The house has a curved wraparound porch with Doric columns on wood piers and a milled wood railing. The porch frieze has a decorative plaster band of an interlocking circle design. In the porch gable and the main façade gable is decorative Adamesque-style detailing of plaster garlands and geometric design. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. Above the window under the gable is more decorative plaster detailing in the shape of a female head and face amidst a garland. In the upper gable is a tri-part window with an arched surround and an added cloth awning. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door with wood spindlework and decorative multi-light sidelights and transom.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2010 frame garage with two garage bays and an open carport bay under a gable-front roof. (NC)

**116. 227 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is the Winstead-Green House, a ca. 1895 Queen Anne-influenced pyramid square with a projecting gabled corner bay and side gable. The house has a hipped shingle roof, four interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a partial-width porch with milled columns, railing, and valence. The gables have ornamental vergeboard and detailing, gable returns, and patterned wood shingles in the gable fields. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes with single-light transoms. The house has a side single-bay entry porch.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

---

This is a ca. 1895 carriage house with a side-gable roof, weatherboard siding, and gable wall dormer over the central entrance bay with vertical wood board doors. There is a square cupola on the roof. (C)

**117. 234 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story, ca. 1910, brick, pyramid square dwelling. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick. There is a hipped dormer at the roofline. The main façade has a full-width porch with Ionic columns. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door with single-light sidelights and transom. Dentil molding is at the cornice. The southeast elevation has a single-bay entry porch with Ionic columns. A new roof is currently being put on the house.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2010 frame, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay garage with upper floor apartment. (NC)

**118. 240 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, ca. 1920, frame, Bungalow-influenced dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation, and exterior of aluminum siding. The main façade has a gabled partial-width porch with plain-square wood posts. Windows are nine-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door with multi-light sidelights. The house has added glass-and-metal storm windows and door.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1925 frame, one-bay garage with a gable-front roof, weatherboard siding, and original side-hinged double doors of vertical wood board. (C)

**119. 245 Fourth South Avenue – Contributing**

This is a Queen Anne-influenced, ca. 1900, two-story, frame dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle hipped roof with cross gables, interior brick chimneys, and a weatherboard siding exterior. The house has a

one-story wraparound porch with fluted square wood columns and a concrete floor. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door with single-light transom. There are patterned shingles in the gable fields, and the gables have ornamental detailing with an arched cutout. Under the front gable is an elliptical attic window.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2915 frame, two-bay garage with a gable-front roof and original paired glass and wood double doors, weatherboard siding, and exposed rafter tails at the eaves. (C)

**120. 246 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900, two-story, stone, Foursquare dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, uncoursed uncut stone exterior, and interior stone chimney. The main façade has a full-width one-story porch with stone columns. The windows are paired twelve-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door with multi-light sidelights and a three-light transom. There is a hipped dormer at the roofline.

Behind the dwelling is a three-bay frame garage from ca. 2010. (NC)

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

**121. 252 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is one-and-one-half-story, frame, ca. 1920 Bungalow-influenced dwelling. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main façade has a partial-width gable-roof porch with paired square wood columns resting on brick piers. Windows are twelve-over-one wood sash with exterior glass-and-wood storm windows added. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door with multi-light sidelights. Brackets are at the eaves. The back half of the house has an added second story. On the rear is an added wood deck.

**122. 255 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

First Assembly of God – Father’s House. This is a ca. 1930, brick, one-and-one-half-story, gable-front church. The church has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick. On the main façade is an added concrete gabled-entry porch with paired Tuscan columns. Weatherboard siding is in the gable field and gable returns are at the corners. The main entrance has been altered with added double metal-paneled doors set in a fluted door surround with square corner blocks. Above the door is vertical board siding. Windows are six-over-six opaque-glass sash design. There is an added gabled brick wing on the southeast elevation.

**123. 258 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, ca. 1920, frame Bungalow-influenced dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and aluminum siding exterior. The main façade has a partial-width porch with a clipped-gable roof and tapered stone columns. Windows are original four-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has paired multi-light glass-and-wood doors with added glass-and-metal exterior storm doors.

**124. 305 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

The Haynes-Howard House is a one-and-one-half-story, ca. 1898, Queen Anne-influenced frame dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle hipped roof with cross gables, interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. The main (W) façade has a partial-width porch with decorative milled wood posts, railing, and valence. The porch has an entry gable with sunburst spindlework detailing with rounded pendants. There is a gable dormer at the roofline. Windows are paired one-over-one wood sashes. One window on the main façade has an added cloth awning. The main (Fourth Avenue) entrance has a single-light glass and decorative-wood door with a single-light transom. On the northwest elevation (facing South Margin) is a projecting gabled bay with corner brackets. Also on this elevation is a three-bay porch identical to the one on the main façade. On the rear is a T addition with a metal gable roof.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1990 frame, gable-front garage with weatherboard siding and two bay doors. (NC)

**125. 309 Fourth Avenue – Contributing**

The Anderson House is a ca. 1905 two-story frame dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation and weatherboard siding. A hipped dormer is at the roofline. On the main façade is a one-story full-width porch with a flat roof and central gable. The porch has fluted columns. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door with single-light sidelights and single-light transom. The southeast elevation has a small bay window.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

---

At the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1930 frame garage with a large rear wing. It has a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles, novelty siding, and two garage bays with overhead-tracking wood doors. (NC)

**126. 315 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, ca. 1910, frame, irregular-plan dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof with cross gables, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. The main façade has a partial-width porch with entry gable supported by tapered-square wood columns on stone piers. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a paneled wood door with an added exterior glass-and-metal storm door.

**127. 321 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a two-story ca. 1900 dwelling with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimneys, and weatherboard siding. At the roofline is a hipped dormer. On the main façade is a one-story full-width porch with a concrete floor and fluted-square Ionic-motif wood columns. Windows are paired one-over-one wood sash on the first story and paired four-over-four wood sash on the second story. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door with single-light sidelights.

**128. 335 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900, one-story, frame, U-plan dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard siding. The main façade has a full-width porch with a wood floor and fluted Ionic columns. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes. The door at the main entrance is not visible since paired exterior louvered wood doors cover it. The main entrance has single-light sidelights and a single-light transom. There are rear additions.

**129. 345 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1880, frame, gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, brick interior chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. On the main façade is a partial-width porch with square wood posts, milled wood railing, and milled valence with pendants. Paired decorative brackets are at the porch eaves. The gable has gable returns. Windows are original full-length four-over-four wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door with a single-light arched transom. On the northwest elevation is a single-bay shed-roof entry porch with square wood posts, and milled valence and railing.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2000 one-and-one-half-story, frame garage with weatherboard siding, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and a single-bay garage door. (NC)

**130. 351 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890, one-story, frame, gabled-ell dwelling with a metal gable roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation, and weatherboard siding. The gable has gable returns and decorative vergeboard. The main façade has a partial-width porch with a wood floor and square wood posts with plain brackets. Under the porch eaves are paired decorative brackets. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. Swimming pool in rear.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**131. 357 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, ca. 1930, frame Bungalow-influenced dwelling with a clipped-gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, concrete-block foundation, and weatherboard exterior. On the main façade is a clipped-gable roof, single-bay entry porch with paired square wood posts. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes and the main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door.

**132. 114 E. Main Street – Contributing**

This is a two-story brick Greek Revival-style commercial building built in 1821. Building has a stone foundation and an exterior of common-bond brick. On the main façade is a two-story portico with Tuscan columns and a central balcony on the second floor. The main entrance is a four-light glass-and-wood door with six-light sidelights. The entrance leading to the second-floor balcony is a four-light glass-and-wood door with a three-light transom. Windows on the first floor are multi-light fixed design with soldier-course brick lintels. Windows on the second floor are six-over-six wood sashes. Windows are set in recessed arched panels.

**133. 125 E. Main Street – Contributing**

The St. Philips Church is a gable-front brick church built in 1871. The church has a stone foundation, asphalt-shingle roof, and stucco exterior. The main entrance is a paneled wood door with a pointed-arch stained-glass transom. Three-quarter-length pilasters with corbelled points flank the entrance. Windows are pointed-arch stained glass. Dentil molding is at the eaves on the side elevations. The church has a gable wing to the west, and to the east is a large Greek Revival-style annex built ca. 1985. This annex is attached to the original building by a small gabled “hyphen” area with double glass-and-metal security doors. The annex has a full-height pedimented portico with large Tuscan-style columns. This annex has an address of 113 Second Avenue South.

**134. 198 E. Main Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a two-and-one-half-story brick commercial building built ca. 1980. The main entrance is set in a central projecting bay and has paired multi-light glass-and-wood doors with a multi-light transom and sidelights. Windows are twelve-over-twelve. On the second floor above the entrance are a multi-light fixed window with multi-light sidelights and a balcony with a milled wood railing. The building has an exterior of stretcher-bond brick with a soldier beltcourse separating the floors and at the base of the building. A double row of soldier brick is over the windows, and the cornice has modillion blocks. There are four gable dormers at the roofline. The building has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof with a large cupola with an inset clock.

**135. 206 E. Main Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900, brick, one-and-one-half-story, gabled-ell dwelling now used as a business. The building has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof with a projecting gable bay, four interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. A gable dormer is at the roofline. In the gable of the dormer is a sunburst design. On the main (S) and east façades is a wraparound porch with a wood railing and milled wood valence. The main façade has two main entrances, both are single-light glass-and-wood doors with single-light transoms. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. Under the gable are paired one-over-one wood-sash windows with an arched stained-glass transom with surrounding arched brickwork. In the gable field above is a fanlight stained-glass window with the same detailing.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**136. 209 E. Main Street – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story brick commercial building built ca. 1815 and known as the McPhail Office. The building has an exterior of Flemish-bond brick, a stone foundation, and a gable-end metal roof. The main entrance is a two-light glass-and-wood door with a two-light transom. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes.

**137. 210 E. Main Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1985 one-story stucco commercial building. The building has a flat roof with a gabled entry bay.

**138. 212 E. Main Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a two-story gable-end brick-veneer building built ca. 1975. The building has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick veneer. The building has a nine-light glass-and-wood door, multi-light fixed window, and six-over-nine sash windows. Arched brickwork with concrete keystones is above the door and windows. There is a central wrought-iron balcony on the second floor with paired multi-light glass-and-wood doors.

**139. 214 E. Main Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a one-story frame and brick veneer commercial building built ca. 1975. The building was designed in two sections with the frame section and storefront at the sidewalk level and the brick section and storefront recessed with a small courtyard in front. The frame section has a weatherboard exterior and a flat metal roof. On the main façade is a projecting full-width entry bay with fluted-square wood posts. The building has a Palladian-style entrance. The recessed brick section has a central entrance flanked by multi-light display windows.

**140. 320 Main Street – Contributing**

Constructed in 1926, this is a two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and exterior of stretcher bond colored and textured brick. The building has a chamfered corner entrance with original glass and wood, single-light double doors. Over the entrance is a ca. 2000 metal canopy which was designed to replicate the original at this location. The display windows are original and rest on concrete bulkheads. Above the display windows are Luxfer glass transoms. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash with concrete sills. Dividing the storefront bays are brick pilasters. On the Main Street elevation is a recessed entrance with an original glass and wood door. The upper façade has rectangular panels outlined in header course brick and with concrete corner accents. At the roofline is a stepped parapet.

**141. 324 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a three-story brick commercial building that was originally built ca. 1890 and then remodeled with a new façade in 1926. The building contains two storefronts and has an exterior of stretcher-bond brick and a poured-concrete foundation. The east storefront has ca. 1980 glass-and-wood display windows and frame bulkheads. The entrance is recessed and has an original single-light glass-and-wood door and single-light transom. Across the width of the storefront is a canvas awning. The west storefront has an original glass and aluminum display window resting on a concrete bulkhead. The entrance is recessed and has an original single-light glass and wood door. Over the storefront is a rectangular transom. The entrance has a tile floor with the words “Real Estate” spelled out in brown tile. The upper façade has paired one-over-one wood sash windows with concrete sills. At the roofline is an original ca. 1890 metal cornice. Below the cornice is a

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

panel that that reads “Roberts-McGavock 1926.”

**142. 317 Main St. – Non-Contributing**

This is a two-story brick commercial building built ca. 1890 and substantially remodeled ca. 1980. The main entrance is set in a central bay and has paired multi-light glass-and-wood doors with a multi-light transom and sidelights. Windows are ca. 1980 one-over-one wood sash. The building has an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The storefronts were all remodeled ca. 1980 and at the roofline is a metal cornice.

**143. 326 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 three-story brick commercial building of stretcher-bond brick. The first floor has a recessed entry and an altered storefront with replacement display windows on original wooden bulkheads. Weatherboard siding has been added to the recessed entrance and above the windows. The two main entrances both have ca. 1990 glass-and-wood doors. Windows on the second floor are original arched six-over-six wood sashes with soldier-course brick trim and stone sills. The building has a decorative cornice and frieze.

**144. 332 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1925 three-story brick commercial building. The first floor has a recessed entry with replacement glass-and-metal doors, and large display windows on metal bulkheads. The building has a large, flat, metal hanging canopy. Windows on the second floor are grouped one-over-one glass-and-metal sash

design with concrete sills. Beneath each set of windows is a rectangular brick section of header bricks outlined by a projecting row of stretcher brick. Above the windows is a single row of soldier-course brick and then a thin concrete lintel. The building has a parapeted roof with concrete coping. In the central peak is a concrete panel with the letter “M” carved into it. A large vertical metal-and-neon sign that reads “Rx Gray’s” extends from the center of the building at the second-floor level.

**145. 334-338 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910, two-part, three-story brick commercial building. The building has a poured-concrete foundation and three storefronts with traditional recessed entries and original display windows and wooden bulkheads. Two of the storefronts have replacement glass-and-metal doors and transoms. The other storefront has a single-light glass-and-wood door. This storefront has an ashlar-veneer façade on the first floor and a vinyl awning. Separating the first and second floors is a large wooden cornice with arched keystones. Windows on the second and third floors are arched six-over-six wood sash set in arched recessed panels with projecting soldier-course brickwork above. The building has a decorative rectangular patterned frieze with large brackets and arched blocks.

**146. 335 Main St. – Contributing**

At this address is a two-part, ca. 1890/1900, two-story brick commercial building with two separate storefronts. The east storefront has a traditional storefront built ca. 1990 with frame bulkheads, transom and a double door entrance. The west storefront was also built ca. 1990 and has similar details and double doors. Second-story windows are arched four-over-four wood sashes with arched header brickwork above. Both sections of the building have corbelled brick cornices at the roofline.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**147. 339 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a recessed entry with a single-light glass-and-wood door and single-light glass display windows on wood bulkheads. Single-light transoms are above the display windows. Fluted pilasters flank the door and windows. Second-story windows are one-over-one wood sashes with segmental-arch transoms. These windows are set in recessed panels. Decorative beltcourses are above and below the windows. In the frieze area are recessed panels with decorative metal trim.

**148. 340 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 three-story brick commercial building. The building has a poured-concrete foundation, flat metal roof, and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The main entrance has paired single-light glass-and-wood doors with a single-light transom. A decorative wood surround frames the entrance. The storefront has one display window with a single-light transom resting on a wood bulkhead. A secondary entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. On the second floor twelve-light fixed windows with wooden lintels are set in recessed panels.

**149. 341 Main St. – Contributing**

This is the Dr. J. B. White Building, a two-story brick commercial building built in 1805. The building has a traditional storefront with a recessed entry. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. Large glass-and-metal replacement display windows rest on metal bulkheads. The building has an added suspended awning. On the second story are recessed panels with corbelled brick.

Windows in the panels are paired one-over-one wood sash with segmental arched transoms. Centered at the roofline is a stone panel with the words “Dr. J. B. White 1805.”

**150. 342-344 Main St. – Contributing**

The Hanner Building is a two-part commercial building built in 1936. The main floor has two storefronts. The 344 storefront has replacement brick bulkheads and display windows, and replacement glass-and-metal doors. The transom is enclosed with wood. Metal pilasters flank the door. This storefront also has an added metal hipped-roof entry bay supported by round fluted metal posts. The 342 storefront has a traditional recessed entry with a replacement metal-and-glass door. The building has replacement display windows on glazed-tile bulkheads. This storefront has a flat metal awning. The transom row is covered with corrugated-metal panels. Separating and flanking the storefronts are one-story metal pilasters with decorative crowns. These are from the Mesker Iron Works in Evansville, Indiana. A concrete beltcourse separates the floors. On the second floor of the building is a central multi-light upper sash over six arched wood-sash windows. Flanking it on either side are four six-over-six wood-sash windows with concrete sills. Windows are set in recessed panels with pilasters on either side. Above the windows is a decorative triangular-shaped pattern in red brick (the rest of the building is blond brick). In the center of each pattern is a diamond-shaped concrete decorative panel. A parapeted roofline with concrete coping has a central concrete panel with “1936 Hanner” inscribed on it.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

**151. 343 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a two-story, ca. 1890, two-part brick commercial building. The building has a recessed entry with a single-light glass-and-wood door, and original display windows on glazed-tile bulkheads. A row of transom windows is above the display windows. The second story has three arched one-over-one wood-sash windows with arched-header brick trim. Windows sit in recessed panels with corbelled brick at the top. Above these panels are two rows of rectangular recessed panel with corbelled brick.

**152. 345-347 Main St. – Contributing**

The Moore Block is a two-story brick commercial building built in 1890 with a common-bond exterior. The building has two storefronts with recessed entries on the main façade. The 345 storefront has a replacement metal-and-glass door and replacement metal-and-glass display windows on tile bulkheads. This storefront has a row of transom windows above the display windows. The 347 storefront has a multi-light glass-and-wood door and original glass-and-wood display windows. One-story metal lampposts have been attached to the main façade. The second floor has a row of four three-part one-over-one wood-sash windows with a three-part arched transom. The windows have soldier-course arched brickwork with stone corner blocks. A corbelled brick course is above the windows. There are also brick pilasters on the second story with decorative stone end detail. At the roofline at the center of the building is a stone panel with “Moore Block 1890” inscribed on it. The 347 storefront also has an added awning.

**153. 346-348 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 three-part commercial building of stretcher-bond brick. The building has two storefronts. The 348 storefront has a recessed central entry with paired multi-light glass-and-wood paneled doors. Honeycomb-shaped tile lines the entryway. The building has large glass-and-metal display windows on metal bulkheads, with a row of transom windows above. The second floor has arched two-over-two wood-sash windows with arched hood moldings with keystones and corner blocks. The cornice has modillion

blocks and large brackets. The third story has a mansard roof with diamond-shaped metal shingles and two arched framed dormers at the roofline. The roof has a decorative valence with ornamental finials at the corners. The 346 storefront is identical to that of 348 except it has a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom, wood bulkheads, and a transom row of multi-light opaque-glass blocks.

**154. 400 Main Street. – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1925 concrete two-story commercial building that was rebuilt ca. 1960. The building has a flat metal roof and a marble-designed tile skirting. The building has a central entrance with paired glass-and-metal doors with a single-light transom. A secondary entrance on the main façade has a single-light glass-and-metal door with a single-light transom. There are two small glass-and-metal fixed display windows on the main façade. Upper-floor windows are two-over-two horizontal metal sash. On the second story, the words “Harpeth” and “Bank” are discernible where a previous sign once stood on the building.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

**155. 401-407 Main St. – Contributing**

The Harrison Building was built in 1899 and 1902. The building has a stone foundation and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. There are four storefronts. The 401 and 403 storefronts have recessed entrances with two-light glass and wood paneled doors. The transom area is wood and painted over. Original wood-and-glass display windows with single-light transoms rest on wood bulkheads. The 405 storefront has a solid wood panel door and a nine-light glass and wood paneled door with a single-light transom. This store front has brick bulkheads. The 407 storefront has a recessed entrance with a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom and brick bulkheads. Second-story windows are set in recessed panels and are paired one-over-one wood sash with segmental-arch transoms. The windows have concrete sills and arched brick lintels with triangular concrete cornerstones. The top of each recessed section has decorative brickwork at the cornice and frieze. At the roofline is a decorative brick parapeted wall with stone detailing where the word “Harrison” appears twice. Two of the pilasters have decorative stone/concrete tops with the dates “1899” and “1902” inscribed on them.

**156. 404 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a two-story brick commercial building constructed in 1899. The building has a flat metal roof and an exterior of common-bond brick. The main façade has a recessed-entry storefront with glass-and-metal display windows on metal bulkheads and a replacement glass-and-metal door with a single-light transom. The second story has three four-over-four wood-sash windows. The outer two windows are set in segmental-arch wood frames. There is arched brickwork above the windows. Above the center window is a square stone panel with “1899 Dr. Jno. B. White” inscribed on it. The building has a simple cornice with decorative metal detailing.

**157. 408 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a two-story brick commercial building built ca. 1890. The building has a flat metal roof, a stone foundation, an exterior of common-bond brick, and two identical storefronts. The storefronts have paired single-light glass-and-wood doors flanked by fixed single-light windows and a single-light transom above. The door is set in a decorative paneled wood surround. The building has wooden bulkheads. Each storefront has an overhanging canopy. The second story has three one-story brick pilasters with a decorative tip. On the second story, there are one-over-one wood-sash windows set in an arched opening. The windows have brick sills. Above the windows on the 408 storefront is a metal rope beltcourse. A plain stone beltcourse is above the second-story windows of the 406 storefront. At the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice.

**158. 410-412 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1920 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a poured-concrete foundation, flat metal roof, an exterior of stretcher-bond brick, and two storefronts on the main façade. The 410 storefront has a recessed entry, display windows on wood bulkheads, and a single-light glass-and-wood door with a ca. 1980 decorative transom. A metal shed-roof canopy with a cloth awning underneath it is above the entrance. The second floor of 410 has two original one-over-one wood-sash windows with concrete sills. The 412 storefront has been altered and has a recessed entrance with a single-light glass-and-wood door and display windows on wood bulkheads. The second floor of 412 has ca. 2000 multi-light windows, concrete sills and vinyl awnings.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

---

**159. 413 Main St. – Contributing**

Franklin Arcade. This is a ca. 1930 brick commercial two-story building. The building has a recessed entrance with large Tuscan columns and replacement glass-and-metal doors and display windows. (A ca. 1958 picture of Franklin in the lobby of the cinema reveals that this building use to be occupied by the Ford Motor Company and the display windows were originally Art Deco glass-block design.) Above the display windows are added decorative wood cornices. The second story has recessed panels with corbelled brick at the top of the panels. There is metal coping at the roofline.

**160. 414 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1870 brick two-story commercial building. The building has an exterior of common-bond brick. The building has an altered storefront with a traditional recessed entry with a single-light glass-and-wood door and an added entrance replacing one of the display windows. One large display window remains on the main façade and rests on a replacement brick bulkhead. Second-story windows are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl sash with brick sills.

**161. 416-418 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 brick two-story commercial building with an exterior of stretcher-bond brick, a flat metal roof, and two storefronts. The 416 storefront has a recessed entry with paired single-light glass-and-wood doors and small display windows on wood bulkheads. The 418 address has an altered storefront with a central recessed section with added Tuscan columns. The main entrance has paired single-light glass-and-wood doors. Display windows rest on wood bulkheads. The door is framed with small wood pilasters with corner blocks. The upper floor bays are divided by brick pilasters. The second-story windows are original one-over-one wood sash with decorative arched brickwork above. The building has a cornice with dentil molding.

**162. 417 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 two-story brick commercial building. The building has replacement glass-and-metal doors and a glass-and-metal display window on concrete bulkheads. The second story has a set of four grouped nine-over-one wood-sash windows with concrete sills, and soldier-course lintels with concrete corner blocks. The building has a parapeted roof with concrete coping.

**163. 419 Main St. – Contributing**

The Franklin Theatre was built in 1937 and is a brick and concrete-block two-story Art Deco-influenced building. The building has a large recessed entrance with replacement plate-glass-and-metal windows and replacement metal-and-glass doors. Flanking the entrance are two recessed arched panels used for display of movie posters. The original marquee has been removed and replaced. The upper story has Art Deco detailing and no windows. The building was renovated in 2011 by the Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson County. The marquee was restored and replaced on the façade.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

**164. 420 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1920 brick two-story commercial building. The building has a flat metal roof and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The building has an original recessed entry with original display windows on rebuilt brick bulkheads. The main entrance is an original single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. The second floor has two ten-light glass-and-metal windows with concrete sills. Brick pilasters frame the building.

**165. 421 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a flat metal roof and an exterior of common-bond brick that has been repointed and partially rebricked. The building has a central recessed entry with paired single-light glass and wood paneled doors with a three-light transom and single-light sidelights. Flanking the entrance are small single-light windows with transoms. The storefront has two paired display windows on tongue-and-groove bulkheads. The entrance also has a tongue-and-groove ceiling. Above the entrance is a large arched five-light wood-and-glass window with three arched rows of header brick surrounding it. A cloth awning covers most of this window. The second story has original four-over-four wood-sash windows in segmental-arch brick frames.

**166. 422 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1920 brick two-story commercial building. The main façade has a recessed entry with two entrances, both have single-light glass-and-wood doors with single-light transoms. One of the entrances replaces part of an original display window and leads to the upper floors. The building has large display windows with large single-light transoms and replacement brick bulkheads. The second story has a glazed-tile exterior and one-over-one, rectangular wood-sash windows with elliptical transoms. The windows have concrete sills and have added segmental-arch concrete “shutters” and hoods.

**167. 424-428 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a two-story brick commercial block building built in 1905. The building has a stone foundation, flat metal roof, and two identical storefronts. The storefronts have two entrances each with single-light glass-and-wood doors with single-light transoms. The building has large wood-and-glass display windows with large single-light transoms. The bulkheads and the area surrounding the display windows has been rebricked. Separating the floors are four, short, metal shed-roof awnings with larger cloth canopies underneath. Dividing the building into equal sections are brick pilasters. The center pilaster has a concrete panel that reads “Gentry 1905.” Second-story windows are set in recessed panels and are paired one-over-one wood sash with segmental arched transoms. The windows have decorative arched brick above with triangular concrete corner blocks and concrete sills. Above the windows is a decorative brick line.

**168. 427 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a recessed entry with two single-light glass-and-wood doors with single-light transoms; one door also has sidelights. The first-floor storefront has tongue-and-groove siding and ceiling. On the second floor, windows are set in recessed panels and are six-over-six wood sash with concrete sills. Above the windows are soldier-course brick lintels with concrete corner blocks. The building has a corbelled brick cornice and metal coping at the roofline.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**169. 429 Main St. – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1975 two-story brick commercial building which is part of the Historic Franklin Presbyterian Church property and is listed on the same parcel. The building has an arched entryway with two paneled wood doors. Windows are large fixed plate glass with soldier-course brick above. The second floor has two single-light fixed windows with brick sills.

**170. 430-438 Main St. – Contributing**

Five Points Place. This 1923 two-story commercial building has a flat metal roof and an exterior of white glazed tile. The building has four storefronts on the Main St. façade and one corner storefront. The 430 storefront has two arched recessed entrances with concrete upper trim. Each entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door. Between the entrances is a display window with a concrete sill and a soldier course of green glazed tile above. A beltcourse of soldier-course green tile separates the floors. The second story at this address has an added projecting frame shed-roof bay with three four-over-four wood-sash windows. Flanking this bay are diamond-shaped fixed windows surrounded by green tile. Another green-tile beltcourse is above these windows. The next three storefronts are identical and have recessed entries with original glass-and-wood display windows on original concrete bulkheads. The original transom areas above the entrances and display windows are framed with a multi-light glass-and-wood window even with the street. Storefront entrances have honeycomb tile with decorative trim in the entryways. A secondary entrance on this façade is even with the street and is a single-light glass-and-wood door with a square opaque-glass multi-light transom. Second-story windows on this portion of the building are one-over-one wood sash with added storm windows. A green-tile beltcourse runs above and below the windows. The corner storefront has paired single-light glass and wood paneled doors with a multi-light transom. Original display windows have multi-light transoms identical to those on the other storefronts. This window and door have cloth awnings. Above the corner entrance is a single one-over-one wood-sash window and an arched parapeted wall with a square concrete panel that reads “White Bldg 1923.” The panel is surrounded by green tile. A beltcourse of green tile is above and below this window. The exterior of glazed tile continues around the corner to the Fifth Avenue façade just past the one display window. Here the glazed tile ends and the exterior is common-bond brick on the remainder of this façade. On the first floor of the Fifth Avenue façade five small windows have been removed and bricked in. On the second floor are nine one-over-one wood-sash windows.

**171. 435 Main St. – Contributing**

Historic Franklin Presbyterian Church. This is a two-story gable-front brick church with Romanesque influences built in 1908. The church has a stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The main façade has a square corner tower that contains an arched entrance with paired multi-light glass-and-wood arched doors. Above the entrance is a stained-glass one-over-one wood-sash window. Above the window are arched vents. The tower has a castellated roof with a central spire and a cross finial. In the gable section are three tall stained-glass arched windows with concrete sills and decorative arched brick frames. Above these windows is a triangular, decorative raised-brick section with decorative concrete detailing. To the east is a gable wing with another entrance identical to the one in the tower. Concrete steps lead to both of the entrances. On the church’s Fifth Avenue elevation the tower has a three-part arched stained-glass window with a concrete sill and lintel. The upper portion of the tower has the same window and vent detail as the Main St. façade. The Fifth Avenue elevation also has an entrance identical to those on the main façade. This elevation has two projecting gabled bays with parapeted gable rooflines. In these bays are a large arched tri-part stained-glass window over four rectangular stained-glass windows and a



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

group of three stained-glass windows identical to those on the main façade. The church has a square cupola with a finial centered on the main gable. At the rear of the church is a small hyphen walkway that connects to a ca. 1970 church annex, which is a two-story brick hipped-roof building. There is an exterior single-light glass-and-wood door in the hyphen. Surrounding the churchyard is a stone fence with a cast-iron gate.

**172. 504 West Main Street –Contributing**

Located at the corner of West Main Street and Fifth Avenue South, this four-bay ca. 1932 commercial building contains a brick section with Art Deco influences and a section faced in limestone. The brick section has a corner entry door facing Main Street and two bays with large storefront windows separated by brick pilasters. The S. Fifth Street elevation has a smaller commercial window and a series of four six-over-six double hung sash windows. The parapet, pilasters, and corner above the entry have etched concrete detailing. West of the brick section are the two-bays faced in random coursed rusticated stone. The parapet of this section has a series of three decorative square posts. It appears to have its original configuration of two recessed wood and glass doors with transom surrounded by storefront windows.

**173. 508 West Main Street - Non-Contributing**

Extending the length of the block between W. Main Street and Fair Street, the structure was built in 1935 as a bus barn for the Interurban trolley car line between Franklin and Nashville. The building was eventually used as a Ford car dealership and the city's gas and water offices. For the last three decades the building housed Williamson County's Rescue Squad. The building has recently been rehabilitated on both elevations with a storefront appearance with random coursed limestone and central entry doors on Main Street and brick and central barn-style doors on Fair Street removing any indications of its former industrial use. For these reasons, it is non-contributing to the historic district.

**174. 221 North Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1925 frame gable-end dwelling with a gable metal roof, exterior of weatherboard siding, and a concrete-block foundation. Windows are two-over-two and six-over-six wood sash. On the main façade is a single-bay gabled entry porch of concrete with plain-square wood posts.

**175. 311 North Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 one-story rock-faced concrete-block gable-end Bungalow dwelling. The house has two interior concrete-block chimneys and an asphalt-shingle roof. On the main façade is a full-width gable-roof porch with rock-faced concrete-block piers. The main entrance is a single-light wood door. Windows on the main façade are broad center windows with a multi-light narrow window on each side; all other windows are one-over-one wood sash.

**176. 319 North Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame duplex dwelling built ca. 1900 with a gable standing-seam metal roof and weatherboard siding. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. On the main façade is a shed-roof porch with plain-square posts. The main entry to each side of the duplex is an original wood-panel door.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**177. 323 North Margin Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1990 frame dwelling with a front-gable roof of asphalt shingles, concrete-block foundation, and exterior of vinyl siding. On the main façade is a gable-front partial-width porch with square posts and railing. The main entrance is a multi-panel door; windows are one-over-one sash.

**178. 104 South Margin Street – Non-Contributing**

At the curve of First Avenue South and South Margin, just southeast of the Rainey House, is a one-story, ca. 1985, frame, rectangular-plan dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, concrete foundation, and exterior of vinyl siding. A full-width concrete porch is on the main (E) facade and has a single-bay gabled-roof entry supported by square aluminum columns. Windows are six-over-six vinyl sashes. Former street address was 248 First Avenue South.

**179. 119 S. Margin Street –Contributing**

This ca. 1925 side gable cottage has a small gable front porch supported by modern wood columns. Under the porch is a glass and wood door with an arched transom. The house has six-over-six double hung sash windows and a rear addition

**180. 202 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900, frame, gable-end, double-pen-plan dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle roof, interior stuccoed chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. On the main façade is an added full-width porch with a poured-concrete floor and concrete-block foundation, and plain-square wood posts. Two entrances lead to the porch and are six-light glass-and-wood design. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. There is a shed-roof addition on the rear.

**181. 212 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-story, ca. 1920, frame shotgun-plan dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. The main façade has a full-width porch with a concrete-block foundation, wood floor, wood milled posts, and a shed roof. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. On the east elevation is a bay window with three four-over-four wood-sash windows.

**182. 214 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. The main façade has a two-bay shed-roof porch with a wood floor, concrete-block foundation, square wood posts, and decorative wood valence and brackets. Entrances are single-light glass and wood paneled doors with two-light transom and an added nine-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are one-over-one wood sash with hood moldings. Attached to the house's west elevation by a gabled hyphen is a frame one-story commercial building. This building has a gable asphalt-shingle roof with a stepped false front, weatherboard exterior, a full-width shed-roof porch, and one-over-one sash windows.

**183. 311 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and exterior weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a porch with original fluted-square columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass-and-wood door, and transom. Windows are original nine-over-one wood sash.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**184. 315 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof and weatherboard siding. The main façade has a partial-width one-bay porch with a milled post and replacement vergeboard. The main entrance has a replacement glass-and-wood door. Windows are one-over-one sash covered with storm windows. To the rear is a gable addition.

**185. 316 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 one-story brick-veneer Tudor Revival dwelling. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and exterior-wall brick chimney on the main façade. The main entrance has an original three-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original six-over-six wood sash. In the gables are stucco and half-timbering.

**186. 318 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story stone-veneer Tudor Revival-style dwelling built ca. 1930. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and exterior-wall stone chimney. The main façade has a projecting gable-roof entry. The main entrance has an original glass-and-wood door. Windows are original three-over-one wood sash. The half-story gable is stucco with a tri-part window.

**187. 319 South Margin Street – Contributing**

A one-story Minimal Traditional-influence dwelling built ca. 1930. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and exterior weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are three-over-one wood sash.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1990 frame, gable-front garage with weatherboard siding. (NC)

**188. 424 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 one-and-one-half-story brick-veneer Tudor Revival-style dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, and stone foundation. The main entrance is an arched vertical-board single-light door. On the main façade is an arched brick entry porch. On the east elevation is a side porch of brick with arched openings with stone keystones.

**189. 438 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story brick-veneer Tudor Revival-style dwelling built ca. 1930. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior-wall brick chimney, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick and stucco in the half story. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood paneled door. On the north façade is a porch with Gothic arched openings. Windows are original six-over-six wood sash. In the gables are stucco and half-timbering.

There is also a ca. 1930, one-bay garage with a gable-front roof of crimped metal, vertical wood board siding, and ca. 2000 vertical wood doors with side hinges. (C)

**190. 423 South Margin Street – Winstead House, Previously Listed**

From the 1979 NR nomination: The Winstead House is an Italianate style house with a T-shaped floor plan and a symmetrical façade (northwest elevation). It is a two story, five bay, brick dwelling with a low pitched

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

gable roof. In the central pavilion, which has a pedimented roof, there is a one story portico with a modillioned cornice supported by square pillars. The recessed entrance has double doors with arched glazing and a fanlight. Above the balustrade which surmounts the portico is a narrow arched window with a keystone. The other windows are two over two with flat lintels above. There are three interior chimneys in the house. Two of these are located in the front section at each gable; the third is in the center of the ell. The foundation, water table, and quoins are stone and the brick is laid in American common bond. The massive ornate cornice is supported by heavy paired brackets.

**191. 501 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1870 hall and parlor plan house with rear ell addition. The façade has a central portico supported by square wood post. Under the porch is a paneled wood door with wood and decorative light sidelights. Single one-over-one windows with limestone lintels flank the central entrance.

**192. 504 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame gabled-ell dwelling built ca. 1900 with Italianate influences. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is

a porch with square Doric-motif columns and a milled railing. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door, and transom. Windows are original elongated one-over-one wood sash. The projecting bay has a pair of windows within a pedimented surround. At the eaves are milled brackets and dentils.

**193. 505 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story brick-veneer Tudor Revival-style dwelling built ca. 1930. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior-wall brick chimney, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The main façade has a projecting, gable-roof entry bay. The main entrance has an original glass-and-wood arched door. Windows are original six-over-six wood sash. In the half-story is a gable dormer and wall dormer with stucco and half-timbering. On the north façade is a porch with brick piers and arched openings.

At the rear of the dwelling is an original brick garage with a gable-front roof and two bays with paneled overhead-tracking doors. (C)

**194. 507 South Margin Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1995 brick, one-and-one-half-story, gable-end dwelling. The roof is asphalt shingles. On the main façade is a porch with milled posts.

**195. 508 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a porch with original fluted-square Doric columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass-and-wood door, and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with one-over-one wood-sash windows.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2000 garage with vinyl siding, a side-gable roof with three hip dormers, and two garage bays with side-hinged double doors. (NC)

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**196. 509 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 frame one-story gable-end Bungalow. The house has a stone foundation, gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. On the main façade is a partial-width gable-roof porch with paired square wood posts resting on large stone piers. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are five-over-one vertical wood sash. Knee-brace brackets are under the eaves, and in the gable fields are large diamond-shaped metal shingles. At the rear of the house is a ca. 1930 frame gable-front two-car garage. The garage has an asphalt-shingle roof and weatherboard exterior. Doors are paired hinged horizontal paneled wood doors with ten-light upper windows.

Behind the dwelling is an original garage with a gable-front roof and two garage bays with original eight-light, four-panel double doors. (C)

**197. Public Square – Contributing Object**

In the center of the Public Square stands a Confederate Monument erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1899. The monument is a statue of a Confederate soldier and stands approximately six and a half feet tall. The statue is marble with a granite shaft. Cannons have been placed on each corner of the Confederate Monument lawn.

**198. 230 Public Square – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a flat metal roof, a corbelled brick cornice, and an exterior of common-bond brick. On the main façade is an added full-width one-story entry bay with large square wood columns, a central segmental arch, and a transom row at the top. The main entrance is a ca. 1990 glass-and-wood door with a three-light transom. First-floor windows are replacement glass and metal two-over-two design with multi-light transoms and resting on wood bulkheads. Between these windows are chamfered pilasters. Second-story windows are replacement one-over-one glass-and-metal design. These windows are set in segmental-arch openings. The adjacent building is part of 230 Public Square and is a two-story ca. 1890 brick commercial building. The south section of the building has a full-height entry bay supported by large square wood columns, with a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has been replaced with a steel night-deposit box. One window on the first floor has been replaced by an automatic teller machine. Other windows are one-over-one wood sash with a double row of arched header bricks above. On the second floor is a central entrance that has a single-light glass and wood paneled door. This door leads to a small balcony with a wood floor and decorative iron railing. The north section of the building has a two-story full-width porch with chamfered wood posts and milled valences, and on the upper level, a railing and valence. The ceilings of the porch have tongue-and-groove wood. The main entrance has a ca. 2000 nine-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash with arched brickwork above of two header courses.

**199. 231 Public Square – Non-Contributing**

This corner of the Public Square is being redeveloped to replicate the 1880 building originally located on this site. The redevelopment includes a rooftop restaurant and bar, office suites, and parking. The original building was a three-story brick commercial building.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**200. 234 Public Square – Contributing**

This is an 1892 two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and exterior of common-bond brick. The building has a central entrance with a single-light glass-and-wood door. Above the entrance is a concrete plaque with the inscription “City Offices.” The building has four large brick pilasters on the main façade. A square stone block separates the pilasters between floors and the pilasters are tapered on the first-floor level. On the first floor are two recessed window bays with fifteen-light glass-and-wood fixed windows with flanking eight-light fixed windows on wooden bulkheads. Above the recessed area are large segmental-arch wood transoms with arched soldier-course brick above. Windows on the second floor are nine-over-nine wood sash with arched soldier-course brickwork and arched brick hood moldings. The building has a decorative brick cornice and parapet wall at the roofline with a central peak containing a stone panel with “1892” inscribed on it. This building served as the city office building until the 1950s when the new city hall was built.

**201. 236 Public Square – Contributing**

The Roberts Building is a two-story, 1896, brick commercial building with an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. On the main façade is an added full-width one-story metal entry bay. The main entrance has replacement paired glass-and-steel doors. This entrance sits in a brick archway. Above the door is an arched transom with decorative stained glass surrounded by a projecting cut-brick archway. First-floor windows are replacement large plate-glass display windows resting on a metal bulkhead. Transoms above the windows have been painted. Brick pilasters with concrete tops and bases flank the doorway and are at the corners of the building. On the second story, there are arched one-over-one wood-sash windows. These windows have arched brickwork and added cloth awnings. The central window on the second floor, which is above the main entrance, is a one-over-one wood-sash design with fluted brick pilasters on either side. Above this window is a cut-brick arch over a stone panel with “1896.” Two decorative beltcourses are below the arch. In the frieze area are recessed rectangular panels with a decorative brick trim. A decorative brick cornice is at the roofline.

**202. 238 Public Square – Contributing**

This is a two-story brick commercial building erected in 1895. The building has an incised corner entry bay with a supporting corner square brick column. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom and flanking single-light fixed windows. A secondary entrance on the Public Square elevation has a fifteen-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. Separating the first and second floors is an overhanging shed-roof canopy. This canopy is wooden with metal roofing. It is supported by cylindrical metal posts and ca. 1960 decorative wrought-iron supports on the Third Avenue elevation. The canopy has no supports on the Public Square elevation. On the first floor are large display windows with stone sills. On the Public Square elevation, second-story windows are paired one-over-one wood sash set in segmental-arch surrounds with arched soldier-course brick above. Second-story brick pilasters are between the windows and at the corners. These pilasters have a decorative base. Above the second-story windows is a wooden beltcourse. Corbelled brick is at the cornice and a parapet wall at the roofline contains a central peak with “1895” set in a stone panel. On the Third Avenue elevation, there is a three-light glass-and-wood door with a rectangular transom and a top segmental-arch transom. The first floor of this elevation has two four-horizontal-light glass-and-wood fixed windows with single-light transoms and three one-over-one arched wood-sash windows. Windows on the second floor are one-over-one arched with arched double rows of

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

header brick above. Also on this elevation at the second-story level is a decorative brick star pattern with a central square metal panel.

**203. 300 Public Square – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 brick two-story commercial building with a flat metal roof and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. There are two main entrances, each with ca. 1980 glass and wood doors. On the first floor is a single-light fixed display window. An asphalt-shingle shed-roof canopy separates the floors. On the second floor are two fifteen-light fixed windows with stone lintels. The building has a corbelled brick cornice.

**204. 302 Public Square – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1880, two-story commercial building with an exterior of common-bond brick. The main entrance has paired single-light glass-and-wood doors with a single-light transom. Flanking the entrance are large replacement plate-glass display windows resting on wood bulkheads. On the second story are two replacement fixed multi-light arched windows. A double row of arched header bricks is above the windows.

**205. 304 Public Square – Contributing**

The Maury-Darby Building is a two-story, 1815, brick commercial building. This building has a gable-end roof of asphalt shingles and an exterior of Flemish-bond brick. The central main entrance has paired two-light glass-and-wood doors with a two-light transom. An added secondary entrance on the main façade has a

four-light glass-and-wood door with a four-light transom. First-floor windows are four-light fixed with a two-light transom and rest on wooden bulkheads. Above the windows and doors are wooden lintels. Second-story windows are six-over-six wood sash. Modillion blocks are at the cornice.

**206. 305 Public Square – Contributing**

The 1858 Williamson County Courthouse building served as Federal headquarters during the Civil War and functioned as a hospital during the Battle of Franklin. The interior was remodeled in 1937, 1964, and 1976. The annex was constructed in 1976. The courthouse is a two-story brick Greek Revival-style building with a stone foundation and a gable metal roof. On the main façade is a two-story portico with fluted columns with plain capitals. The portico has a second-story balcony with a cast-iron railing. In the center of the portico's pediment is a clock. Dentil molding is in the pediment and at the cornice. The main entrance has paired paneled wood doors with a multi-light transom and sidelights. Flanking the entrance are large stone panels honoring Revolutionary War and World War I soldiers from Williamson County. Windows are original eight-over-eight wood sash with stone lintels and sills. At the second-floor balcony, the door has been replaced with a multi-light fixed window with a multi-light transom and sidelights. A hoop-and-dart fence with stone posts surrounds the building. The fence gate is missing. To the rear is a large brick wing added in 1976. A second-story walkway connects to the Williamson County Judicial Center on Fourth Avenue South.

**207. 306-310 Public Square – Contributing**

The F. W. Truett, Jr., Building is a two-story brick commercial building built in 1901. The building has a concrete foundation and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The building has a large central recessed section. On the main façade is a pedimented entry with concrete Ionic columns. The pediment has dentil molding and a brass plaque that reads "F. W. Truett Jr. Bldg." The main entrance has paired single-light glass-and-wood doors. The transom area above the doors is wood with a window air-conditioning unit installed through it. To

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

one side of the door is a tall single-light fixed window. An identical window used to be on the other side as well, but it has been replaced with an additional entrance, which is a single-light glass-and-wood door. On either side of the entrance is an arched one-over-one wood-sash window with arched brickwork with a concrete keystone. Another entrance on this façade has paired single-light glass-and-wood doors with an arched transom and arched brickwork above. A concrete beltcourse separates the floors. On the second floor above the entrance in the central recessed section is a large tri-part arched window with concrete blocks and keystone. On either side of this arched window are single-light fixed rectangular windows with brick soldier-course lintels with concrete keystones. Above the arched window are two circular textured concrete panels trimmed with header bricks. One of these reads “A D” and the other “1901.” Above this is a rectangular concrete panel with the word “Bank” inscribed on it.

**208. 121 Second Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a one-story ca. 1960 concrete-block commercial building with a stucco exterior. The building has single-light glass windows with concrete sills and lintels with keystones.

**209. 119 Second Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a one-story ca. 1970 brick commercial building. This building has a flat roof with a false-wood-shingle Mansard-style front that extends over a full-width concrete porch with a metal railing. The façade has large fixed-glass windows and double glass doors.

**210. 127 Second Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1960 stucco commercial building with a flat roof and a recessed front section with large fixed-glass windows.

Behind the primary building is a second building constructed ca. 1960 of concrete block. It has gable-end parapet walls on the north and south elevations, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, metal double doors, and large fixed picture windows on the east elevation, and a single metal door on the north elevation. (NC)

**211. 134 Second Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1880 brick gabled-ell dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle roof, two brick interior chimneys, a stone foundation, and a brick exterior. Windows are full-length four-over-four wood sash with arched brick lintels. On the main façade is a partial-width shed-roof porch with a concrete floor, decorative milled wood posts and valence. In the gable field is a three-part window with an arched lintel. Building is now used for offices. A large addition has been added to the rear.

**212. 135 Second Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1980 two-story frame apartment building. The building has a gabled asphalt-shingle roof and weatherboard siding. On the main and north façades is a two-story wraparound porch with plain-square wood posts and wood railing. Windows are paired one-over-one wood sash.

**213. 142 Second Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 2000 two-story frame commercial building with a two-story porch with square wood columns and porch railings.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**214. 144 Second Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell dwelling with a foundation of stone and added concrete block, hipped asphalt-shingle roof with projecting gables, interior brick chimney, and a weatherboard exterior. The porch has been removed. Windows are one-over-one wood sash with decorative hood moldings. The main entrance has been covered with wood panels. On the north façade is a partial-width porch that is in the process of being rebuilt. Windows are one-over-one wood sash with stylized wood frames. Entrances on this elevation are wood paneled doors that have been altered with the addition of a heart-shaped upper pane. An addition of a large gable wing is on the east façade.

**215. 145 Second Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell dwelling with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and exterior of asphalt shingles. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. There is a porch on the main façade with a concrete floor and plain-square wood posts.

**216. 108 Second Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

Second Avenue Parking Garage. This is a three-story brick and concrete parking garage with rooftop parking.

**217. 115 Second Avenue South – Previously Listed, National Historic Landmark**

Hiram Lodge. A two-and-one-half-story brick Gothic Revival-influenced Masonic Lodge built in 1823. The building has a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, and a gable roof with a central gable parapet on the façade. Brick pilasters divide the façade into three sections: a three-bay central gable section and flanking single bays with battlements at the roofline. Squared cone-shaped stone pinnacles are set atop the pilasters and gable. In each section is a recessed panel; the center one has a pointed-arch top, the others have rounded arches. The building has a recessed main entrance of paired wood-paneled doors with an added glass-and-metal outer storm door. One-story pilasters with stone pinnacles and a connecting battlement frame the entrance. Above the entrance is a metal shed-roof awning. A glass-and-metal Mason sign hangs above the awning. Windows on the first and second stories are paired, with singular pointed-arch multi-light upper-sash glass-and-wood design. Third-story windows are four-over-four wood sash. In front of the building is a wrought-iron fence and gate with stone support columns.

**218. 112 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

The M.E. Episcopal Church was built in 1868 and remodeled into its present form in 1925. The building is a brick gable-front church with a metal roof and central projecting gabled entry bay. Windows are Gothic pointed arch that have been covered with vertical board panels. On either side of the gabled entry way are four-light diamond windows. The main entrance has paired wood-paneled doors with a pointed-arch transom that has been painted. The entrance leads to a concrete entry porch with a wrought-iron railing. A rounded arched cloth awning supported by metal posts covers the entry porch. Leading to the porch is an added wood handicap ramp. The building is used as a theatre by the Pull-Tight Players.

**219. 137-139-141-143 Second Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is an interconnected row of two-story brick dwellings built in 2008.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

**220. 145 Second Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

At this address is a two-story brick dwelling built in 2007.

**221. 202 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

Clouston Hall is a one-and-one-half-story, ca. 1830, brick Federal-style dwelling. The house has a parapeted gable asphalt-shingle roof, four interior end brick chimneys, and a stone foundation. Centered on the main (E) façade is the main entrance, which has paired solid wood paneled doors with decorative sidelights, a large elliptical fanlight, and arched hood molding. Windows are pedimented three-part six-over-six wood sash with two-over-two sidelights and fluted mullions. Three skylights have been added to the roof.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1980 frame shed with shed roof of metal and vertical wood board siding. (NC)

**222. 203 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story ca. 1930 gable-end frame dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, two exterior-wall end brick chimneys, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (W) façade is a full-width porch with a wood floor, plain-square wood posts, and a shed roof. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. The main entrance is a six-light glass and wood paneled door. Two gabled dormers with a four-over-four wood-sash window are at the roofline.

**223. 209 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 gabled-ell dwelling with a metal roof, two interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and stucco exterior. The house has an incised continuous shed-roof three-bay porch with paired square wood columns connected by crossed wood braces. The main entrance is a nine-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are six-over-six wood sash and have interior wood shutters. On the north elevation is a gable metal roof entry porch with tapered wood posts on stone columns. The porch has a brick floor.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1920 one-bay, frame, gable-front garage with vertical wood board siding and original side-hinged double doors. (C)

**224. 210 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 gabled-ell frame dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation, and weatherboard exterior. The gable has decorative patterned shingles, vergeboard, and brackets at the eaves. Inset in the ell is a two-bay brick porch with milled wood posts and brackets. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood paneled door. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. On the main (E) façade adjacent to the entrance is an added bay window with three single-light fixed windows.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2015 one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling. (NC)

**225. 211 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

The Bearden-Robinson House is a ca. 1860 frame dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof with a front gable, one interior and one exterior-wall brick chimney, a stone foundation, and a weatherboard exterior. The gable has decorative vergeboard and finial. Paired brackets are under the eaves. A hipped-roof dormer with paired one-over-one wood-sash windows is at the roofline. On the main (W) façade the house is

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

a partial-width shed-roof porch with a wood floor, milled wood posts, railing, and valence. Windows are one-over-one and six-over-six wood sash. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with an arched single-light transom. On the northeast corner of the house is a wraparound shed-roof porch similar in style to the one on the main façade. There is also a hipped-roof dormer with paired six-over-six wood-sash windows on the north elevation.

The property also has a ca. 1960 concrete-block garage with a gable roof, weatherboard siding in the gable field and original side-hinged wood-panel double doors. There are two bays of unequal size. (C)

**226. 214 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 gabled-ell frame dwelling. The house has a gabled asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. Brackets are under the eaves. Inset in the ell on the main (E) façade is a two-bay porch with a wood floor and milled wood posts and railing. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. This house and 224 Second Avenue South are attached with a hyphen. The hyphen has a stone foundation, gable asphalt-shingle roof, weatherboard exterior, and single-light fixed windows.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2000 one-and-one-half-story, frame garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof. (NC)

**227. 217 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

The Davis-Still House is a two-story ca. 1810 brick I-house with a gable roof of asphalt shingles, brick foundation, and two exterior-wall end brick chimneys. The main entrance on the west façade is a solid paneled wood door. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. On the south façade is an attached wood shed-roof porch with plain-square wood posts.

**228. 224 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 gabled-ell frame dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation, and weatherboard exterior. Decorative patterned shingles and vergeboard are in the gable field; brackets are under the eaves. Inset in the ell is a two-bay concrete porch with fluted-square wood posts and milled railing. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. This house and 214 Second Avenue South are attached with a hyphen. The hyphen has a stone foundation, gable asphalt-shingle roof, weatherboard exterior, and single-light fixed windows.

**229. 225 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell frame dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. The house has brackets at the eaves and decorative wood vergeboard in the gable. Inset in the ell on the main (W) façade is a single-bay concrete porch with milled posts, railing, and valence. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood paneled door with a transom.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1920 gable-front, one-bay, frame garage with vertical wood board siding and original side-hinged doors.(C)

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**230. 228 Second Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is a 2013 dwelling that reflects the Bungalow influence and architectural styles of the surrounding neighborhood.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2013 one-and-one-half-story, frame garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof. (NC)

**231. 231 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 one-and-one-half-story frame gable-end dwelling with two exterior-wall end brick chimneys, weatherboard exterior, a stone foundation, and a gable asphalt-shingle roof. Three gable dormers with six-over-six wood-sash windows are at the roofline. The main entrance is a paneled wood door with a four-light transom. Windows are six-over-nine wood sash.

Behind the dwelling is a modern cottage of Victorian design. (NC)

**232. 236 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1820 one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling with two interior brick chimneys, brick and stone foundation, and a gable asphalt-shingle roof. At the roofline are four gabled dormers with six-over-six wood-sash windows and gable returns. Windows are full-length one-over-one wood sash. The main (E) façade has a three-bay shed-roof porch with decorative square wood columns, heavy brackets, and milled balustrade. The main entrance is a decorative single-light glass-and-wood door. There is a large brick shed-roof wing on the rear elevation.

**233. 237 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof with front side gable, two interior brick chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. There are patterned shingles in the gable field and brackets at the eaves. A gabled dormer with paired one-over-one sash windows is at the roofline. In the gable field of this dormer is a half-sunburst pattern. A partial-width metal shed-roof porch is on the main (W) façade. The porch has Ionic columns and wood balustrade. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood paneled door with three-light sidelights and a single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one wood sash.

The property also has a ca. 1940 concrete-block shed with a metal shed roof and wood doors (C)

**234. 246 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 pyramid square dwelling/commercial building with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, concrete-block foundation, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main (E) façade has a recessed entry porch of concrete with fluted-square wood columns at the corners of large showcase display windows. Concrete steps lead to the porch. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. To the rear is a large gabled T addition.

**235. 248 Second Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 two-story, interconnected frame and concrete block commercial building. Facing Second Avenue South is a two-story frame section which is recessed from the street. It has a flat roof of rolled

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

roofing material and an exterior of vinyl siding on the main (E) façade. Windows are one-over-one wood-sash windows. The main entrance has paired multi-light glass-and-wood doors. There is a full-width shed-roof awning on the main façade between the first and second stories. The building is attached on the south to a two-story concrete-block commercial building with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and a concrete foundation. The main entrance has a paneled wood door. Windows are original four-over-four wood sash with concrete sills. The building has a large, one-story frame and concrete block wing on the south elevation. This wing has weatherboard siding on the east elevation and a concrete block exterior on the south elevation. This wing has a chamfered corner entrance with an original single-light glass and wood door flanked by a fixed light display window. Other windows in this wing are paired one-over-one wood-sash design.

**236. 251 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 one-story brick commercial building which is attached with a ca. 1940 concrete block commercial building. The brick section faces both Second Avenue, South and South Margin Street while the concrete block section faces South Margin Street. The brick section has a gable metal roof and a gabled parapet wall facing South Margin Street. Windows are ca. 1980 paired aluminum fixed design with soldier-course arches. Entrances on the rear (S) elevation are ca. 1980 paired five-panel wood doors and paired solid metal doors. Over both entrances are paired single-light windows. The main entrance has been added to the north elevation and the entrances on the south elevation are no longer used. The concrete block section has an altered entrance with added wood panels. The upper façade has an exterior of both concrete block and corrugated metal. Windows are original multi-light steel design.

**237. 110 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 two-story frame irregular-plan dwelling with Queen Anne and Italianate influences. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and weatherboard exterior. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. The house has a projecting bay with a gabled entry. There is a partial-width porch with milled posts, molded railings, valence, and decorative brackets.

**238. 117 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

The Knight-Mosley House was built in 1815 and remodeled into its present appearance ca. 1850. It is a one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling. The house was built in a central-hall plan with a brick exterior, interior end brick chimneys, and a gable roof. Window and door openings on the main façade are arched and the main entrance has arched sidelights and an arched transom. The porch has square wood columns with Doric capitals, and a valence with drop pendants. At the roofline are wall dormers and at the rear is a frame wing. The building is a gifts and accessories store.

Behind the dwelling is an early-20<sup>th</sup> century garage that has been extensively altered as a shop. Its façade has been retro-fitted with ca. 1980 single-light fixed vertical windows and paneled doors. Across the façade is a decorative wood pergola feature. The exterior has vinyl siding.

**239. 118 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

The Maney-Gaut House is a ca. 1828 brick two-story central-hall-plan dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and exterior of Flemish-bond brick. On the main façade is an added single-bay entry porch and portico. The porch has a concrete floor and Tuscan

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

columns. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with four-light sidelights and five-light transom. Windows are ca. 1900 replacement one-over-one wood sash. Windows have stone lintels with star-design corner blocks.

**240. 121 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof, interior and exterior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and weatherboard siding. On the main façade is an original porch with Tuscan columns. Entrances have original single-light glass-and-wood doors and windows are one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline are hipped dormers.

**241. 125 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

Constantine Perkins House. This is a two-story brick Federal-style dwelling built ca. 1818. The house has an exterior of Flemish-bond brick, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, and interior-wall brick chimneys. The main entrance has an original paneled wood door, Doric columns, five-light sidelights, and a multi-light transom. Windows are original twelve-over-twelve wood sash and have jack arches. At the rear is a two-story frame wing.

**242. 126 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

Hunter-Hodge House. This is a ca. 1870 two-story Italianate-influenced dwelling. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The house has a projecting gabled center tower, gable returns, and a cornice with paired brackets and modillion blocks. Windows are

original one-over-one wood sash. The house has a recessed entrance with a solid wood paneled door. There is a partial width shed-roof porch on the main façade with a metal roof and square wood columns.

**243. 131 Third Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 2008 two-story office building that reflects a traditional American Foursquare influence. The building has a pyramid roof of asphalt shingles with a pyramid roof dormer. A full-width porch is on the main façade. Windows are one-over-one sash; two central windows bordered with one-over-one side windows are on the first story. A large addition is to the rear.

**244. 137 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

The Perkins-Short House is a ca. 1820, two-story Greek Revival-style dwelling. The house has an exterior of Flemish-bond brick, a stone foundation, gable roof, and interior-wall brick chimneys. On the main façade is a two-story portico with square Doric-motif columns. The main entrance has original paneled wood double doors with a four-light transom and two-light sidelights. Windows are original nine-over-nine wood sash with stone lintels and wood sills. At the eaves is a dentilled cornice.

**245. 138 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1880 brick gabled-ell dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and tri-part windows of six-over-one and nine-over-one wood sash. On the main façade is a partial-width shed-roof porch with fluted-square columns with Ionic capitals. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door with five-light sidelights and five-light transom. The gable has gable returns with paired brackets underneath.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

**246. 202 Third Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1970 brick irregular-plan dwelling with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles. This is a duplex.

**247. 203 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

The Vaughn-Longino House is a ca. 1888, two-story, brick Neo-Classical-style residence. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and exterior of common-bond brick. On the main façade is a two-story portico with Ionic columns and a bracketed pediment. The main entrance has a paneled wood door, and single-light sidelights and transom. On the second story is a balcony and balustrade supported by Ionic columns. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash with jack arches. At the roofline is a bracketed cornice. In the rear, there is a gazebo-style structure with covered walkway from the parking area to the rear entrance.

**248. 204 Third Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story, ca. 1925, frame Bungalow that has been extensively remodeled. The porch has been enclosed and Masonite siding has been added. A concrete handicap ramp with a metal railing has been added to the main façade, and the south façade has added metal steps that extend to the half story. Due to the extensive alterations, this house is non-contributing.

**249. 207 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-story, brick, Tudor Revival-influenced dwelling built ca. 1940. The dwelling has a gable roof, interior brick chimney, and brick foundation. The main entrance is located in a projecting gabled bay and has

an original glass-and-wood door. The door surround has stone quoins and a keystone. Windows are original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash. The side porch has been enclosed with glass panels and jalousie windows.

**250. 210 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 frame gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, and exterior of asbestos siding. On the main façade is a partial-width continuous shed-roof porch with a wood floor, plain-square wood columns with brackets, and wood railing. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door with single-light transom. At the gable eaves are gable returns and brackets.

**251. 216 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story ca. 1920 frame Bungalow with a gable asphalt-shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. The house has a shed-roof dormer with three upper multi-light wood-sash windows. On the main façade is a full-width continuous shed-roof porch with tapered wood columns on brick piers and plain wood railing. The main entrance has an original nine-light glass-and-wood door with multi-light sidelights. Windows are original upper multi-light wood sash. Exterior metal stairs to the second-floor door are set in the south elevation gable end.

**252. 218 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 frame pyramid square dwelling with a hipped roof of original pressed shingles, a brick foundation, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. On the main façade is a hipped-roof dormer

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

with three multi-light upper-sash windows. Both the dormer and main roof have decorative finials. Brackets are at the eaves. The main façade has a full-width porch with square wood fluted columns with Ionic capitals. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door with single-light sidelights and transom. There is a large rear addition.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1920 garage altered for storage space. It has a hip roof of asphalt singles with a hip roof dormer with one-over-one wood-sash windows. The entire width of the façade has been retro-fitted with a bank of paneled doors covered by a shed canopy of metal. (NC)

**253. 219 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, exterior of vinyl siding, and a stone foundation. On the main façade is a full-width porch with original fluted-square columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass-and-wood door with sidelights and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline is a shed dormer and at the rear is a large wing. A parking area has been added to the rear.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1990 one-story outbuilding as a secondary residence or offices. It has a gable roof, vinyl siding and vinyl-sash windows. (NC)

**254. 224 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

A one-and-one-half-story, ca. 1900, frame, hipped-roof dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. A hipped-roof dormer with paired one-over-one wood-sash windows is at the roofline. The main façade has a partial-width porch with plain-square wood columns and a concrete floor. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. Brackets are at the eaves.

**255. 227 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

One-and-one-half-story frame dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has a concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of vinyl siding. On the main façade is a wraparound porch with original square wood columns. Entrances have original multi-light glass-and-wood doors. Windows are original three-over-one vertical-light sash.

**256. 232 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 frame pyramid square dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with paired one-over-one wood-sash windows. On the main façade is an incised porch with a concrete floor and a fluted-square wood corner column. Two entrances lead to the porch and both are single-light glass and wood paneled doors with transoms. Windows are one-over-one wood sash.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1920 one-bay garage with a gable-front roof, side-hinged bay doors, and a side shed addition with a pedestrian door with vertical wood boards. (C)



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**257. 235 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a two-story frame central-hall-plan dwelling built ca. 1890. The house has a stone foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior-wall brick chimneys, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a full-width porch with original milled columns, brackets, and scalloped valence. The main entrance has an original single-light glass-and-wood door and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. At the rear is a frame wing.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1910 frame outbuilding with an original four-light windows, a gable roof of crimped metal, weatherboard siding, and a shed canopy over the entrance. (C)

There is also a ca. 1970 frame shed with vertical wood board siding and a shed roof. (NC)

**258. 236 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 frame gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. Inset in the ell is a partial-width porch with milled wood posts and a wood floor. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are one-over-one and four-over-four wood sash. At the gable eaves are brackets.

**259. 241-243 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame Bungalow-style duplex built ca. 1930. The dwelling has an interior brick chimney, exterior of weatherboard siding, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and stone foundation. The entrances have original multi-light glass-and-wood doors. Over the doors are gabled wood canopies supported by knee-brace brackets. Windows are original six-over-one wood sash.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1980 large, one-bay garage with vinyl siding and a gable-front roof. (NC)

**260. 245 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, gabled-ell dwelling built ca. 1890. The house has a gable roof, interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, and stone foundation. The main façade has a porch with original milled columns and a spindled frieze. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. There is a rear addition.

Behind the dwelling is an original secondary dwelling with weatherboard siding and a porch with a flat roof and square wood posts. (C)

There is also a ca. 1960 shed with novelty siding and a replacement wood panel door. (NC)

**261. 109 Third Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

City Hall is a one-story brick building built in 1974 with an exterior of stretcher-bond brick with a bottom and top row of soldier-course brick. The building is approximately one block long and has a low-pitched hipped metal roof. The Third Avenue elevation has a central recessed entry bay with concrete segmental arches with square concrete columns. Above this entry bay is soldier-course brick outlined with rows of header bricks. The entrance on this elevation has three sets of paired glass-and-metal doors. The public square entrance has two glass-and-metal doors in a recessed entry with soldier-course brick above. Windows

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

are single-light fixed glass and metal design with arched brickwork above filled with soldier-course brick. Most windows have cloth awnings extending over them. The building was originally constructed as a downtown shopping mall in 1974.

**262. 114 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

The Pope-Cross Building is a one-story, 1897, brick commercial building with a parapeted roof and a stone foundation. The building has an arched recessed entry with surrounding decorative brickwork and an Italianate-style wood-panel and single-light door. The building has a tri-part corner window with a central fixed window flanked by two one-over-one windows. The building has a corbelled brick cornice.

**263. 120 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

The Morgan-Pope House is a two-story brick Italianate-influenced house built ca. 1822. The house has a gable parapeted roof of asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimneys, and brick exterior. On the main façade is a two-story full-width porch with two-tiered square wood Doric-motif columns and a milled railing on both levels. Paired brackets are at the eaves. Windows are arched four-over-six wood sash and have arched hood moldings. The main entrance has paired wood-paneled arched doors with arched sidelights and an arched transom set in an arched door surround.

**264. 132 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

The Corn House, built in 1897, is currently used as the Christ Community Church office. It is a two-story Italianate-influenced frame dwelling with a gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, exterior of vinyl siding, and a central projecting tower. The tower has an S-curved roof with a large finial. At the base of the tower is a recessed arched entry. On the main façade is a partial-width shed-roof porch with wood milled posts, railings, and valence with modillion blocks. The porch roof has patterned shingles. In the gable is decorative vergeboard. Under the gable on the first story is a projecting bay window with a patterned shingle roof. Windows are paired one-over-one wood sash. Additions to rear.

**265. 136 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

Originally built in 1897 as the First Baptist Church, this is a brick, hipped-roof church with a projecting-front side tower with finial. The roof is asphalt shingle. There are two main entrances on the façade; each has paired paneled wood doors with segmental stained-glass transoms. Windows are stained-glass one-over-one wood sash. The main façade has a large tri-part stained-glass window with a decorative segmental stained-glass transom. Windows in the second story of the tower are arched with decorative wood louvered coverings. There is arched brickwork above the windows. The church has several brick additions to the rear.

**266. 203 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a two-story ca. 1850 frame I-house with a gable metal roof, exterior end brick chimneys, and weatherboard siding on the exterior. On the main façade is an added two-story full-width porch with square wood Doric-motif columns. Windows are full-length six-over-nine sash design. The main entrance has paired two-light glass-and-wood doors with sidelights and transom. An identical entrance appears directly above it on the second story. There are side entrances on the Church Street (N) elevation.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

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There is also a ca. 1925 gable-front, frame garage with weatherboard siding and knee brace brackets. The single-bay opening has been retro-fitted with ca. 1970 glass and wood double doors. (C)

**267. 204 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 two-and-one-half-story brick American Foursquare dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, four brick interior chimneys, and brick quoins at the corners. Exposed rafters are at the eaves. At the roofline is a large hipped dormer with five decorative upper-sash windows. A concrete porch wraps around the main façade and north elevation. On the main façade, the porch has a pedimented entry with large rectangular columns. On the north façade, the porch has a shed roof with Tuscan columns. There is an addition to the rear with a concrete parking pad.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2000 three-bay frame garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof with a hip dormer. (NC)

**268. 211 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1870 frame two-story I-house with a metal gable roof, exterior end brick chimneys, and weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a centered partial-width shed-roof porch with square wood posts and simple brackets. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. On the south elevation are shed-roof and gabled-ell wings with a connecting porch.

Behind the dwelling is a 2000 one-and-one-half-story, frame, two-bay garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof. (NC)

**269. 214 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is an 1881 Second Empire-style dwelling designed by Nashville architect Hugh Cathcart Thompson. It has interior brick chimneys and a projecting central tower with a mansard roof. The cornice has large paired brackets and modillion blocks. Windows are segmental arched one-over-one wood sash with elaborate hood moldings with keystones. The main façade has a partial-width porch with square wood columns attached with segmental-arch molding, and an upper balustrade. In the tower is a recessed entry with a large transom. There is a large addition to rear.

**270. 219 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof with projecting gable bay, interior brick chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. A hipped dormer is at the roofline. The cornice has modillion blocks. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The central second-story window is a three-part decorative upper-sash design. On the main and north elevations is a wraparound shed-roof porch with Ionic columns and a projecting pedimented portico. The main entrance has decorative sidelights and transom. On the north façade is a gabled porte-cochere. There is an addition to rear.

Behind the dwelling is a 2014 one-and-one-half-story, frame, two-bay garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof. (NC)

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

**271. 221 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 one-and-one-half-story, frame Craftsman Bungalow dwelling with a side-clipped-gable roof of asphalt shingles, stone veneer exterior, a central, stone-veneer chimney with clay pots, and nine-over-one wood-sash windows. The façade has a central entrance with a gable canopy. At the north end is a porte-cochere with tapered wood posts on piers. The roof has a clipped-gable dormer with four six-over-one wood-sash windows and stucco and half-timbering exterior. This dwelling was renovated in 2016/2017 when a gabled entry porch was rebuilt and a large addition made to the south and rear elevation.

Behind the dwelling is a 2017 one-and-one-half-story, frame single-bay attached garage. (NC)

**272. 224 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

The Saunders-Marshall-Reynolds House is a ca. 1805 two-story brick dwelling with a gable asphalt-shingle roof and interior brick chimneys. The cornice has dentil molding and modillion blocks. The main entrance has paired wood-paneled doors with five-light sidelights and single-light arched transom. On the main façade is a one-story single-bay porch with square wood posts. Windows are nine-over-nine wood-sash design with soldier-course arched brick lintels with brick keystones. On the north elevation is a ca. 1900 gable-roof brick addition with one-over-one wood-sash windows. Large addition to rear.

There is also a detached garage/dwelling with weatherboard siding, a side-gable roof, and a one-bay garage with a panel overhead-tracking door. (NC)

**273. 230 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

The Roberts-Cook House is a ca. 1898 two-story Queen Anne-influenced frame dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle hipped roof with two front gables, interior brick chimneys, and a weatherboard exterior. The hipped roof has a finial and gables have gable returns. In the gable fields are elliptical stained-glass windows. On the main and south elevations is a wraparound porch with small Tuscan columns, milled railing, and modillion blocks and dentil molding at the cornice. The porch has a pedimented entry with a sunburst design. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. Two first-floor windows have square stained-glass transoms. There is an addition to the rear.

There is a ca. 2010 one-and-one-half-story, frame, two-bay garage with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and weatherboard siding. (NC)

**274. 235 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival style dwelling with an exterior of stone veneer. The house has an interior brick chimney, asphalt-shingle roof, and two gable dormers at the roofline. In the gable field is an arched multi-light attic window. The entrance is a wood-paneled door with a broken pediment and sidelights. On the north elevation is a screened-in porch.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2015 one-and-one-half-story, two-bay garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof. (NC)

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**275. 238 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a two-story, ca. 1910, brick, American Foursquare dwelling. The house has interior brick chimneys and a hipped asphalt-shingle roof. A hipped dormer is at the roofline. The main façade has a full-width porch with Ionic columns and a stone foundation. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance is a solid wood paneled door with single-light sidelights and transom. Above the entrance on the second story is a four-part multi-light decorative window. On the north elevation is a single-bay entry porch with Tuscan columns and a wood railing. On the rear of the house is a hipped-roof wing.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1926, one-story, gable-front garage with knee brace brackets, weatherboard siding, a ca. 2000 aluminum-panel overhead-tracking door, and a four-light wood pedestrian door. (C)

**276. 243 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a two-and-one-half-story, brick, ca. 1880 dwelling. The house has a hipped roof with a central gable, interior brick chimneys, dentilled cornice, and two hipped dormers with paired single-light windows. In the central gable is an elliptical attic window. The main façade has a one-story single-bay portico with paired square decorative columns. The main entrance has double wood-paneled doors with decorative sidelights and fanlight. Above the portico on the second story is a four-part window. Other windows are one-over-one wood sash with stone lintels over those on the first floor. On the north façade is a side partial-width porch with square wood columns.

**277. 250 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1950 two-story brick dwelling with a gable asphalt-shingle roof, concrete foundation and exterior of stretcher bond brick. Windows are eight-over-eight and twelve-over-twelve wood sash. The main entrance has paired wood doors with a five-light transom and fluted pilasters on either side. At the rear is an original two-story frame wing.

**278. 302 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

The Simms-Brown House was built ca. 1880. It is a one-and-one-half story, brick, Italianate-style residence the entrance has original glass and frame door and single-light transom. The porch has original posts and milled balusters. There is a one-story bay window on the main façade; windows are arched one-over-one sash. There are eave brackets and gable dormers at the roofline.

**279. 305 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

The Miller-Beasley House, built in 1866, is a one-story brick Greek Revival-influenced residence. On the main façade is original porch with Doric-motif columns and eave dentils; entrance has sidelights and transom. Windows are eight-over-eight sash with frame lintels and sills.

**280. 312 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, T-plan residence built ca. 1890. The entrance has an original transom. Windows are both one-over-one and four-over-four sash and have wood surrounds. The house has eave bargeboard and added asbestos-shingle siding. The porch has original square posts.

There is a ca. 1925 gable-front, one-bay garage with weatherboard siding and knee brace brackets. The bay door is missing. There is a frame shed attached to the rear elevation. (C)

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

---

**281. 315 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a two-story Italianate-style, T-plan residence built ca. 1880. The porch has original milled posts and vergeboard. The main entrance has an original glass-and-wood door and single-light transom. Windows are six-over-one sash. The eaves have vergeboard and brackets.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2000 one-and-one-half-story, frame garage with weatherboard siding and two garage bays. (NC)

**282. 318 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame side-passage residence built ca. 1890. The entrance has sidelights and transom. Windows are one-over-one sash. The porch has original square posts.

There is a ca. 2010 single-bay, frame garage with a lateral shed wing and weatherboard siding. (NC)

**283. 320 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, ca. 1890, side-passage residence. The main entrance has sidelights and transom. Windows are four-over-four sash. The porch has original simple square posts.

**284. 321 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, T-plan residence built ca. 1890. The porch has original milled posts and vergeboard trim. Windows are one-over-one sash. The main entrance has original glass-and-frame door and single-light transom.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1970 concrete-block, one-bay garage with a gable-front roof and an aluminum overhead-tracking door. (NC)

**285. 324 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is one-story, frame, ca. 1880 residence extensively altered with additions. But it still retains enough integrity to be contributive to the district. Original details include the façade porch with milled posts and square baluster railing and six-over-six sash windows. At the rear is a contributing ca. 1880 frame shed.

There is a ca. 1930 one-story, frame garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof of metal. (C)

**286. 327 Third Avenue South- Contributing**

This is a two-story, frame central-hall dwelling with a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, central, brick chimney, weatherboard siding, nine-over-nine, wood-sash windows, and a full-width-one-story shed porch with wood posts. The main entrance has narrow, wood double doors. The upper floor has nine-light, wood casement windows with pointed hoods. The rear elevation has a shed addition.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1990 one-story, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding and a gable roof. (NC)

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

**287. 334 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, pyramidal-roof residence built ca. 1905. The main entrance has large sidelights and transom. The house has one-over-one sash windows and eave vergeboard. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with diamond-light windows.

**288. 338 Third Avenue South – Contributing (originally listed as 348 Third Avenue South)**

This is a one-story, frame, T-plan residence built ca. 1890. On the main and east façades are porches with original milled posts. The house has one-over-one sash windows and eave returns.

**289. 329 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

Railroad Section House. This is a two-story frame residence built ca. 1890. The porch has added square posts and railing. Windows are nine-over-nine sash on the first story and nine-light casement on the second story and have pedimented window hoods.

**290. 350 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame residence built ca. 1900 with a side-passage entrance and porch, four-over-four sash windows, and weatherboard siding.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

**Properties That Have Been Demolished in the Franklin Historic District Since 1999:**

**1. 111 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This was a ca. 1900 one-story frame double-pen-plan dwelling. The house had a concrete-block foundation, metal gable roof, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. The dwelling had a full-width shed-roof porch with unhewn wood posts on the main façade. Windows were four-over-four wood sash. To the rear of the house was a large gable-roofed addition with a shed-roof wing. The building housed an antique shop and was in a very deteriorated condition at the time of the previous survey.

**2. 112 Bridge Street – Non-Contributing**

Williamson County School Maintenance Building. This was a one-story brick-veneer building constructed ca. 1970.

**3. 113 Bridge Street – Non-Contributing**

This was a ca. 1970 one-and-one-half-story concrete-block building with a gambrel roof of asphalt shingle, a concrete-block foundation, and vertical-board siding on the main façade. The building had four gable dormers at the roofline and a shed-roof wing to the west.

**4. 108 Church Street – Contributing**

This was a ca. 1910 gabled-ell frame dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, three interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and exterior of vinyl siding. On the main façade was a rebuilt partial-width porch with square wood posts on brick piers. The main entrance had a single-light glass-and-wood door. Windows were one-over-one wood sash.

**5. 108 “B” Church Street – Contributing**

Next to the dwelling at 108 Church Street was a ca. 1930 rectangular concrete-block building that had been abandoned. The building had a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, and exposed rafters at the eaves. Two entrances on the main façade had three vertical-light glass and wood paneled doors. Windows were six-light metal casement.

**6. 116 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

This was a ca. 1950 one-story brick gable-end Minimal Traditional dwelling. The house had a gabled entry on the main façade with square wood posts. The main entrance was a ca. 1950 glass-and-wood door. Windows were six-over-six wood sash. The house had a flat-roof wing with a ca. 1980 single-light glass-and-wood door.

**7. 117 Church Street – Contributing**

This was a ca. 1930 frame dwelling with a metal gable roof, interior central brick chimney, and a concrete-block foundation. Windows were six-over-six wood sash and ca. 1950 two-over-two horizontal sash. On the main façade was a large picture window with two-over-two sidelights. The main façade had a gabled entry bay with square wood posts. The main entrance had a ca. 1950 three-light glass-and-wood door. To the rear was a shed-roof wing.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**8. 223 Cummins Street – Contributing**

This was a one-story brick-veneer Bungalow-style duplex built ca. 1940. The dwelling had a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The main entrances had original six-light and two-panel glass-and-wood doors. Windows were one-over-one wood sash. Over the entrances were wood canopies supported by knee-brace brackets.

**9. 145 Fifth Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

First United Methodist Church Annex. This was a two-story brick building constructed in 1965 and 1974.

**10. 113 First Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This was a ca. 1960 two-story brick and concrete-block commercial building with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and wood paneling in the gable field. On the main (E) façade, there were three large display windows on the first story and four two-over-two fixed windows on the second story. The main entrance had a ca. 1990 nine-light glass-and-metal door. The building had a rear gabled addition.

**11. 115 First Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This was a ca. 1925 frame one-story commercial building with a gable asphalt roof, false parapet front, and an exterior of asbestos shingles. The main entrance had a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Over the entrance was an attached shed-roof canopy. Wood windows were single-light and fixed. On the rear was a concrete-block T addition with a gable metal roof. The main building was suffering from neglect and deterioration.

**12. 117 First Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This was a ca. 1920 one-story commercial building of concrete-block construction with a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles and exposed rafters at the eaves. The main entrance had added paired multi-light glass-and-wood doors set in a large vertical-board frame with a ribbon of six-light casement windows above it. Over the entrance was an attached metal shed-roof canopy.

**13. 133 First Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This was a one-story ca. 1960 frame commercial/industrial building with a flat roof with a false front, vinyl siding, a track garage door, single-light glass and wood paneled main entrance, and one-over-one sash windows. On the rear was a hipped-roof addition.

**14. 133 Fourth Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

Christ Community Church Center. This was a one-story ca. 1950 concrete-block rectangular-plan commercial-style building. The building had a flat metal roof and large fixed glass-and-metal windows on the main façade. There was a recessed corner entry with a metal corner post. The entrance had glass-and-metal double doors.

**15. 135 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

Franklin Community Ministries. This was a ca. 1900 frame gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, stone and concrete-block foundation, and exterior of asbestos siding. Under the gable eaves were brackets. On the main façade was a partial-width porch with ca. 1960 metal posts. Windows were one-over-one wood sash with added exterior glass-and-metal storm windows. The main entrance had a single-light glass and decorative wood door with single-light transom. In the gable was an elliptical attic-light window.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

---

**16. 104 East Main Street – Non-Contributing**

This was a ca. 1980 one-story gable-end brick-veneer commercial building. The building had a gambrel-roof wing and a gable wing. Four businesses occupied the building, which had four entrances with single-light glass-and-metal doors. The building had a gable dormer at the roofline.

**17. 214 North Margin Street – Non-Contributing**

On the north side of North Margin was a ca. 1990 concrete-block industrial building that was the Durango Boot plant. The building had a brick-veneer façade and a flat roof with a false sheet-metal Mansard-style front.

**18. 207 South Margin Street – Contributing**

On the south side of South Margin Street where it intersects with Second Avenue was a one-story ca. 1910 frame rectangular-plan gabled dwelling/commercial building. The building had a gabled asphalt-shingle roof and weatherboard exterior. The main façade had a full-width porch with plain-square wood posts and plain wood valence. The porch had a metal shed roof with a gable over the entrance. The main entrance was a multi-light glass-and-wood door with four-light fanlight. Windows were six-over-six wood sash. Decorative wood vergeboard was in the gable.

**19. 204 Second Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

Franklin Iron and Metal/Used Auto Parts. This was a ca. 1930 frame gabled-end commercial building altered with added display windows.

**20. 112 Second Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This was a ca. 1970 brick two-story commercial building with an asphalt-shingle gable-end roof. The building had a central recessed entry and one-over-one wood-sash windows.

**21. 122 Second Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

United Cities Gas Company. This was a one-story ca. 1960 concrete-block commercial building. The building had a stucco exterior, single-light fixed windows, a recessed entry, and glass display windows on concrete bulkheads.

**22. 136 Second Avenue North – Contributing**

This was a ca. 1920 pyramid square dwelling with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, two brick interior chimneys, a concrete-block foundation, and weatherboard exterior. There was a hipped dormer with two one-over-one wood-sash windows at the roofline. On the main façade was a full-width shed-roof porch with metal posts. The porch roof was collapsing at the time of the previous survey. Windows were one-over-one wood sash.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
 Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
 County and State

**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 the boxes that apply.) N/A  
 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1805-1967  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

### Significance for Architecture

The Franklin Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance begins with the date of construction of the earliest extant buildings (ca. 1805) and ends with the last properties constructed fifty years ago (1967). The buildings comprising the Franklin Historic District represent the development and growth of the city beginning with its establishment. Founded in 1799, Franklin was incorporated in 1815. Franklin was the center of the county's commercial and political activities as the county seat and became one of the fastest growing and most affluent communities in the state. A bustling commercial area developed along Main Street, and numerous homes were built along First through Fifth avenues on either side of the commercial district. The collection of buildings in the Franklin Historic District represents the predominant architectural styles from the 19<sup>th</sup> through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Williamson County and the town of Franklin, Tennessee, were established simultaneously by an act of the Tennessee Legislature in October 1799. Landowner Abram Maury set aside 109 acres along the western banks of the Harpeth River for the town site, and named the town after American patriot Benjamin Franklin. The town was laid out in sixteen square blocks around a central public square, with each block containing twelve lots. Franklin was chosen as the county seat and its two hundred lots sold rapidly. A courthouse, jail, and market were established on the public square, and area roads were laid out connecting the town to Nashville.<sup>1</sup>

Families poured into the new county as settlers moved westward and Nashville residents continued to push further south. Many of the newcomers were those who had been awarded land grants for their service in the Revolutionary War. The valleys within the Harpeth River area contained excellent timber and rich fertile soil that supported an abundant growth of grains, a variety of vegetables, and other crops. A number of prosperous plantations and farms were established throughout the county, which soon was producing the highest yield of wheat in the state.

Franklin shared in this prosperity and growth as the county seat and focal point of county and market activities. The earliest extant buildings within the historic district date from ca. 1805. The Dr. J. B. White building at 341 Main Street is a two-story brick commercial building, and the Saunders-Marshall Reynolds House at 224 Third Avenue South is a two-story brick dwelling. Other early 19<sup>th</sup>-century dwellings include the ca. 1810 Blackburn-Kinnard House at 217 Fourth Avenue North. Within the historic district there are three resources dating from ca. 1815, the year the town was incorporated. The McPhail Office at 207 E. Main Street and the Maury-Darby Building at 304 Public Square are Flemish-bond brick commercial

<sup>1</sup> Virginia McDaniel Bowman, *Historic Williamson County: Old Homes and Sites* (Nashville, TN: Blue and Gray Press, 1971), 1-2; *Goodspeeds History of Tennessee, From the Earliest Time to the Present: Together with an Historical and a Biographical Sketch of Maury, Williamson, Rutherford, Wilson, Bedford & Marshall Counties* (Nashville, TN: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1886, reprint 1972), 789-791.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

---

buildings, and the Knight-Mosley House at 117 Third Avenue North is a brick dwelling (remodeled ca. 1850). These resources represent Franklin's period of establishment and reflect architectural trends of the time.

Bordered by the Harpeth River to the north and east, Franklin grew primarily to the south and west. As the population increased, farmland in this area was subdivided into lots for residential use and the town gradually extended its boundaries. In 1819, local entrepreneurs created subdivisions southwest of town, and in 1836 approximately half of this area was taken into the town boundaries.<sup>2</sup> One of these areas, known as "Hincheville," was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. There was a steady gain in the population of Williamson County during the first three decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (2,868 in 1800; 13,153 in 1810; 20,640 in 1820; and 26,638 in 1830).<sup>3</sup>

Important national events took place early in Franklin's history. In 1830, President Andrew Jackson came to Franklin's Masonic Lodge to negotiate a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians. This treaty, which called for the removal of the Chickasaw from their eastern homelands, initiated the removal of five Indian nations to areas beyond the Mississippi River and hastened the influx of white settlers.<sup>4</sup> The Masonic Lodge was also used as a lookout station by Union forces in the Civil War. Due to its association with such important national events, the Hiram Masonic Lodge on Second Avenue has been designated a National Historic Landmark.

By 1830, Franklin had a population of 1,318 people, of whom 556 were slaves.<sup>5</sup> 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. The social and spatial intermingling of white and black residents of Franklin was constant during these years. Development of infrastructure in Middle Tennessee counties further contributed to the nuances of small-town life. The Franklin Turnpike from Nashville was chartered in 1830, and in 1832, the turnpike from Franklin to Columbia was established.<sup>6</sup> By 1834, the Franklin Turnpike was the only macadamized road in Middle Tennessee, reinforcing Franklin's status as a center of commerce and government. Turnpikes linked county seats to each other, as well as to outlying rural homesteads. Historically, paved roads emanating from county seats gave way to dirt paths six miles from town, influencing a town culture markedly different from the isolation of rural settings. Country roads were subject to weather conditions, and farmers typically ventured to town just once per year to trade handmade goods for store merchandise.<sup>7</sup>

By 1835 there was an assortment of merchants doing business in Franklin. At that time, Franklin had thirteen merchants, three tailors, two wagoners, four shoemakers, three silversmiths, two tanners, seven lawyers,

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<sup>2</sup> "Franklin Founded 137 Years Ago By Abram Maury, A Virginian," *The Review Appeal* (Franklin, Tennessee), 1952. Photocopy on file at Williamson County Archives.

<sup>3</sup> "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.

<sup>4</sup> *The Review Appeal*.

<sup>5</sup> Lisa C. Tolbert, *Constructing Townscapes: Space and Society in Antebellum Tennessee* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 196, 259.

<sup>6</sup> Goodspeed, 792.

<sup>7</sup> Tolbert, 61.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

eight doctors, and several blacksmiths, saddlers, gunsmiths, bricklayers, and carpenters. The flourishing town was also home to four taverns, five schools (two female and three male academies), and four churches. Franklin's population was then 1,500 people.<sup>8</sup> The town was known as a center of legal and political activities, with a number of well-known leaders, including John Bell, an 1860 presidential candidate; Felix Grundy, a United States Senator and Attorney General under Martin Van Buren; John H. Eaton, Secretary of War under Andrew Jackson; and Newton Cannon, Governor of Tennessee from 1835-1839.<sup>9</sup>

In the years before the Civil War, Franklin continued to prosper as improvements were made in transportation and infrastructure. The Franklin-Lewisburg Road was improved into a turnpike in 1852, and construction of a railroad from Nashville to Alabama reached Franklin by November of 1852.<sup>10</sup> By 1853, the Tennessee-Alabama Railroad connected Decatur, Alabama, to Nashville and brought new trade to communities along its route. The Tennessee and Alabama Railroad was completed in 1859. By then, Williamson County was four years into the construction of a new building to replace its 1809 courthouse. The county government had purchased a lot on the square from Ferdinand Stitt for \$1000 and approved a \$3000 budget for the construction of the new courthouse. Construction on the building was not fully finished when the Civil War erupted. Just before the outbreak of the war, Williamson County was the third richest county in the state.<sup>11</sup>

Franklin strongly supported the Confederate cause during the Civil War and sent many soldiers to the southern armies. The city was occupied by Union troops in February of 1862, following the surrender of Fort Donelson and Nashville. By that time, some 40,000 Federal soldiers had passed through Franklin due to its strategic location on a well-paved turnpike south of Nashville.<sup>12</sup> It was on the turnpike from Columbia that Federal troops moved north into Franklin in November of 1864. The city had remained under Union control to that point. Following Atlanta's fall to Union General Sherman in September of 1864, Confederate General John Bell Hood devised a plan to turn north and attack Union-occupied Nashville via Columbia and Franklin. In late November, Hood's Army of the Tennessee engaged Union forces at Columbia and Spring Hill on November 24-29, 1864. Union Major General John Schofield's troops managed to move past Hood's forces after sharp fighting at Spring Hill and marched northward along Columbia Pike to reach Franklin by the early hours of November 30th. Hood chose to attack Schofield's well-fortified position and suffered devastating casualties in fighting that ensued just south of town on the farm of Fountain Branch Carter.<sup>13</sup>

One of the war's bloodiest encounters, the battle produced thousands of casualties and devastated the community. Many homes, churches, and public buildings were converted into hospitals to care for the many wounded. A total of four properties associated with the Battle of Franklin were designated National Historic Landmarks in 1960 and placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 (10/15/1966). These

<sup>8</sup> Goodspeed, 802.

<sup>9</sup> *National Register Properties, Williamson County, Tennessee* (Franklin, TN: Hillsboro Press, 1995), 32.

<sup>10</sup> Letter twenty-two, dated November 23, 1852, from "The Letters of Dr. A.B. Ewing (1845-1862)," 23; Lyn Sullivan, *Back Home in Williamson County* (Nashville: Williams Printing Company, 1986), 87.

<sup>11</sup> Goodspeed, 789.

<sup>12</sup> Sullivan, 87.

<sup>13</sup> Goodspeed, 789; Larry Whitaker, "Civil War," accessed March 29, 2012,

<http://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=265>



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

---

properties are: Winstead Hill, where General Hood gave the order to attack; the Carter House, located on the front line of the battle; Fort Granger, an earthen fortification used by Federal troops; and Carnton, an 1825 plantation home that served as a Confederate hospital (all of these properties are outside the Franklin Historic District).

Due to the number the casualties, the McGavock family at Carnton plantation donated two acres for the burial of 1,481 Confederate soldiers. The bodies of Union soldiers were removed to Murfreesboro. The events of the Civil War stunted Franklin's growth and development. The abolishment of slavery prompted the flight of thousands of freedmen from the countryside into towns and cities and dismantled the de facto integration in the small town of Franklin. Race relations in the town became tense against the backdrop of Reconstruction politics.

Reconstruction (1865-1877) across the South brought disruptive cultural changes, sometimes resulting in violence. A notable incident occurred in Franklin on Saturday, July 6, 1867. According to several witnesses' affidavits, the 1867 riot of Franklin appeared to be provoked in the tense Reconstruction environment surrounding a speech given at the Union League. Also called the Loyal League, the Union League was established in 1862 in support of the Republican Party to assist in registering freedmen to vote. On the night of July 6, League members dispersed from a meeting and proceeded in a group towards the Franklin public square. There, a single shot of disputed origin instigated a volley of fire between League members and several prominent local residents. Approximately thirty people were wounded in the riot on the square and one man was killed. The incident stoked the animosity and resentment towards freedmen and the Radical Republicans.<sup>14</sup>

In the decades after the war, Franklin gradually recovered its pre-war economy. The population of Williamson County increased from 23,827 in 1860 to 28,313 by 1880.<sup>15</sup> During these years, Franklin prospered as the political and commercial center of the county, which spurred the construction of many new dwellings and commercial buildings in the city. The post-war economic improvement notwithstanding, the uneasy atmosphere of Reconstruction continued into the 1870s. Childhood memories of Major Albert S. McLemore, born in 1869, recall the racial and political language from the period. In 1874, Albert's father William Sugars McLemore (February 1, 1830- August 7, 1908) was elected criminal court judge in Franklin. A young Albert was surprised to discover his father's opponent, Judge Arch Hughes, was a white man, as he had often heard Hughes referred to as a "black Republican." W. S. McLemore was re-elected as circuit court judge in 1880, again opposed by Judge Hughes.<sup>16</sup> The defeat of the Republican candidate indicates the reversal of Reconstruction politics in Franklin, as occurred across the South by the late 1870s.

As Franklin and Williamson County continued recovering from the war, the area remained largely rural into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, supported by an agricultural economy. Williamson County's peak population during the 19<sup>th</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Selected affidavits presented before Esquire J. L. Burch, Justice of the Peace, in regard to the riot at Franklin, Tenn. on Saturday, July 6, 1867, <http://freedmensbureau.com/tennessee/outrages/franklinriot.htm>.

<sup>15</sup> "Population of the United States, Tennessee, and Tennessee Counties by Decennial Census: 1790 to 1990."

<sup>16</sup> "Records and Incidents of the Children of W.S. McLemore," *Williamson County Historical Society Journal* 32 (2001),

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

century was 28,313 in 1880. Between 1880 and 1890, Franklin's population jumped from 1,632 to 2,250. By the 1890s, the town was again expanding as new subdivisions were created. A leading figure in the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century development of Franklin was prominent attorney and businessman John B. McEwen. Director of the Franklin National Bank, McEwen had also served as mayor of Franklin during the Civil War period (1861-1865). A large landowner, McEwen bought and sold various tracts of land and city lots in the post-war years, including McEwen's Addition, a residential area south of town.<sup>17</sup> Also in the early 1890s, Moscow B. Carter established residential lots on land that had once been part of the Carter family farm and the site of the Franklin battlefield.<sup>18</sup> By the turn of the century, several homes had been built in these areas south of town, and in 1903 the city expanded its limits by annexing this growing residential section.

The years from 1880 to the 1920s were a period of intensive commercial and residential construction in the city. Many of the earlier log and frame dwellings were replaced by more substantial brick and stone veneer dwellings reflecting the Victorian styles of the period and later those of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. Along Main Street and around the Public Square, many new two-story brick commercial buildings were erected with modern storefronts of cast iron and large display windows. This period also witnessed the construction of new churches, a new city jail and street paving projects. Electric power, telephones and new water lines also came to Franklin's residents in these years.

Annexation and in-migration from country to city resulted in inverse population changes between Williamson County and Franklin during the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Williamson County numbers dropped to 26,429 by 1900, then to 23,409 by 1920.<sup>19</sup> Franklin, however, grew during the same period, from 2,180 to 3,123 residents. By 1930, the town had a population of 3,377 with an additional 1,125 residents in surrounding suburbs. Despite the urbanization trend, the area remained a farming community with an economy based primarily on agriculture with tobacco as the dominant cash crop. Beginning in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, however, a new paradigm was taking shape for the city and county as the area began to attract outside developers in business and real estate.

The immediate post-World War II years brought about a building boom in Franklin. The downtown business district, traditionally considered to be Main Street from First Avenue to Five Points, was changing. Columbia Avenue, past the Carter House and Battle Ground Academy, saw five new businesses constructed in 1946, ranging from farm supplies, laundry-dry cleaners, and filling stations. Concerned about Franklin's future growth, Mayor Earl Beasley presented a list to the Franklin Lions Club in 1946. Mayor Beasley's concerns were: (1) lack of interest on the part of citizens in civic affairs, such as low voter turnouts, (2) definite planning and zoning regulations, (3) an adequate water supply, (4) the city's traffic situation, (5) an adequate school building for African-American children, (6) an incinerator for garbage disposal, and (7) extending Franklin's city limits.

In 1948, the issue of building a new high school for African-American students came before the city's board of education, since construction had been postponed by WWII. Both the Board of Education and the Board

<sup>17</sup> "From Mayor to Businessman, McEwen Made Impact," *The Review Appeal* (Franklin, Tennessee), 15 March 1998; Williamson County Deeds, 1892, Book 16, Page 1.

<sup>18</sup> Map of M. B. Carter's Second Addition to Franklin, 9 October 1894. Photocopy on file at Williamson County Archives.

<sup>19</sup> "Population of the United States, Tennessee, and Tennessee Counties by Decennial Census: 1790 to 1990."

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

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of Mayor and Aldermen were hesitant to fund the construction of the school. An agreement was reached in July 1948 with the Williamson County Board of Education to begin construction of a high school no later than April 1949. The Franklin Training School was opened later that year. In 1962, teachers worked with the Williamson County Board of Education to change the name of the school to Natchez High School to reflect the desire for equality in education and recognition that the school had evolved beyond industrial training programs. The building is currently used as the Claiborne and Hughes Health Center.

The African-American elementary school, located on Glass Street, was not constructed until 1958 and was named for Dr. Charles C. Johnson, a prominent African-American physician. Dr. Johnson, a 1917 graduate of Meharry Medical College, had opened Johnson Hospital next door to his home on Columbia Avenue in 1948. Established to serve the African-American population of Franklin and the surrounding area, the hospital gained the reputation as one of the safest facilities for childbirth. By the mid-1950s, more than 100 babies were born there to mothers of both races.

The post-war economic boom benefitted Franklin through auto-tourism, attracting travelers to “Tennessee’s Handsomest Town.” The Rotary Club had established an annual Rodeo Days with a parade through downtown led by Governor Gordon Browning and bands from Franklin High School and Columbia Military Academy. The rodeo was considered the biggest event in Franklin.

To accommodate tourists, the Shea Home on East Main Street was razed in 1950 for construction of the town’s first modern motor court. Built by Billy Bethurum, the Franklin Motel, a twenty-one-unit air-conditioned motor court, had a U-shaped layout with landscaping and parking for its guests. This motel served travelers until it was razed in the 1970s. In February of 1950, the Tennessee Highway Commission announced plans to extend Highway 96 through downtown Franklin to State Route 106 (Hillsboro Road) and then west to Highway 100. By the end of the same year, the city had extended the city limits along Lewisburg Pike. At that time, Franklin’s population had grown to 5,475, while the county population was 24,307.

The Franklin Housing Authority was incorporated by the State of Tennessee after being formed by resolution of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen in 1953. Its purpose was to provide low-rent public housing. As part of a slum-clearance program, the area west of Columbia Avenue, north of Fowlkes Street, and south of Ninth Avenue and Main Street, was chosen for the first public-housing project. Objections from residents of the area influenced the ultimate location of the public-housing project. Thirty-nine duplexes were constructed in 1958 in an area bounded by Granbury, Strahl, and Carter Streets.

In January 1956 the Franklin High School on Columbia Avenue was struck by lightning. The school building, except for the gymnasium, was a total loss. By April of that year, property on Hillsboro Road, outside the corporate limits, was purchased for the construction of a new high school, which opened in December 1957. Two years later, in January 1958, the five-story Lillie Mills building, constructed in 1887, was destroyed by fire due to several explosions in its chemical laboratory. The Nebraska Consolidated Milling Company did not rebuild. The storage towers (silos) remained in use for several years and continue to be a landmark on First Avenue, South.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

In 1956, a bill co-sponsored by U.S. Senator Albert Gore Sr. of Tennessee would result in a tremendous impact on the country, including Franklin. The National System of Interstate and Defense Highways was signed into law on June 29, 1956, as the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956. Franklin's newspaper, the *Review Appeal*, reported that a "super highway" would run through Williamson County, crossing Murfreesboro Road (Highway 96), approximately four miles from Franklin's city limits. The newspaper article indicated a "cloverleaf" at this interchange would allow traffic to enter or leave the interstate highway. As with so many towns and cities, the interstate would eventually draw business, lodging, housing, industry, and push the city limits away from the downtown core. By the fall of 1960, the interstate bridges were under construction and land-use patterns shifted towards suburban development, a trend that occurred across the country.

By then, Franklin had already begun experiencing signs of suburbanization and loss of structures in the community. The 1959 Sanborn Insurance map depicted a changing downtown for Franklin. In addition to the motor court on Main Street, there was the Post Hotel, located in the northwest quadrant of the Public Square, and a small tourist camp at 411 Church Street. Four residences had been converted to rest homes for the elderly (137 Third Avenue North, 203 Third Avenue North, 145 Fourth Avenue South, and 136 Fourth Avenue South). Four residences had been converted to apartments (908 West Main Street, 507 Church Street, 210 Fifth Avenue South, and 119 Third Avenue South). In addition to several auto repair shops, filling stations, laundry-dry cleaners, and auto sales, the following businesses were noted as recent construction or buildings with additions: American Legion Clubhouse (220 Natchez Trail), Charles C. Johnson Elementary School, City Garage & Storage (113 Church Street), City Hall-Fire Station-Police Department (604 West Main Street), Dixie Poultry Processors (127 South Margin), Farnsworth Millwork, First Methodist Church Annex, Franklin High School (outside corporate limits), Franklin Junior High School, Middle Tennessee Electric Membership Corporation office and warehouse (116-118 Second Avenue North), Middle Tennessee Garment Company (105-107 East Main Street), Moore Seed & Grain, Peoples Coal Company, Public Library, Sedberry Feed Mill & Machinery Sales, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegram Company-offices (327 Cummins Street), Williamson County Tobacco warehouses and sales floor, the Creamery (109 First Avenue North), and the Wilson Company Cheese Factory.

Increased tourism promotion, as well as the recruitment of business and industry by the Chamber of Commerce, resulted in further growth of Franklin during the 1950s and 1960s. As many town leaders were looking forward to the growth the interstate would bring to Franklin, members of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) were concerned about segregation and the limited housing choices and educational opportunities in Franklin. In the early 1960s, the group formed the organization "Citizens for Human Dignity," whose mission was to promote integration and civil rights in Franklin.

Housing, businesses, churches, and schools for African Americans were segregated to the areas of Cummins and Evans streets, known as Bell Town; Eleventh Avenue North, Mt. Hope Street, Ninth Avenue North, and Green Street, known as "Hard Bargain"; and Columbia Avenue, Granbury Street, West Main Street, and

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

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Natchez Street. Limited school desegregation began in 1962 with the goal of integrating one grade per year. By 1968 the schools in Franklin and Williamson County were completely integrated.

Single-family residential development during the 1960s occurred in suburban neighborhoods outside of Franklin. Shopping centers soon followed, springing up east and north of town. Multi-family housing was also outside the downtown area. One exception was the purchase in the early 1960s of the Ewin property at the corner of Fourth Avenue South and South Margin Street by a Dr. Ingram from Woodbury, Tennessee. Dr. Ingram had the house razed and in 1966 Forest Manor Apartments was constructed on the site. The building is a mid-rise, two-story breezeway apartment building with a flat roof and a stylized Colonial influence.

These developments illustrate the increasing struggle between growth and preservation. Plans were being developed for a downtown shopping mall that would require the demolition of a portion of the northeast quadrant of the Public Square, including Crockett's General Store, Wagner's Grocery, and Tom Cotton's auction barn in the old livery building. By 1968 the buildings were razed for the mall to be constructed in the early 1970s. By the 1970s, however, businesses had left downtown Franklin, where half the buildings on Main Street were closed. At the time, the idea of preserving old buildings was generally considered an impediment to progress, and Franklin's downtown declined in occupancy and appearance.

The transformation of Franklin from a bustling small-town county seat to a burgeoning city was evident in the census numbers. Since 1890, Williamson County had not risen above 26,000 residents; then between 1960 and 1970, the population jumped from 25,267 to 34,330. During the same period, Franklin's population increased from 6,977 to 9,497. The trends in development and population increase have continued. In December 1985, the Mack Hatcher Memorial Parkway opened, connecting Murfreesboro Road to Columbia Pike and later Hillsboro Road to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing population and expanding development.<sup>20</sup> Franklin continued to grow in residents, topping 12,000 in 1980, 20,000 in 1990, 40,000 in 2000, and 62,000 in 2010. With the founding of the Heritage Foundation of Franklin in 1967, the collective mindset of civic leaders and residents evolved to support preservation of the historic downtown, as well as the resources of Williamson County. The Franklin Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 and the boundary of the district was later expanded in later decades. The current update to the nomination reflects the commitment of the city to recognize its mid-20<sup>th</sup> century architectural and historical resources. Franklin promotes itself as "America's Favorite Main Street," and has a vibrant tourism economy based on its historic preservation efforts.

### **Architects/Builders**

The majority of the dwellings and commercial buildings constructed in Franklin lack attributions to particular architects or builders. According to county historian Rick Warwick, few records and accounts exist that can accurately identify which builders were responsible for individual homes. No architects are known

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<sup>20</sup> Sullivan, 90.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

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to have offices in Franklin before the late 20<sup>th</sup> century due to the city's proximity to the architectural firms and architects in nearby Nashville. The following is a list of the properties with documented architects and builders as well as commentary by county historian Rick Warwick.

*Architects*

108 Bridge Street – Clarence K. Colley, Nashville  
510 Columbia Avenue – James A. Wetmore, U.S. Government Architect, Washington  
214 Third Avenue, South – Hugh Cathcart Thompson, Nashville

*Builders*

During the 19th century, Robert Courtney was the principal builder i.e. courthouse, several houses. In the mid-19th century, A.C. Vaughan and Charles McAlpine were brick makers and masons and built many of the Main Street buildings. After the Civil War until the early 1900s, Green Williams built many of the Franklin homes and public buildings. He built the old elementary school at Five Points in 1907, which burned in 1963. From the 1918 to 1937, Frank Craig was major contractor for many homes and public buildings. He built the Franklin Theatre in 1937 just before his death. S.E. Farnsworth was the leading competitor of Craig and probably built more of the downtown homes than Craig since he lived longer. In 1942, contractor J.C. Russell of Nashville built the Old, Old Jail at 112 Bridge Street.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

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Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

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Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
 Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
 County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)	State Historic Preservation Office
X previously listed in the National Register: <b>Franklin City Cemetery , 12000946</b> <b>Rest Haven Cemetery, 12000947</b> <b>Hiram Masonic Lodge No. 7-NHL, 73001859</b> <b>Hincheyville Historic District, 82004071</b> <b>Winstead House, 79002486</b>	Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register	Federal agency
X designated a National Historic Landmark- <b>Hiram Masonic Lodge No. 7-NHL</b>	Local government
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	University
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	Other
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	Name of repository:
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):	

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
 Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
 County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** 233 **USGS Quadrangle** Leipers Fork and Franklin

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates and UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1972 Boundary Map Reference	Latitude	Longitude
NW	35° 55'	86° 52' 29"
NE	35° 55'	86° 52' 07"
SE	35° 55'	86° 52' 48"
SW	35° 55'	86° 52' 11"

1988 Boundary Map Reference	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	16 S	511970	3975100
B	16 S	512090	3975160
C	16 S	512150	3975040
D	16 S	512060	3974920

2000 Boundary Map Reference	Zone	Easting	Northing
	16 S	512000	3975000

**Verbal Boundary Description**

**The following boundary statements are taken from the original National Register nomination, the 1988 district extension, 1998 additional documentation, and the 2000 district extension. Maps from the original nomination and expansions follow.**

**1972-** No formal verbal boundary included. From Section 7 “This area, bounded by North Margin Street on the north, South Margin Street on the south, First Avenue on the east, and Fifth Avenue on the west, embraces the majority of the early homes and other edifices which constituted the original town layout established by Abram Maury in 1787.” (See Page 79).

**1988 Boundary Extension-**The boundary for the Franklin Historic District extension is illustrated on the accompanying sketch map (See Page 80). The boundary includes the following block and parcel numbers; 78-F-F-1 through 78-F-F-8 and 78 F-G-1 through 78F-G-4.01. The boundary is defined on the northwest by the present southern boundary of the Franklin Historic District, on the northeast by modern industrial buildings, on the southeast by the L&N Railroad tracks and on the southwest by the rea lot lines of the properties.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

**1988 Additional Documentation**—The boundaries for the Franklin Historic District were not specified in the original nomination. However, the USGS map that accompanied the nomination drew the boundaries to include both sides of North Margin Street, both sides of South Margin Street, both sides of Frist Avenue, and both sides of Fifth Avenue. Generally, this constitutes the original town plan. The current updated inventory includes all of the properties within the boundaries drawn on the original map. (See Page 79)

**2000 Boundary Extension**- No formal verbal boundary included. From Section 7 “The Franklin Historic District Extension includes the eight single-family dwellings on the east side of the 300 block of Fourth Avenue South. This block extends from South Margin Street, the southern boundary of the original Franklin Historic District. At the end of this block, Fourth Avenue South dead ends at the railroad tracks of the Louisville and Nashville (L&N) Railroad. This residential area developed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries as the city of Franklin grew and expanded. The dwellings located on this block were designed in popular house forms of the period, and these properties have been well maintained and retain much of their original design and form.” (See Page 81)

**2018 Additional Documentation**

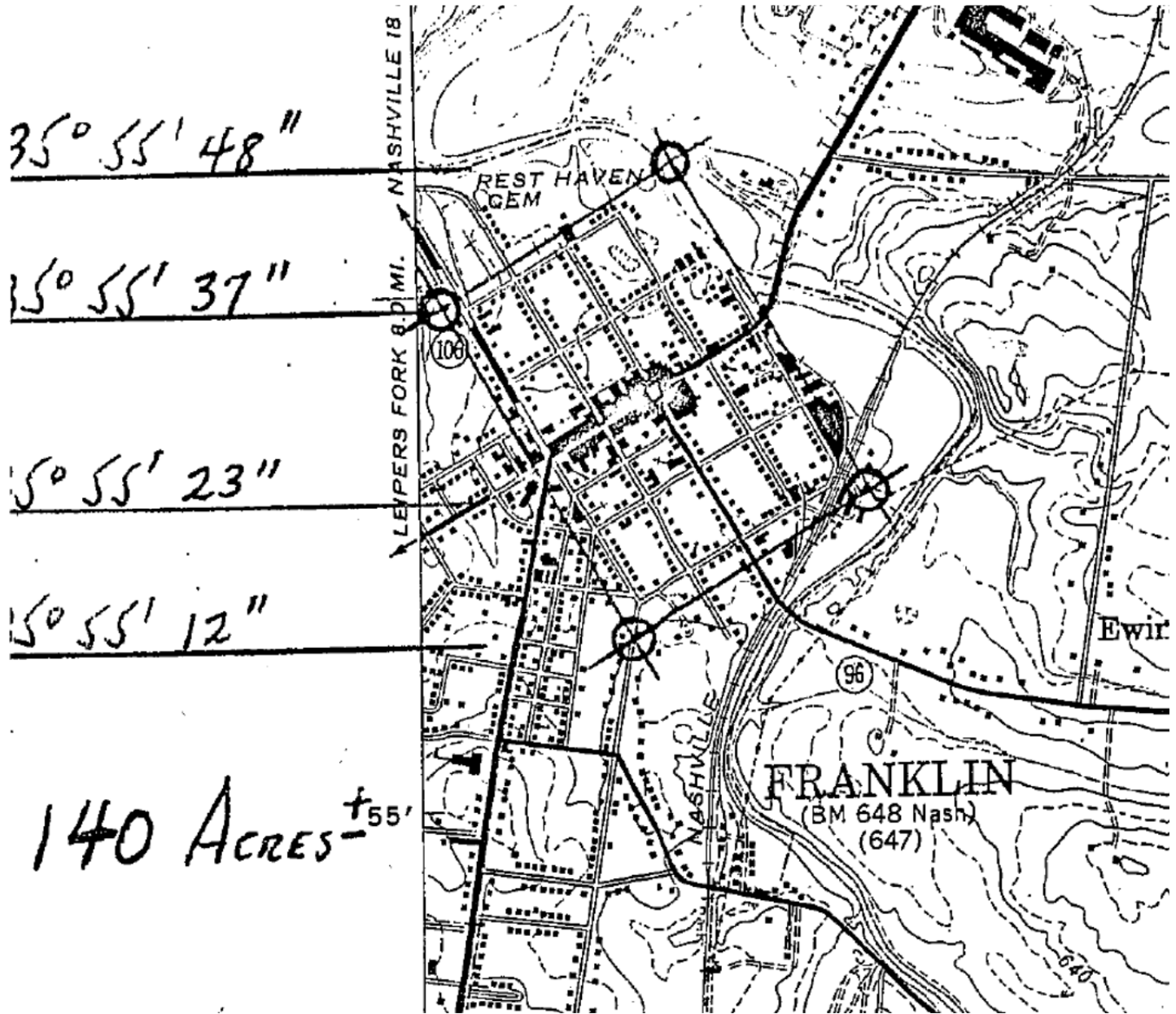
The boundary of the 1972 Franklin Historic District, 1988 Boundary Extension, and 2000 Boundary Extension is not being changed or updated in any way. The areas within the three distinct boundaries were re-inventoried. The topo map on page 82 shows the three distinct boundaries combined into one historic district using the Latitude/Longitude and UTM points from the 1972, 1988, and 2000 boundaries. The large scale map on page 83 shows each boundary separately.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries of the Franklin Historic District include the original town plan and two extensions that reflect later historic and architectural developments of the town. This is an intact collection of resources that best reflect the history and architecture of Franklin. Resources outside of the district are modern, altered historic resources, or historic resources scattered between new developments. The area outside of the district does not currently provide a cohesive sense of time and place for a historic district

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

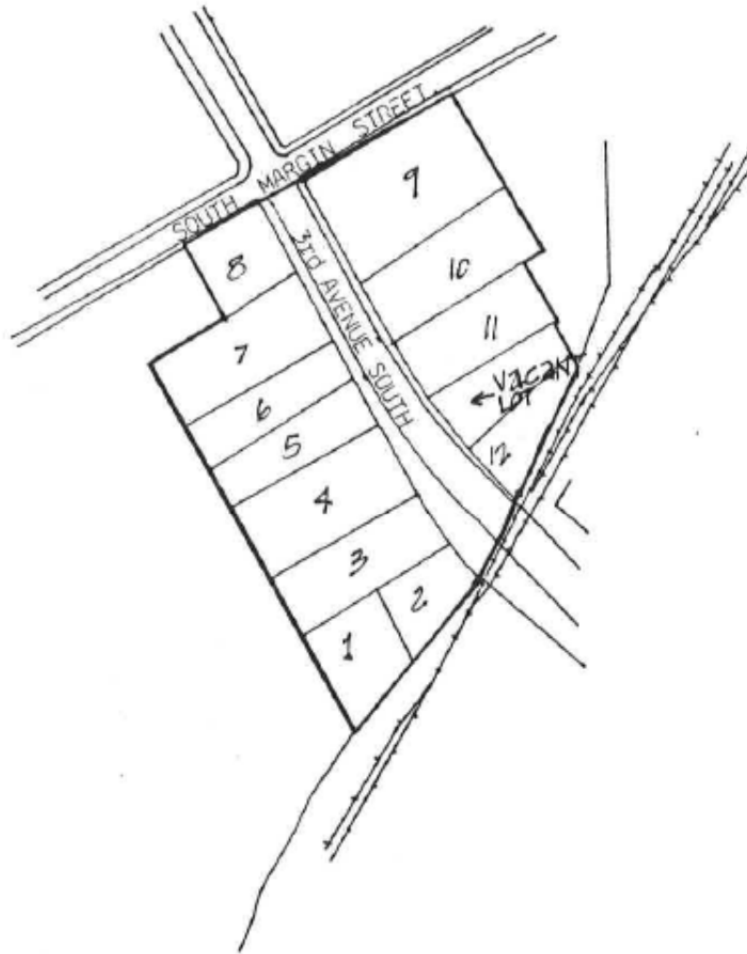


**Franklin Historic District Boundary USGS Map:** USGS Franklin Quadrangle Map from the 1972 Nomination with the **Latitude/Longitude Coordinates** of the Franklin Historic District.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State



All principal buildings are contributing  
Franklin Historic District Extension  
Franklin, Tennessee  
Scale: 1"=200'

**1988 Franklin Historic District Boundary Extension Parcel Map:** Map from the 1988 Boundary Extension Nomination with parcel indicated.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

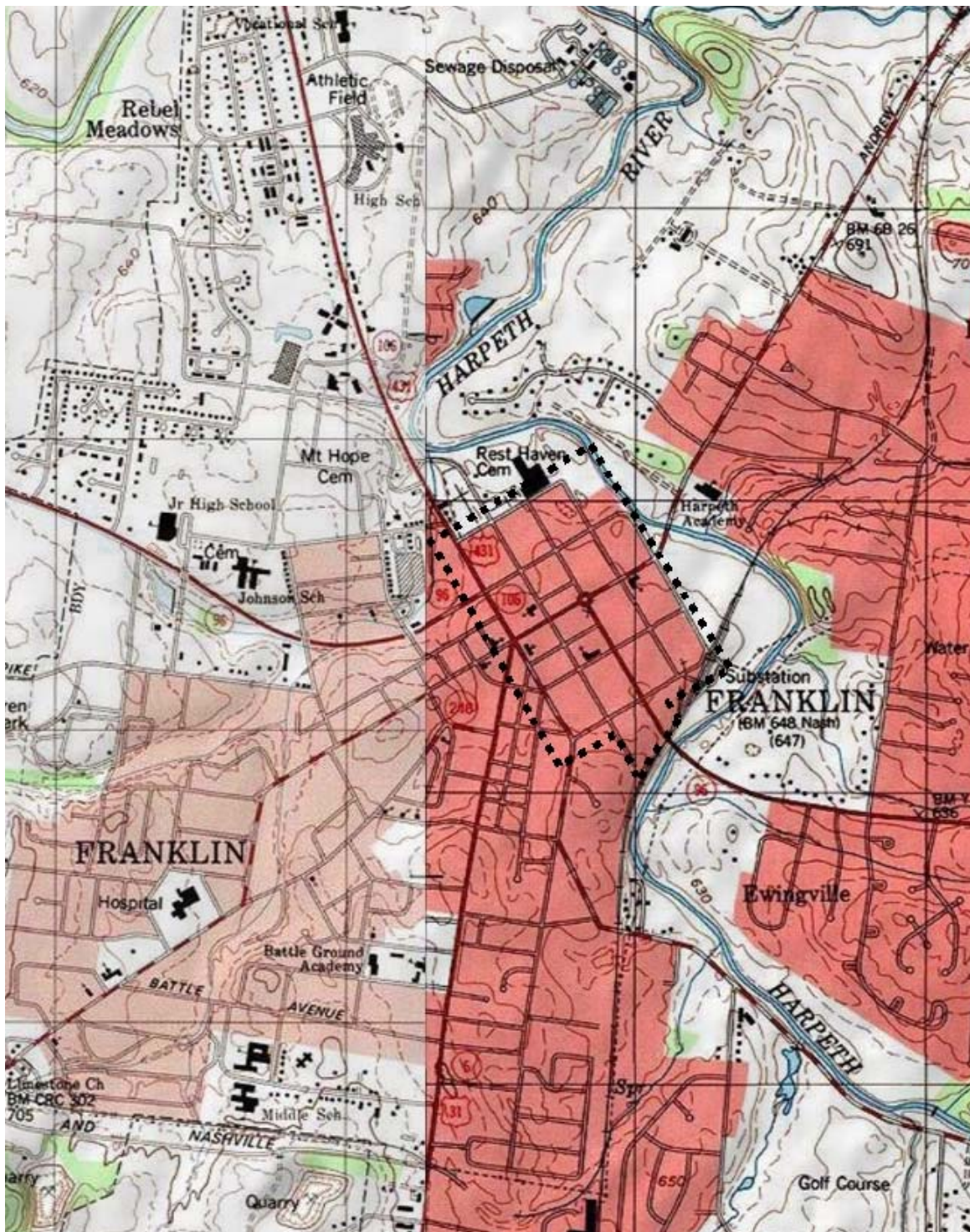
Williamson, TN  
County and State



**2000 Franklin Historic District Extension Boundary USGS Map:** USGS Franklin Quadrangle Map from the 2000 Extension Nomination

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State



**Franklin Historic District Boundary USGS Map:** Combined view of the original 1972 Boundaries with the 1988 and 2000 boundary extensions. USGS Franklin and Leiper's Fork topo maps, Scale 1:24,000

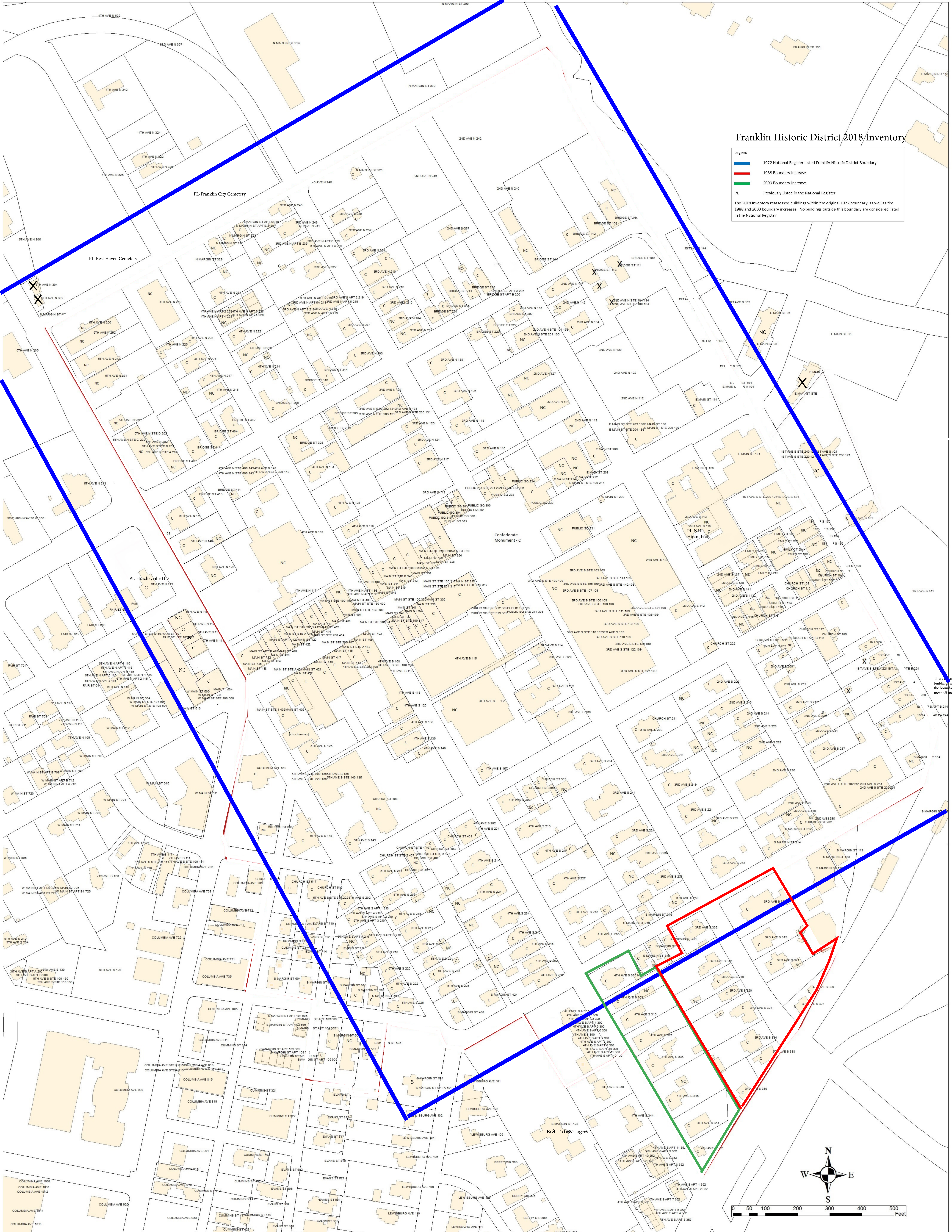


# Franklin Historic District 2018 Inventory

**Legend**

- 1972 National Register Listed Franklin Historic District Boundary
- 1988 Boundary Increase
- 2000 Boundary Increase
- PL Previously Listed in the National Register

The 2018 inventory reassessed buildings within the original 1972 boundary, as well as the 1988 and 2000 boundary increases. No buildings outside this boundary are considered listed in the National Register.





Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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Name Philip Thomason, Andra Martens, and Cate Hamilton

Organization Thomason & Associates

Street & Number PO Box 121225 Date November 13, 2018

City or Town Nashville Telephone 615-385-4960

E-mail Phil Thomason <thomason@bellsouth.net> State TN Zip Code 37212

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints)
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

**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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

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**Photo Log**

Franklin Historic District

Photos by: Thomason and Associates

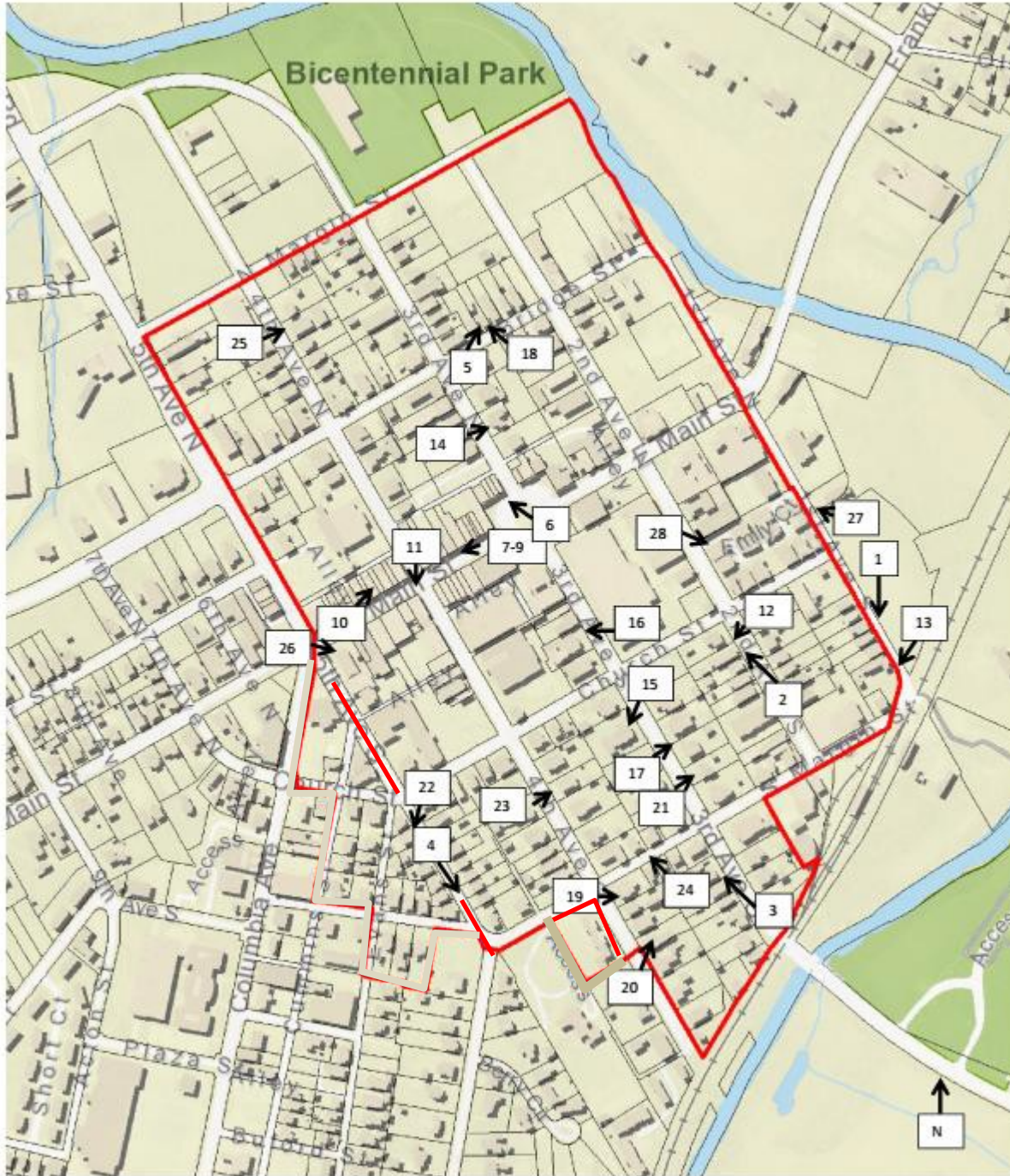
Date: July-August, 2017

- Photo 1 of 28: Streetscape 200 block of the west side of First Avenue, view to the south.  
Photo 2 of 28: Streetscape 200 block of the west side of Second Avenue South, view to the north.  
Photo 3 of 28: Streetscape 300 block of the west side of Third Avenue South, view to the west.  
Photo 4 of 28: Streetscape 200 block of the east side of Fifth Avenue South, view to the east.  
Photo 5 of 28: Streetscape 200 block of the north side of Bridge Street, view to the north.  
Photo 6 of 28: Streetscape 300 block of the north side of the Public Square, view to the northwest.  
Photo 7 of 28: Streetscape 300 block of the north side of Main Street, view to the southwest.  
Photo 8 of 28: Streetscape 300 block of the north side of Main Street, view to the southwest  
Photo 9 of 28: Streetscape 300 block of the south side of Main Street, view to the southeast.  
Photo 10 of 28 Streetscape 400 block of the north side of Main Street, view to the northwest.  
Photo 11 of 28: Streetscape 400 block of the south side of Main Street, view to the southeast.  
Photo 12 of 28: 202 Second Avenue South, view to the north.  
Photo 13 of 28 244 First Avenue South, view to the west.  
Photo 14 of 28: 126 Third Avenue North, view to the east.  
Photo 15 of 28: 214 Third Avenue South, view to the south.  
Photo 16 of 28: 132 Third Avenue South, view to the west.  
Photo 17 of 28: 219 Third Avenue South, view to the east.  
Photo 18 of 28: 216 Bridge Street, view to the northwest.  
Photo 19 of 28: 305 South Margin Street, view to the east.  
Photo 20 of 28: 309 Fourth Avenue South, view to the northeast.  
Photo 21 of 28: 235 Third Avenue South, view to the east.  
Photo 22 of 28: 202 Fifth Avenue South, view to the south.  
Photo 23 of 28: 217 Fourth Avenue South, view to the southeast.  
Photo 24 of 28: 316 South Margin Street, view to the west.  
Photo 25 of 28: 234 Fourth Avenue North, view to the northeast.  
Photo 26 of 28: 435 Main Street, view to the east.  
Photo 27 of 28: 100 block of the west side of First Avenue South, view to the south.  
Photo 28 of 28: 100 block of the west side of Second Avenue South, view to the east.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State



Franklin Historic District Photo Key with approximate boundary shown in red. Scale 1" = 485'.





M. Todd Sandash  
Attorney at Law  
Certified Public Accountant  
(615) 794-5450  
Fred C. Deane  
Attorney at Law









MARGARET  
MARTIN  
Perman





215





220

220 BRIDGE ST  
HISTORIC FRANKLIN  
www.220bridgetest.com  
615-656-1680  
CASEY LONG, Esq.  
P. NICOLE LONG, Esq.  
WILLIAM MULLICAN II, Esq.





MAGLI  
REALTY  
CO.

INE

MAGLI  
REALTY CO.

301

JACK YACOUBIAN  
JEWELERS

300







**GRAY'S**

*Savory \* Spice \* Shop*

Excite what you want, buy what you need.

SOUTH  
**31**

**D**





THE IRON GATE

PIEOLGY

PIEOLGY

patchwork  
Pantry

FRANKLIN

NOTICE

96





ECCO SALON

341

MERCANTILE



que Jewelry

Red Pony Restaurant

Red Pony  
Pub & Restaurant  
Bar Open Daily  
4PM Until Late  
Dinner Service  
M-Th 5PM-10PM  
F-Sat 5PM-11PM  
Closed Sunday

408







HARRISON

1893

BUILDING

Q

FRANKLIN

55

Klein's  
CHOCOLATES • FUDGE • ICE CREAM

























Two Nineteen





216

216









MARGARET  
MARTIN  
Bermerman





235





202





217





A tall, rectangular brick chimney with a dark metal cap, located on the left side of the house.

A large, dark brown wooden pediment with a light-colored stucco interior, featuring a decorative 'X' pattern of dark wood beams.

A bright red, solid-colored front door with a small window at the top, set within a brick frame.

A large, multi-paned window with a decorative brick arch above it, set in a dark brown frame.

A mailbox mounted on a decorative pillar made of stacked stones, located near the front entrance.

A concrete sidewalk running along the front of the property, adjacent to a paved road.

















2nd AVE S

EMILY



National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.





**TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES BUILDING  
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

ROBERT A. MCGAW, CHAIRMAN  
NASHVILLE  
VERNON SHARP, VICE-CHAIRMAN  
NASHVILLE

July 12, 1972

MICHAEL J. SMITH  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dr. William J. Murtagh  
National Park Service  
Room 3209  
1100 "L" Street N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

Enclosed please find the forms necessary for the nomination of Franklin Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

If any additional information is needed, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Smith  
State Liaison Officer, PL 89-665

MJS:jg



Call to H. Harper

9/25/72

Bldgs. in blue  
are outstanding  
(shade is not  
imp.). All bldgs.  
not blue are of the  
period but not  
outstanding.

Boundaries are  
to include both  
sides of all streets.

This is best CDA  
historic district in state



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE TENNESSEE

Date Entered OCT 5 1972

Name

Location

Franklin Historic District

Franklin  
Williamson County

Also Notified

Hon. Howard H. Baker, Jr.  
Hon. William E. Brock, III  
Hon. William R. Anderson  
Director, Southeast Region

State Liaison Officer  
Mr. Michael J. Smith  
Executive Director  
Tennessee Historical Commission  
State Library and Archives Building  
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

HR NRowland:mm 10/5/72

# HIRAM LODGE NO. 7

F. & A. M.



FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE

October 20, 1983

Jerry L. Rogers  
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Atten: Chief of Registration

Subject: 1. Hiram Masonic Lodge #7, Franklin, Tennessee  
2. Letter of Carol D. Shull dated August 23, 1983

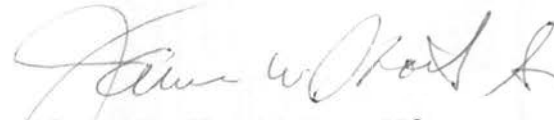
No. 7 - Description

We would like to make the following notations:

Three story building as of this date, third floor and second floor restored to their original beauty for use of Masonic Meetings. New bath installed on the second floor. First floor being restored at this time with two new baths already installed. No alterations to outside of building, yet all windows have been re-worked and covered with plexiglass. Also, new copper roof and gutters have been installed. Extensive work has been completed on outside masonry.

Across the back of the lot an all masonry building, 2300 sq. feet, is being constructed to be used as a dining room and operation building. Should you prefer an actual survey of boundries, please advise.

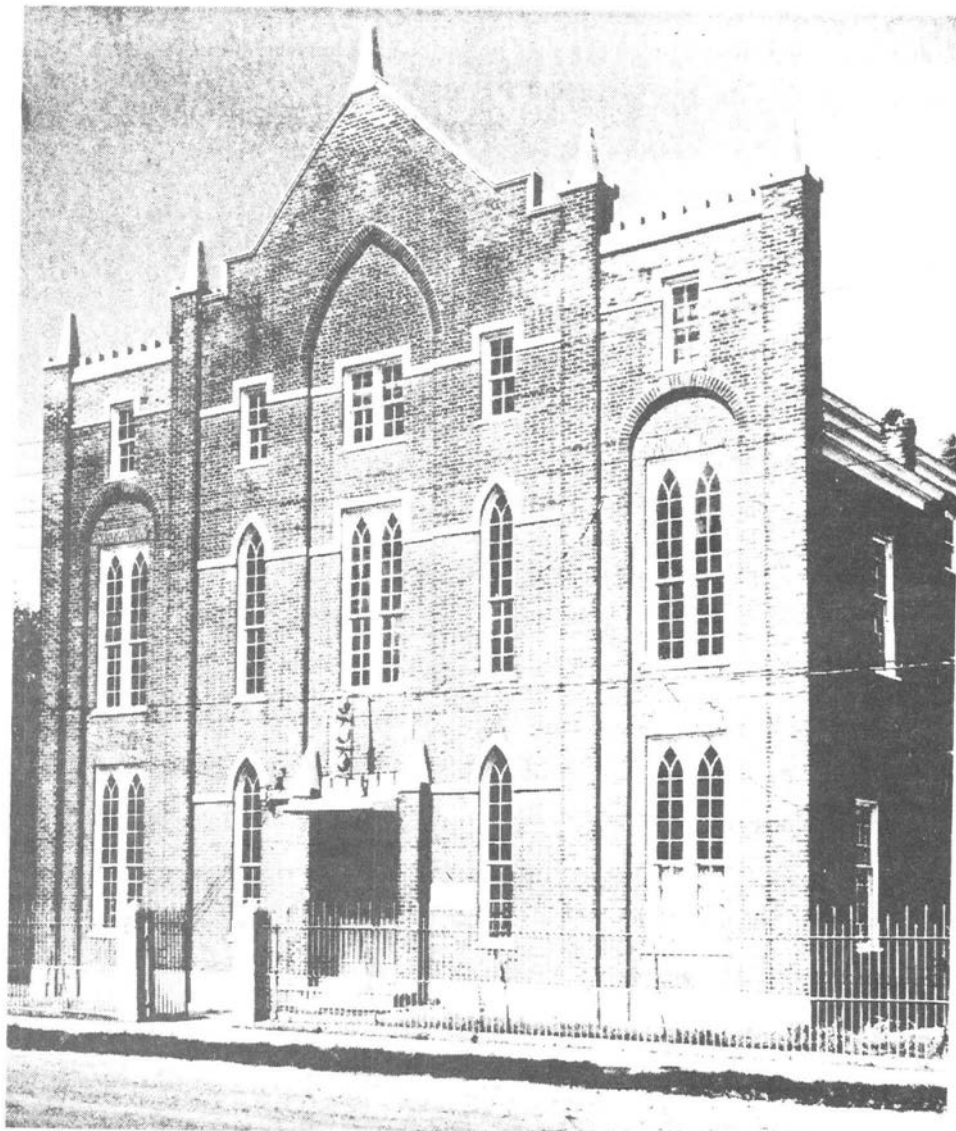
Thank you for your interest and if there is anything we can do to further our place in the National Register of Historic Places, advise.



James W. Short, Sr., 32°  
Restoration and Finance Chairman







# Temple Holds 'Firsts'

**O**NE HUNDRED and <sup>60</sup> ~~fifty~~ three years ago this summer, members of the Masonic order in Franklin began assembling hand-made bricks that would ultimately become the tallest building then standing, west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Franklin's Masonic Temple, called one of the most significant historic buildings in the South by many experts in architecture of the past, has served as the home of Hiram Lodge No. 7 ever since its completion. This fact makes it the oldest continuing lodge in the same location in the United States.

**THE FIRST** three-story building in Tennessee, the 1825 Masonic Temple was constructed with the proceeds from the first legal lottery in Tennessee history.

"It is a unique mixture of country craftsmanship and Gothic tradition," according to John Kiser, UT-N art teacher and an authority on Middle Tennessee architecture. "It's the oldest Gothic Revival building in Tennessee, and one of the oldest Gothic structures still surviving in the country."

The building pre-dates by about 15 years the major thrust of Gothic architecture which took place in this country around 1840, Kiser said. "This building combines the flatness of the Federal style with such Gothic features as pointed arches, battlements and finials on the pilasters. It reads like a *Who's Who* in architecture in history. If it were on the East Coast where most of the writing on architecture is done, it would be a text book example rather than an unknown quantity."

**MOST OF THE** men prominent in the early history of Franklin and Nashville had been members or guests of this lodge. Andrew Jackson and James Robertson, the founder of

Nashville, were in frequent attendance there. Felix Grundy, author of the Code of Tennessee and a friend of Jackson's, figured importantly in the initial stages of the lodge's history. Guilford Dudley was one of its first officials.

The public record of Masonry in Franklin even pre-dates the 1825 building. Minutes of the Williamson County court for July 12, 1812, show that the court approved a motion to allow the Masons to meet in the courthouse.

The building served as the founding hall also for many Franklin churches. The first Episcopal Church in the State of Tennessee was organized within its walls on Aug. 25, 1827, by Tennessee's first Episcopal Bishop, James T. Otey. The Church of Christ met there for a time as did the Presbyterian Church.

**PRESIDENT** Andrew Jackson met with a delegation of Chickasaw Indians on the steps of Masonic Hall on Aug. 17, 1830. From that ceremony came a treaty that resulted in the removal of the Chickasaws from their native lands to the West.

The Hall also figures in the history of the Battle of Franklin during the Civil War. It was used as an observation post by Union and Confederate forces, and later as a hospital for Union soldiers.

In 1912, 45 years after the Federal occupation, the U.S. Government paid reparations to the lodge for damage done to the buildings. New stairs and new flooring were installed.

Minutes of the lodge dating as far back as August, 1877, are stored in fireproof vaults in the building, and members still hope that the lost Hiram Lodge No. 7 minutes pre-dating the Civil War and stored in a Franklin bank after the Battle of Franklin will someday be recovered.

10-19-83 *James W. [unclear] 33*





**TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION**

701 BROADWAY  
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219-5237  
615/742-6716

February 17, 1988

Carol Shull  
Chief of Registration  
1100 L Street  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the forms to nominate the  
Historic Resources of Williamson County MRA.

The owners of the Thomas Moore House, James B.  
Davis House, and the James Sayers House object  
to the listing of their properties. Please review  
these individual forms for determinations of  
eligibility.

✓ The nomination expands the boundaries of the  
Franklin Historic District (NR 10/5/72). Notices  
were sent to all property owners in the extension  
and only one has objected. Additional information  
about the district is included on continuation sheets.  
This information, which clarifies the period of signi-  
ficance, was sent to the Atlanta office of the National  
Park Service last year as a result of a tax act project  
in the district.

If additional information is needed, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Herbert L. Harper,  
Executive Director and  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer

HLH:jd  
Enclosure



**TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION**

701 BROADWAY  
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219-5237  
615/742-6716

November 3, 1988

**RECEIVED**

NOV 8 1988

Carol D. Shull  
Chief of Registration  
1100 L Street  
National Park Service  
U. S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

**NATIONAL  
REGISTER**

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find continuation sheets for the Franklin Historic District. Originally listed on October 5, 1972, it was not inventoried and the boundaries were not specified. The enclosed information clarifies the original boundaries and provides a count of contributing and non-contributing buildings.

The count and boundary description does not include property or resources from the Franklin Historic District Extension (NR 4/13/88). When the district extension information is added to the enclosed information, the inventory and boundary for the Franklin Historic District should be complete and clarified.

If additional information is needed, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Herbert L. Harper  
Executive Director and  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer

HLH:iba  
Enclosure



USE original intermediate new

ESTIMATED COST 200,000 FINAL COST

HOUSING UNITS before NA after 0-1 FEDERAL FUNDS  no  yes

NHL  NHL District  NR  NR District  State/local District  Proposed

Name of district FRANKLIN Date listed/certified 10-5-77

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNER  
EDWARD J. STELMAN  
HIDDEN HOLLOW RTE #4 CLIP HAMPERS VA FCAI  
FRANKLIN TENNESSEE 37064

SIGNIFICANCE

PRELIMINARY	FINAL
Date received _____	Date received <u>6/10/80</u>
Date info requested _____	Date info requested _____
Date info received _____	Date info received _____
Date of action _____	Date of action _____
<input type="checkbox"/> contributing	<input type="checkbox"/> contributing
<input type="checkbox"/> non-contributing	<input type="checkbox"/> non-contributing
<input type="checkbox"/> conditional	

REHABILITATION

PROPOSED WORK	COMPLETED WORK
Date received _____	Date received <u>5/18/80</u>
Date info requested _____	Date info requested _____
Date info received _____	Date info received _____
Date of action _____	Date of action _____
<input type="checkbox"/> approved	<input type="checkbox"/> approved/conditions
<input type="checkbox"/> withheld	<input type="checkbox"/> denied
Reviewer _____ <input type="checkbox"/> plans	Reviewer _____

APPEAL

Date received \_\_\_\_\_ Date of action \_\_\_\_\_  
 sustained  overturned

APPEAL

Date received \_\_\_\_\_ Date of action \_\_\_\_\_  
 sustained  overturned

COBI-RT-TH-80-0032 338 348 HAMPERS VA FCAI

Stolman Building

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY **W. Main St. At 4th Ave.**

HISTORIC DISTRICT **Franklin**

**Franklin Historic District**

STATUTE

STATE **Tennessee**

COUNTY **Williamson**

NAME OF OWNER **Ed & Joan G. Stolman**

ADDRESS OF OWNER **Hidden Hollow Route 4  
Old Harding Rd.  
Franklin, TN 37064**

DATE CERTIFIED AS: **DEC 20 1979**

CONTRIBUTING  NON-CONTRIBUTING

REMARKS:

DATE OF REQUEST **11/20/79**

SHPO OPINION:

CONTRIBUTING

NON-CONTRIBUTING

NO COMMENT

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155  
(9/77)



Old Old Jail, Bridge Street, Franklin, Tennessee

1/16/79

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY

DATE OF REQUEST

HISTORIC DISTRICT

SHPO OPINION:

STATUTE

Franklin

CONTRIBUTING

STATE

COUNTY

Tennessee

Williamson

NON-CONTRIBUTING

NO COMMENT

NAME OF OWNER

South Central Development Corporation

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

ADDRESS OF OWNER

P. O. Box 2000  
Franklin, Tennessee 37064

DATE CERTIFIED AS:

JAN 24 1978

CONTRIBUTING

NON-CONTRIBUTING

REMARKS:

USDI - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155  
(9/77)





# National Register of Historic Places

## Note to the record

72001254 Franklin Historic District

The following is the 2000 survey that was not accepted

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



72-1259

Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

Section number 7 Page 1

Period of Significance: circa 1810 – circa 1941

Contributing Buildings: 221

Non-Contributing Buildings: 52

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal; Greek Revival; Queen Anne; Italianate;

Colonial Revival; Bungalow

Other: Gabled ell; Pyramid Square

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone; brick; concrete

walls Brick; weatherboard; concrete block; synthetic;  
stone

roof Asphalt

other Wood, stone

## Description

By 1930 Franklin, Tennessee had a population of 3,377 with an additional 1, 125 residents in surrounding suburbs. It remained a farming community with an economy based primarily on agriculture with tobacco as the dominant cash crop. With the construction of Interstate 65 through the area in the 1960s, came the beginning of rapid growth and development. A number of subdivisions began to crop up as more people were attracted to the area, and shopping centers soon followed springing up east and north of town. In December 1985, the Mack Hatcher Memorial Parkway opened connecting Murfreesboro Road to Columbia Pike and later Hillsboro Road to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing population and expanding development. Approaching its bicentennial, Franklin is one of the fastest growing towns in the state, and faces continued expansion and development.

The Franklin Historic District contains two hundred seventy-three (273) 19th and 20th century commercial and residential primary buildings that reflect Franklin's growth and development. The public square and the commercial area of Main Street contain a high concentration of late 19th and early 20th century brick commercial buildings. The majority of these structures are two-stories in height and have common characteristics such as corbelled brick cornices, parapeted rooflines, and decorative detailing. Many of the storefronts have cast iron details and retain original display windows, wood bulkheads, and entrances.

Included in the district is the 1858 Williamson County Courthouse, which stands at the southwest corner of the public square. The third courthouse to serve the county, this Greek Revival structure displays four large Doric motif columns made of locally cast iron. Another significant building is the Hiram Masonic Lodge on Second Avenue. Built in 1823, this two-story brick Gothic Revival building was the location of Andrew Jackson's negotiations with the Chickasaw tribes in 1830. Its historical significance and architectural integrity have earned the Masonic Lodge a designation as a National Historic Landmark. Several churches are also located in the Franklin Historic District including the 1911 First Presbyterian Church, the 1871 Saint Philip Catholic Church, and Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, built in 1834.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

The district's numerous residential buildings represent a wide variety of architectural forms and styles. Brick Federal style dwellings remain from the town's early years and many of the early Federal period buildings reveal changing architectural trends with alterations and additions reflecting later period styles and detailing. Numerous Greek Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne residences were constructed throughout the district. Franklin continued to grow and prosper throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Reflecting this growth, several frame, brick, and stone Bungalows and Colonial Revival style houses appeared in the district. Several late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century vernacular house forms are scattered throughout the district as well. The most frequent of these is the Gabled Ell plan, which is generally of frame construction with decorative Victorian era detailing such as milled balusters, posts, and railings on the front porches.

The Franklin Historic District was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 5, 1972. At this early date, only basic boundaries for the district were declared and no comprehensive inventory of buildings within the district was made. The district boundaries were generally considered to be original town square, which was the area marked on the USGS map. In 1988, fifty-two properties constructed between 1907 and 1941 were inventoried and the period of significance for the district was extended to 1941. An extension of the historic district, comprised of twelve primary buildings, was nominated and added to the National Register on April 12, 1988. Eight additional properties on Fourth Avenue, South will be included within the district as a result of a boundary revision in 1999.

From October 1998 to March 1999, Thomason and Associates conducted the first thorough survey of the Franklin Historic District and compiled a complete inventory of its properties. This inventory includes properties considered contributing to the district because they were built within the period of significance and they retain their integrity of design, workmanship and materials. Noncontributing buildings were constructed later in the 20<sup>th</sup> century or have been altered to the point that they no longer retain historic character defining features.

**INVENTORY****1. 102 Bridge Street - Non-Contributing**

This building is a ca. 1970 Quonset hut with a brick facade.

**2. 104 Bridge Street - Contributing**

This building is a ca. 1930 gable front concrete block commercial building with a parapeted roof with terra cotta coping. Windows are eight-light metal casement. This building used to house the City Sanitation offices. It is now an auto repair shop.

**3. 111 Bridge Street - Contributing**

This building is a ca. 1900 one-story frame double-pen plan dwelling. The house has a concrete block foundation, metal gable roof, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. The dwelling has a full-width shed roof porch with unhewn wood posts on the main facade. Windows are four-over-four wood sashes. To the rear of the house is a large gable roofed addition with a shed roof wing. The building houses an antique shop and is in a very deteriorated condition.

**4. 112 Bridge Street - Non-Contributing**

Williamson County School Maintenance Building. This is a one-story brick veneer building constructed ca. 1970.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

Section number 7 Page 3

## 5. 113 Bridge Street - Non-Contributing

A ca. 1970 one- and one-half story concrete block building with a gambrel roof of asphalt shingle, a concrete block foundation, and vertical board siding on the main facade. The building has four gable dormers at the roofline and a shed roof wing to the west.

## 6. 118 Bridge Street - Contributing

A ca. 1902 two-story brick gable front and wing building with asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation, brick interior chimneys, and an exterior of common bond brick. On the main facade is a partial-width one-story porch with brick columns. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood door with single-light transom and sidelights. Windows are two-over-two wood sash set in segmental arched frames with stone sills. There is a gable dormer at the roofline with paired single-light fixed windows. In the gable fields is decorative vergeboard. This building was the Williamson County Jail in the early 20th century.

## 7. 120 Bridge Street - Contributing

A ca. 1930 two-story concrete block building with Art Deco influences. The building has a stone foundation and two concrete pilasters flanking the central entrance, and a corbelled roofline. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door with single-light sidelights. Windows are metal casement design.

## 8. 124 Bridge Street - Non-Contributing

This is a ca. 1950 concrete block commercial building. The main entrance has paired glass and metal doors set in a recessed panel. There are no windows on the main facade.

## 9. 206 Bridge Street - Contributing

A ca. 1910 Pyramid Square dwelling with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main facade is a full-width porch with square fluted columns with Ionic motif capitals. Two entrances on the main facade are solid wood paneled doors with single-light transoms. The dwelling has been divided into a duplex. There is a hipped dormer at the roofline and a gable roof wing at the rear.

## 10. 210 Bridge Street - Contributing

A ca. 1900 gabled ell dwelling with asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, exterior of vinyl siding, and a stone foundation. The house has a wraparound porch with added aluminum posts. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood door with a single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. An added multi-light window is in the projecting gable bay.

## 11. 214 Bridge Street - Contributing

A ca. 1890 gabled ell dwelling with asphalt shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, weatherboard exterior and a stone foundation. The house has a full-width porch on the main facade with milled posts and railing. The porch has a wood trellis roof. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood panel door with added decorative wood panels on either side of the entrance. Above the entrance is an added decorative gabled canopy. In the gable field is cutout vergeboard, and brackets are at the eaves. Another entrance on the main facade is a ca. 1990 glass and wood door. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. On the main facade is an added multi-light fixed window. To the rear are shed and gable additions.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**12. 216 Bridge Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1920 pyramid square dwelling with an asphalt shingle hipped roof, concrete block foundation, interior brick chimney and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main facade is a partial-width porch with fluted square wood columns. Two entrances on the main facade are single-light glass and wood doors. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes.

**13. 220 Bridge Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1920 Pyramid Square dwelling with an asphalt shingle hipped roof, concrete block foundation, interior brick chimney and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main facade is a partial-width porch with fluted square wood columns. Two entrances on the main facade are single-light glass and wood doors. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes. There is a hipped dormer at the roofline.

**14. 221 Bridge Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1925 gable front brick Bungalow. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and an exterior of common bond brick. On the main facade is a partial-width gable entry porch with paired square wood posts on brick piers. Exposed rafters are at the eaves. The main entrance is an original multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are six-over-one wood sashes. The building is now used as a law office.

**15. 223 Bridge Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1930 frame gable end dwelling with vinyl siding, a concrete block foundation, and gable asphalt shingle roof. On the main facade is an added central gabled entry porch with paired wood columns on brick piers. The main entrance is a three vertical light glass and wood door. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes. There is an added shed roof side wing that contains wood garage doors.

**16. 314 Bridge Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1900 gabled ell dwelling with gable asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation, brick interior chimneys, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a rebuilt partial-width porch with square wood posts on brick piers. The porch has a concrete floor. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood panel door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes. To the rear is a shed roof wing.

**17. 316 Bridge Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1940 gable front Bungalow with interior chimneys, clipped gable asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation, and weatherboard exterior. On the main facade is a full-width porch with fluted square wood columns on concrete piers. The main entrance is a multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are original nine-over-one wood sashes. In the gable field are three nine-light fixed windows.

**18. 318 Bridge Street - Contributing**

Andrew Johnson House, 1832. A two-story Federal style brick dwelling constructed in 1832. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, exterior end brick chimneys, and an exterior of Flemish bond brick. On the main facade is a gabled entry bay with paired square wood posts and a wood railing. The main entrance has a paneled wood door with three-light sidelights and a large multi-light transom. Windows are original six-over-nine on the second story and nine-over-nine wood sash on the first floor. Windows have wood lintels. The house has a brick gable side wing.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**19. 402 Bridge Street - Contributing**

Andrew Johnson House. A two-story brick 1833 Federal style dwelling. The house has a stone foundation, two exterior end brick chimneys, a gable roof of asphalt shingle, and exterior of Flemish bond brick. The main entrance has paired wood paneled doors with a multi-light transom and sidelights and chamfered pilasters. The entrance leads to an entry bay with a flat roof, chamfered square wood columns, and dentil molding. Windows are original nine-over-nine wood sashes. Above the windows is soldier course brick. To the rear are a large gabled ell wing with an interior brick chimney, and a shed roof frame addition with weatherboard siding.

**20. 404 Bridge Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1930 frame gable end Bungalow. House has a stone foundation, weatherboard exterior, two interior brick chimneys, and an asphalt shingle roof. On the main facade is a partial-width gable roof porch with short tapered wood columns resting on stone piers. A trellis extends over the rest of the porch. The main entrance is a multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are four-over-one and three-over-one vertical light sash design.

**21. 414 Bridge Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1910 American Foursquare with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and weatherboard exterior. Brackets are at the eaves. The main facade has a full-width porch with Tuscan columns. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood door with single-light sidelights and three-light transom. Windows on the main facade are large single light fixed design with single light transoms with dentil molding between them. On the second story above the entrance is a bay window with three one-over-one sash windows. At the rear is a shed roof wing.

**22. 415 S. Bridge Street - Contributing**

Two-story brick veneer Colonial Revival influenced dwelling built ca. 1915. The building has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of textured stretcher bond brick. On the main facade is a porch with original Tuscan columns. Entrances have original multi-light glass and wood doors. Windows are original six-over-six wood sashes. At the eaves are exposed rafters.

**23. 420 Bridge Street - Non-Contributing**

A ca. 1900 gabled ell dwelling that has been extensively altered with the wraparound porch enclosed with large plate glass windows, and the addition of permastone veneer on the exterior. The building is now a Senior Citizens Center.

**24. 108 Church Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling with asphalt shingle roof, three interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation and exterior of vinyl siding. On the main facade is a rebuilt partial-width porch with square wood posts on brick piers. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood door. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes.

**25. 108 "B" Church Street - Contributing**

Next to the dwelling at 108 Church Street is a ca. 1930 rectangular concrete block building that has been abandoned. The building has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, and exposed rafters at the eaves. Two entrances on the main facade are three vertical light glass and wood paneled doors. Windows are six-light metal casement.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**26. 109 Church Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1940 concrete block building with an arched roof and a parapeted facade with terra cotta coping. The building has a large garage door on the main facade and one one-over-one wood sash window.

**27. 116 Church Street - Non-Contributing**

A ca. 1950 one-story brick gable end minimal traditional dwelling. The house has a gabled entry on the main facade with square wood posts. The main entrance is a ca. 1950 glass and wood door. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes. The house has a flat roof wing with a ca. 1980 single-light glass and wood door.

**28. 117 Church Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1930 frame dwelling with a metal gable roof, interior central brick chimney, and a concrete block foundation. Windows are six-over-six wood sash and ca. 1950 two-over-two horizontal sashes. On the main facade is a large picture window with two-over-two sidelights. The main facade has a gabled entry bay with square wood posts. The main entrance is a ca. 1950 three-light glass and wood door. To the rear is a shed roof wing.

**29. 119 Church Street - Non-Contributing**

An extensively altered one- and one-half story frame ca. 1920 frame gable end dwelling. The house has a metal gable roof, interior brick chimney, and an exterior of aluminum siding. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood door. Windows are four-over-four wood sashes. A shed roof wing is on the main facade.

**30. 202 Church Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1910 Pyramid Square dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with a projecting gable bay, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and an exterior of asbestos shingles. On the main facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with square fluted wood posts.

**31. 303 Church Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1920 gabled ell dwelling. The house has an asphalt shingle roof, one interior and one exterior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main facade is an added gabled entry porch with square wood posts on brick piers. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes. At the rear is a gable ell wing.

**32. 305 Church Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1930 frame one-story gable end minimal traditional dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation, interior brick chimney, and vinyl siding exterior. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door. Above the entrance is a gabled canopy with knee brace brackets. Windows are three-over-one vertical light wood sashes.

**33. 401 Church Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1940 gable end brick Bungalow with an asphalt shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main facade is a partial-width gable roof porch with brick corner columns and small wood square inner posts on a brick railing. In the porch gable field is a four-light glass and wood window. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door. At the roofline is a gable dormer. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. At the rear is a shed roof wing.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**34. 403 Church Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1890 two-story Italianate frame dwelling. The house has an asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. The dwelling has a central projecting gable with grouped (3) four-over-four rounded arch windows in rectangular wood frames on the first floor, and paired arched four-over-six windows with arched wood frames on the second floor. On the main facade is a single-bay entry porch with a corner square post. The main entrance has paired single-light glass and wood doors with a large tri-part arched transom in a wood frame. Above the door on the second floor are paired one-over-one arched windows in an arched wood frame.

**35. 407 Church Street - Non-Contributing**

A one-story ca. 1980 stucco commercial building. The building has concrete quoins and a parapeted roof. The Church Street elevation has two multi-light bay windows with metal roofs. Other windows are eight-light fixed with concrete lintels with keystones and concrete sills. The main entrance is a multi-light glass and wood door with a metal roof canopy.

**36. 507 Church Street - Contributing**

Courtney-Bradford House, ca. 1840. This is a two-story gable end dwelling. The first story is the original brick portion of the house built ca. 1840. The Queen Anne influenced second story was added ca. 1880 and is of frame construction. The house has a stone foundation, exterior brick chimneys, a gable roof of wood shingles, and an exterior of common bond brick on the first floor and patterned wood shingles on the second floor. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. A canopy supported by knee brace brackets hangs over the main entrance. Windows on the first floor are original one-over-one wood sashes with wood lintels with corner blocks. On the second floor, windows are wood sash and have a large upper pane surrounded by smaller panes over one lower pane. Above the main entrance at the second story level is a slightly projecting hipped roof bay with a decorative multi-light window and three-light transom. Also on the second floor at the northeast corner is a projecting turret. To the rear is a frame two-story gabled ell with an interior brick chimney, and a one-story screened in porch.

**37. 517 S. Church Street - Contributing**

One-story frame Bungalow built ca. 1920. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of aluminum siding. The main facade has a gable roof porch with original tapered wood columns on stuccoed concrete piers. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are twelve-over-one wood sashes.

**38. 219 Cummins Street - Contributing**

A one-story ca. 1945 gable end stone veneer minimal traditional dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation, and exterior of random course stone veneer. The house has a projecting gable bay on the main facade with board and batten in the gable field. This projecting gable section has an incised corner, which contains the main entrance. The main entrance has a multi-paneled wood door. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes with brick sills. To the north of the house is an attached shed roof concrete block wing. The wing has a false front stone veneer facade with metal coping. This wing appears to have been a garage originally, but has been changed to living space. The garage doors have been replaced with two large opaque glass windows and a single-light glass and wood door.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**39. 223 S. Cummins Street - Contributing**

One-story brick veneer Bungalow style duplex built ca. 1940. The dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of stretcher bond brick. The main entrances have original six-light and two-panel glass and wood doors. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. Over the entrances are wood canopies supported by knee brace brackets.

**40. 710 Evans Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1920 frame one-story saddlebag plan dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, central interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main entrance is a multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are paired one-over-one wood sashes. At the rear is a shed roof wing.

**41. 711 Evans Street - Contributing**

One-story frame, Italianate dwelling built ca. 1890. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a ca. 1920 shed roof entry porch with square Doric motif columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are segmental arched four-over-four wood sash, and rectangular nine-over-one wood sash. At the eaves are milled brackets.

**42. 712 Evans Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1920 one-story frame saddlebag plan dwelling. The house has a stone foundation, central interior flue, asphalt shingle gable roof, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main entrance is a five panel wood door with a decorative surround. Windows are paired one-over-one wood sashes with decorative surrounds. A shed roof wing is at the rear.

**43. 714 Evans Street - Contributing**

A one-story frame saddlebag plan dwelling with Bungalow influences. Built ca. 1920 the house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, a weatherboard exterior, and brackets at the eaves. On the main facade is a gabled entry porch with an attached vinyl awning. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes.

**44. 111 Fifth Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

A ca. 1960 commercial building extensively altered with replacement glass and metal display windows on metal bulkheads and ca. 1990 glass and metal door.

**45. 115 Fifth Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

A ca. 1920 brick commercial building with a poured concrete foundation, exterior of stretcher bond bricks. The building has been extensively altered with a rebricked upper half story, a remodeled entrance, and replacement doors and display windows.

**46. 117 Fifth Avenue North - Contributing**

A ca. 1925 one-story brick commercial building. The building has a poured concrete foundation and exterior of stretcher bond brick with a soldier beltcourse above the windows and at the cornice. The building has brick pilasters, corbelled brick cornice and concrete coping. Windows are replacement glass and metal display windows resting on glazed tile bulkheads. The building has a traditional recessed entryway with two entrances leading to separate

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

businesses. Entrances are single-light glass and wood doors. Within the recessed entry are added board and batten siding and two single-light fixed windows. Some repointing of bricks has been done.

**47. 119 Fifth Avenue North - Contributing**

Antonio's. A ca. 1930 one-story brick commercial building. The building has an exterior of stretcher bond brick with a soldier beltcourse. The building has an incised corner entry bay with a square brick supporting column. The main entrance is a ca. 1990 glass and wood door. The building has replacement metal and plate glass fixed windows. A cloth awning has been added above the windows and door.

**48. 120 Fifth Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

Regions Bank. This is a one-story brick veneer commercial building constructed ca. 1975.

**49. 142 Fifth Avenue North - Contributing**

Two-story brick, veneer Colonial Revival influenced dwelling built ca. 1915. The dwelling has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of textured stretcher bond brick. On the main facade are porches with original Tuscan columns. Entrances have original multi-light glass and wood doors. Windows are arched four-over-four and one-over-one wood sashes. At the eaves are exposed rafters.

**50. 148 Fifth Avenue North - Contributing**

One-and one-half story stone veneer Bungalow built ca. 1925. The building has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, exterior wall stone chimney, and exterior of irregular course stone veneer. On the main facade is a gable roof porch with original tapered stone and concrete columns. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 paneled wood door and original sidelights. Windows are four-over-one vertical light sashes. At the roofline is a gable dormer with a stucco exterior.

**51. 125 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

Two-story brick veneer, Colonial Revival influenced dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has a hipped roof of original clay tile, interior wall brick chimneys, and exterior of stretcher bond brick. The main facade has a wraparound porch with original square brick columns on brick piers. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood door, sidelights, and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes.

**52. 134 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

First United Methodist Church - Built in 1871. Expansions in 1882, 1916, 1949, and 1955. Spire destroyed in 1927; replaced in 1995. A two-story gable front brick Gothic Revival Church built in 1871. The church has a projecting corner three-story tower with a large spire with fish scale metal shingles. Projecting pointed arched vents with gables are in the spire. Windows are paired pointed arch stained glass. Windows have stone sills and arched brickwork above and stone keystones. On the main facade is a projecting gabled entry bay that contains two main entrances with arched brickwork above with stone keystones. Main entrances are paired arched wood paneled doors. Between the main entrances is a cloverleaf stain glassed window. The church has several additions to the rear and north elevations. Connecting the north wing to the church is a one-story brick entry bay with paired single-light glass and wood doors. Entry bay has castellations at the roofline.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**53. 143 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

Kennedy House, 1835. One-story brick, Greek Revival influenced dwelling. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior wall brick chimneys, and exterior of Flemish bond brick. On the main facade is a porch with ca. 1880 milled columns, a milled railing, scroll brackets, and connecting milled arches between the columns. The main entrance has ca. 1880 double doors of single-light glass and wood design, with sidelights and transom. Windows are ca. 1900 one-over-one wood sashes and windows have original stone lintels with inset star corner blocks. At the rear is a hipped roof frame wing. At the roofline are gable dormers with six-over-six sash windows.

**54. 145 Fifth Avenue South - Non-Contributing**

First United Methodist Church Annex - Two-story brick building constructed 1965 and 1974.

**55. 201 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

One-story frame. Italianate style dwelling built ca. 1880. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior wall brick chimneys, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main entrance is recessed within a pedimented surround and has an original two-light paneled glass and wood door. Above the door is a transom. Windows are original four-over-four wood sashes with pedimented cornices. At the roofline is an eave with scrolled brackets.

**56. 202 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1925/30 two-story Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling. The house has a gambrel roof of asphalt shingle, exterior end stone chimney, a random course stone veneer exterior on the first floor and an exterior of weatherboard siding on the second floor. The main entrance has a nine-light glass and wood paneled door with five-light sidelights. On the second floor is an original full-width shed roof dormer. On the south facade are added wooden exterior steps leading to a second story entrance. Also on the south facade is a fanlight attic window. On either side of the chimney on the north facade is a half fanlight attic window.

**57. 209 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

One-story frame. gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of vinyl siding. On the main facade is a porch with an original milled column, milled paneled frieze, and scalloped valence. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes.

**58. 214 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1900 two-story frame Colonial Revival influenced I-house. The house has exterior end brick chimneys, an exterior of vinyl siding, a gable asphalt shingle roof, and a stone foundation. There are paired brackets at the eaves. Windows are four-over-four wood sash on the second floor, and nine-over-one wood sash on the first floor. On the main facade is a pedimented entry porch with Tuscan columns. The main entrance has a wood paneled door. To the rear is a large hipped roof wing. The house is divided into four apartments.

**59. 215 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

One-story frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a porch with original milled columns, and milled panel railing. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door and transom. Windows are original four-over-four wood sashes. At the eaves are scroll brackets.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**60. 216 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1935 rectangular Tudor Revival influenced stone dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, large stone exterior wall chimney on the main facade, and an exterior of random course stone. Windows are twelve-over-one wood sashes. Two eyebrow dormers are at the roofline. On the main facade is a stone corner incised porch with segmental arched openings. Porch has a concrete floor. At the rear is a ca. 1940 frame and concrete block gambrel roof garage with a gable wing. The upstairs of the garage appears to serve as an apartment.

**61. 217 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

One and a half story frame, pyramid square dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has a hipped roof, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a full-width porch with original fluted square Doric columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with sidelights and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes. At the eaves are exposed rafters and at the roofline is a hipped dormer. At the rear is an original frame shed.

**62. 218 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

A one and one-half story ca. 1930 stone veneer gable end Tudor Revival influenced dwelling. The house has a large exterior wall stone chimney, a stone foundation, gable asphalt shingle roof, and exterior of random course stone. On the main facade is an incised corner porch with a corner tapered wood post on a stone pier. Two main entrances are on the main facade and have multi-light glass and wood doors with multi-light sidelights. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes. A shed roof dormer is at the roofline. Brackets are under the eaves. To the rear is a frame gable ell wing.

**63. 219 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

One-story brick veneer Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of stretcher bond textured brick. On the main facade is a gable roof entry porch with original square wood columns and lattice panels. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are original eight-over-eight wood sashes. At the roofline are gable dormers with six-over-six sash windows. At the rear is an original frame garage.

**64. 220 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1920 one-story frame "U" plan dwelling. The house has a stone foundation, gable asphalt shingle roof, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main facade between the two projecting gable bays is a three-bay porch with square wood posts. Windows are six-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door.

**65. 221 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

One-story frame Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a gable roof porch with square Doric motif columns on rockfaced hollow core concrete piers. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are original three-over-one vertical light sashes. At the eaves are exposed rafters. At the rear is an original frame garage.

**66. 222 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1910 gable end frame dwelling. The house has a stone foundation, brick exterior end chimney, asphalt shingle roof, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the main facade is a gabled projecting entry porch with square wood



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 12Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

posts. The porch has a concrete floor. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are six-over-one wood sashes. At the roofline is a gable dormer with a tri-part attic window.

**67. 223 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

One-story frame Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior wall brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a gable roof porch with original Doric motif columns. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are original four-over-one vertical light sashes. At the rear is an original frame garage.

**68. 225 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

One-story brick veneer Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior wall brick chimney and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main facade is a gable roof porch with brick piers. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are original four-over-one vertical light sashes. In the gable is a stucco surface and there are exposed rafters at the eaves.

**69. 226 Fifth Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1900 gabled ell frame one-story dwelling. House has a stone foundation, one exterior and two interior brick chimneys, exterior of vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. On the main facade is a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. Paired brackets are at the eaves. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. To the rear are ell and shed roof wings.

**70. 113 First Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

A ca. 1960 two-story brick and concrete block commercial building. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingle with wood paneling in the gable field. On the main (E) facade, three large display windows are on the first story and four two-over-two fixed windows are on the second story. The main entrance is a ca. 1990 nine-light glass and metal door. The building has a rear gabled addition and is currently undergoing interior renovation.

**71. 115 First Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

A ca. 1925 frame one-story commercial building with a gable asphalt roof and false parapet front and an exterior of asbestos shingles. The main entrance is a multi-light glass and wood door. Over the entrance is an attached shed roof canopy. Windows are single light fixed wood windows. On the rear is a concrete block T addition with a gable metal roof. The main building is suffering from neglect and deterioration.

**72. 117 First Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

A ca. 1920 one-story commercial building of concrete block construction with a gable front roof of asphalt shingles and exposed rafters at the eaves. The main entrance has added paired multi-light glass and wood doors set in a large vertical board frame with a ribbon of six-light casement windows above it. Over the entrance is an attached metal shed roof canopy.

**73. 133 First Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

A one story ca. 1960 frame commercial/industrial building with a flat roof with a false front, vinyl siding, a track garage door, single light glass and wood paneled main entrance, and one-over-one sash windows. On the rear is a hipped roof addition.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 13Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**74. 121 First Avenue South - Non-Contributing**

This building is a ca. 1990 two-story commercial building occupied by Union Planters Bank.

**75. 124 First Avenue South - Non-Contributing**

A two and a half story ca. 1995 brick commercial building with a gable roof, projecting central section, recessed pedimented entry with flanking fluted pilasters, and two exterior wall end chimneys. Four gabled dormers with six-over-six sash windows are at the roofline. The main entrance has paired single light glass and wood paneled doors with a multi-light transom. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes with soldier course brick lintels with keystones. A Palladian window sits above the main entrance under the gable of the mid section.

**76. 135 First Avenue South - Contributing**

On the east side of First Avenue South is a cluster of ten reinforced concrete block grain elevators, which stand approximately six stories high. On top of the elevators is a two-story flat roof section with a one-story flat roof wing that have six-over-six metal sash and six-light fixed windows. A date stone at the top of the structure reads "1926." The grain elevators were originally part of the Lillie Mill Co. flour mill. The structure is presently abandoned and is owned by Union Planters Bank.

**77. 218 First Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1890 frame gabled frame dwelling with a gable metal roof, brackets under the eaves, interior brick chimney, and exterior of asbestos shingles. On the south elevation are a shed roof ell wing and an inset single bay shed roof porch with plain square wood posts. Windows are four-over-four wood sashes and there are paired windows under the gable on the main (E) facade. The paired windows have a decorative window crown.

**78. 224 First Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1890 frame gabled ell dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation, two interior brick chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. Inset in the ell is a partial shed roof porch with plain square wood posts and a concrete floor. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance is a single light glass and wood door with a single light transom. Brackets are at the gable eaves.

**79. 230 First Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1890 gabled front frame dwelling with a gable metal roof, interior brick chimney and exterior of vinyl siding. On the south elevation are a shed roof ell wing and an inset single bay porch with a shed roof, wood floor, and ca. 1980 aluminum posts. Windows are four-over-four wood sashes. Paired windows are under the gable on the main (E) facade. A metal carport is attached to the south elevation ell wing.

**80. 234 First Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1900 frame gable front dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation, and exterior of weatherboard. On the south elevation is a shed roof ell wing and an inset single bay shed roof porch with a wood floor, and plain square wood posts and railing. The exterior walls along the porch have shiplap and tongue and groove wood siding. Two entrances leading to the porch are four-light glass and wood paneled doors. Windows are four-over-four wood sashes. The ell wing has a twelve-light glass and wood fixed window, and at the west corner



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 14Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**81. 238 First Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1900 frame dwelling with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, a front end gable, two interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and weatherboard exterior. Inset in the ell of the main (E) facade is a partial-width shed roof porch. The porch has a concrete floor and square wood fluted posts with decorative brackets, and plain wood railing. A gabled pedimented dormer is at the roofline. It has paired one-over-one wood sash windows. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood paneled door with a single light transom. There is a shed roof addition on the rear of the house.

**82. 244 First Avenue South - Contributing**

Rainey House. A one- and one-half story 1839 brick hall and parlor plan dwelling. The house has a gable end roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, two interior wall end brick chimneys, and a brick exterior. The main (E) facade has a single bay flat roof entry porch with large paired square Doric columns. The porch has a stone foundation and wood floor. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. Main entrance has paired four-panel wood doors with three-light sidelights and multi-light transom. Windows in the half story on the south elevation are six-over-six wood sashes. There are no windows on the north elevation. On the house's rear (W) elevation is a gabled metal roof hyphen that connects to a gabled T addition. A shed roof porch extends on the south elevations of these additions.

**83. 248 First Avenue South - Non-Contributing**

At the curve of First Avenue South and South Margin, just southeast of the Rainey House is a one-story ca. 1985 frame minimal traditional rectangular plan dwelling. The house has an asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, concrete foundation, and exterior of vinyl siding. A full-width concrete porch is on the main (E) facade and has a single bay gabled roof entry supported by square aluminum columns. Windows are six-over-six vinyl sashes.

**84. 118 Fourth Avenue North - Contributing**

One-story frame Pyramid Square dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and exterior of asbestos shingles. On the main facade is a porch with square Doric columns. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood door and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes. At the roofline is a hipped dormer.

**85. 128 Fourth Avenue North - Contributing**

Farr Place, built 1884. One-story frame gabled ell dwelling. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior wall brick chimneys, stone foundation, and weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a porch with original milled columns. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door and sidelights, and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes.

**86. 134 Fourth Avenue North - Contributing**

Bennett House, built ca. 1875. Two-story brick Italianate style dwelling. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior wall brick chimney, stone foundation, and exterior of common bond brick. On the main facade is a wraparound porch with ca. 1920 Ionic columns. The porch retains original brackets with drop pendants. The main entrance has an original glass and wood paneled door with arched lights and an arched transom. Windows are original four-over-four wood sash with segmental arches and metal hood molding. The house has a prominent bay window and eave brackets with drop pendants.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 15Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**87. 136 Fourth Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

One-story brick dwelling constructed ca. 1838. Bridge House. The building has been enlarged with lateral and rear brick wings. Due to the extent of these additions this property is considered non-contributing.

**88. 137 North Fourth Avenue - Contributing**

A ca. 1910 frame pyramid square dwelling with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and exterior of aluminum siding. A hipped roof dormer is at the roofline. The dormer has three one-over-one wood sash windows. The main facade has a full-width shed roof porch with a concrete floor and Tuscan columns. Two entrances lead to the porch and are single-light glass and wood doors with single-light transoms. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. On the main facade is one large single-light window with transom.

**89. 138 Fourth Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

Church of Christ. This is a large two-story rectangular brick building built in 1977. It has a flat roof with a slight gable metal flashing. The main facade has a partial-width porch with large Tuscan columns and dentil molding. The church has tall narrow rectangular stained glass windows.

**90. 139 Fourth Avenue North - Contributing**

A one and a half story ca. 1915 brick irregular plan dwelling. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of stretcher bond brick. At the roofline is a large gabled central dormer with a tri-part window (a multi-light upper sash arched window with flanking small sidelights). On either side of the dormer are gables. Dormer and gables have gable returns. On the main facade and north elevations is a wraparound porch with a wood floor, Doric wood columns, and a dentilled cornice. The main entrance has paired oval light glass and wood doors with a single light transom. Flanking the entrance are one-over-one wood sash windows. Other windows on the main facade are large single-light windows with single-light transoms.

**91. 214 Fourth Avenue North - Contributing**

One and a half story frame Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, and stone foundation. The main facade has a porch with tapered wood posts on stone piers. The main entrance has a replacement paneled wood door. Windows are original nine-over-one wood sashes. At the roofline is a gable dormer with casement windows.

**92. 217 Fourth Avenue North - Contributing**

Blackburn-Kinnard House. A one and a half story frame ca. 1810 dwelling. The house has a stone foundation, two exterior end brick chimneys and one interior brick chimney, a gable roof of pressed shingles, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a full-width shed roof porch with square wood columns and a wood floor. Windows are six-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a six-light vertical glass and wood paneled door. There is a rear T addition.

**93. 218 Fourth Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

This is a one- and one-half story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The dwelling has been altered through wood and glass enclosure of the original wraparound porch. A wood staircase has also been added and a shed dormer added. Due to the extent of the alterations, this property is non-contributing.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 16Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**94. 221 Fourth Avenue North - Contributing**

A ca. 1925 gabled end frame Bungalow influenced dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation, interior stone chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main facade has a partial-width gabled porch with a wood floor and slightly tapered wood columns. Windows are eight-over-eight wood sashes. The main entrance is a multi-light glass and wood door.

**95. 222 Fourth Avenue North - Contributing**

One-story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and weatherboard siding. The main facade has a wraparound porch with fluted square Doric columns. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood door, rectangular transom, and sidelights. Secondary doors are also single-light glass and wood design. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes.

**96. 223 Fourth Avenue North - Contributing**

A one and a half story ca. 1930 stone veneer dwelling with a gable asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation, exterior stone chimney, and exterior of irregular course stone. On the main facade is a full-width concrete porch with a three-bay gabled entry and plain square wood columns. In the porch gable is weatherboard siding. A gable dormer is at the roofline. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes. The main entrance is a multi-light glass and wood door.

**97. 228 Fourth Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1980 two-story brick townhouse development.

**98. 234 Fourth Avenue North - Contributing**

One-story stone veneer dwelling built ca. 1935 with Tudor Revival influences. The dwelling has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, exterior wall stone chimney, and exterior of random course limestone. The main entrance is located within a projecting gabled bay and has an original multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are original eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sashes. The side porch has a Tudor arch and stone corner pier. Secondary entrances have multi-light glass and wood doors.

**99. 120 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1900 one-story brick front commercial building. The building has stretcher course brick and a flat roof of rolled roofing material. The building has added ca. 1980 metal and glass display windows and one eight-light casement window with a two-light transom. The storefront has a canvas awning and an added wood paneled door. The upper story of the building has decorative brick work.

**100. 124 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a flat metal roof, a stone foundation, and exterior of stretcher bond brick. The building has recessed entries and ca. 1970 metal and glass display windows with concrete sills. Some display windows rest on concrete bulkheads. Entrances are single-light glass and wood. One entrance has paired single-light glass and wood doors with a single-light transom and sidelights set in a low arched door surround. Second story windows are one-over-one wood sash with a double row of header course brick segmental arches and added canvas awnings. A rope design beltcourse is above the second story windows.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFranklin Historic District  
Williamson County, TennesseeSection number 7 Page 17**101. 130 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 two-story two-part brick commercial building. The building has a flat metal roof and decorative brickwork along the roofline. The storefront has a tile exterior with added ca. 1970 large glass and metal display windows resting on tile bulkheads. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood door. Windows on the second-story are one-over-one wood sashes with an double row of segmental arch header course brick. A full-width metal and canvas awning is across the storefront.

**102. 133 Fourth Avenue South - Non-Contributing**

Christ Community Church Community Center. A one-story ca. 1950 concrete block rectangular plan commercial style building. The building has a flat metal roof and large fixed glass and metal windows on the main facade. There is a recessed corner entry with a metal corner post. The entrance has glass and metal double doors.

**103. 135 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

Franklin Community Ministries. A ca. 1900 frame gabled ell dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof, stone and added concrete block foundation, and exterior of asbestos siding. Under the gable eaves are brackets. On the main facade is a partial-width porch with ca. 1960 metal posts. Windows are one-over-one wood sash with added exterior glass and metal storm windows. The main entrance is a single-light glass and decorative wood door with a single-light transom. In the gable is an elliptical attic light window.

**104. 136 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

This ca. 1910 frame pyramid square dwelling is now used as office space. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof and an exterior of vinyl siding. The main facade has a full-width porch with fluted aluminum columns. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door and single-light sidelights and multi-light transom. There is a hipped dormer at the roofline.

**105. 137 Fourth Avenue South - Non-Contributing**

Christ Community Church/Graystone Building. A ca. 1890 one and a half story stone gabled ell dwelling. The house has a gable roof of metal shingles with metal cresting of a star cutout design on the roof ridges and metal finials at gable peaks. The gable has a decorative vergeboard and extended triangular section. The house has interior brick chimneys and an exterior of uncut uncoursed stone. There is a partial-width porch on the main facade with stone arched porch supports. Windows are one-over-one and six-over-six wood sashes with brick sills. Transoms above the windows under the main facade gable have been painted over. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood paneled door. At the roofline is a gable dormer with a decorative wood extended triangular section and patterned wood shingles. The building has a rear stone gabled roof T wing, and off of this wing are several more stone additions that give the building something of a U-shape. Off of these stone additions are two ca. 1960 brick veneer and one ca. 1960 concrete block gabled additions. Due to the extent of these extensive additions the building is considered noncontributing.

**106. 138 Fourth Avenue South - Non-Contributing**

This is a two-story ca. 1960 commercial building of stretcher bond brick. The building has a flat roof with stepped parapet sides. It has a recessed corner entry with a brick corner support. There are two entrances, which are wood paneled doors with fanlights. The doors are separated by one single-light sidelight. Windows are large single-light fixed metal and glass design with a row of soldier course brick above them.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 18Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**107. 202-204 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

This building is a ca. 1910 one and a half story brick duplex now used as office space. The building has a concrete foundation, hipped asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and exterior of stretcher bond brick with a bottom row of soldier course brick. Two hipped dormers are at the roofline. At each corner of the main facade is an incised corner entry porch with Tuscan columns. Windows are paired six-over-six and three-part six-over-six and four-over-four windows. The entrances are multi-light glass and wood doors with exterior wood screen doors. Brick appears to have been sandblasted.

**108. 214 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

A one- and one-half story frame ca. 1910 pyramid square dwelling. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard siding exterior. The house has a single bay entry porch with Doric columns. The floor of the porch is concrete and is full-width on the main facade and wraps around to one side elevation where there is a partial-width porch with Doric columns. This side porch (including the columns) has been enclosed in a screened in wood frame. A hipped dormer is at the roofline. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood door with single-light sidelights and three-light transom. Windows and door have glass and metal storm windows/door.

**109. 215 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

A one-story ca. 1890 irregular plan dwelling. The house has an asphalt shingle double hipped roof with cross gables, interior brick chimney, and exterior of vinyl siding. The main facade has a partial-width porch with a front gable, small plain wood columns and a plain wood railing. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The entrance is a single-light glass and wood paneled door with single-light transom set in a decorative door surround. In the gable is an elliptical attic window.

**110. 217 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

A one-story ca. 1925 frame Bungalow style dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, exterior brick chimney, a brick foundation, and exterior of shiplap siding. The main facade has a full-width porch with short tapered columns on brick piers. In the gable field are square wood shingles. The gable has knee brace brackets and a decorative vergeboard. There are four multi-light attic windows in the gable. Windows are eight-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance is a multi-light glass and wood door. The door and windows have plain tapered wood surrounds.

**111. 224 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

Campbell-Bacon House, 1904. A ca. 1905 frame one and a half story dwelling. The house has a multi-gabled asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The house has a projecting circular bay. The house has a curved wraparound porch with Doric columns on wood piers and a milled wood railing. The porch frieze has a decorative plaster band of an interlocking circle design. In the porch gable and the main facade gable are decorative Adamesque style detailing of plaster garlands and geometric design. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. Above the window under the gable is more decorative plaster detailing in the shape of a female head and face amidst garland. In the upper gable is a tri-part window with an arched surround and an added cloth awning. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door with wood spindlework and decorative multi-light sidelights and transom.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19

Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

## 112. 227 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing

Winstead-Green House, 1895. A ca. 1895 Queen Anne influenced pyramid square with a projecting gabled corner bay and side gable. The house has a hipped shingle roof, four interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a partial-width porch with milled columns, railing, and valence. The gables have ornamental vergeboard and detailing, gable returns, and patterned wood shingles in the gable fields. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes with single-light transoms. The house has a side single bay entry porch.

## 113. 234 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing

A one- and one-half story ca. 1910 brick pyramid square dwelling. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingle, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of stretcher bond brick. There is a hipped dormer at the roofline. The main facade has a full-width porch with Ionic columns. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood door with single-light sidelights and transom. Dentil molding is at the cornice. The southeast elevation has a single bay entry porch with Ionic columns. A new roof is currently being put on the house.

## 114. 240 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing

A one-story ca. 1920 frame Bungalow influenced dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation, and exterior of aluminum siding. The main facade has a gabled partial-width porch with plain square wood posts. Windows are nine-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance is a multi-light glass and wood door with multi-light sidelights. The house has added glass and metal storm windows and door.

## 115. 245 Fourth South Avenue - Contributing

This is a Queen Anne influenced ca. 1900 two-story frame dwelling. The house has an asphalt shingle hipped roof with cross gables, interior brick chimneys, and a weatherboard siding exterior. The house has a one-story wraparound porch with fluted square wood columns and a concrete floor. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door with single-light transom. There are patterned shingles in the gable fields, and the gables have ornamental detailing with an arched cutout. Under the front gable is an elliptical attic window.

## 116. 246 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing

A ca. 1900 two-story stone four square dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, uncoursed uncut stone exterior, and interior stone chimney. The main facade has a full-width one-story porch with stone columns. The windows are paired twelve-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood door with multi-light sidelights and a three-light transom. There is a hipped dormer at the roofline.

## 117. 252 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing

A one- and one-half story frame ca. 1920 Bungalow influenced dwelling. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main facade has a partial-width gable roof porch with paired square wood columns resting on brick piers. Windows are twelve-over-one wood sash with exterior glass and wood storm windows added. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood door with multi-light sidelights. Brackets are at the eaves. The back half of the house has an added second story. On the rear is an added wood deck.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 20Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**118. 258 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

A one-story ca. 1920 frame Bungalow influenced dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and aluminum siding exterior. The main facade has a partial width porch with a clipped gable roof and tapered stone columns. Windows are original four-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has paired multi-light glass and wood doors with added glass and metal exterior storm doors.

**119. 259 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

First Assembly of God. A ca. 1930 brick one and a half story gable front church. The church has a gable asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation, and exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main facade is an added concrete gabled entry porch with paired Tuscan columns. Weatherboard siding is in the gable field and gable returns are at the corners. The main entrance has been altered with added double metal paneled doors set in a fluted door surround with square corner blocks. Above the door is vertical board siding. Windows are six-over-six opaque glass sash design. There is an added gabled brick wing on the southeast elevation.

**120. 300 Fourth Avenue - Non-Contributing**

A ca. 1970 two-story brick veneer apartment building.

**121. 305 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

The Haynes-Howard House is a one and a half story ca. 1898 Queen Anne influenced frame dwelling. The house has an asphalt shingle hipped roof with cross gables, interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main facade (W) has a partial-width porch with decorative milled wood posts, railing, and valence. The porch has an entry gable with sunburst spindlework detailing with rounded pendants. There is a gable dormer at the roofline. Windows are paired one-over-one wood sashes. One window on the main facade has an added cloth awning. The main (Fourth Avenue) entrance has a single-light glass and decorative wood door with a single-light transom. On the northwest elevation (facing South Margin) is a projecting gabled bay with corner brackets. Also on this elevation is a three-bay porch identical to the one on the main facade. On the rear is a T addition with a metal gable roof.

**122. 309 Fourth Avenue - Contributing**

Anderson House. A ca. 1905 two-story frame dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation and weatherboard siding. A hipped dormer is at the roofline. On the main facade is a one-story full-width porch with a flat roof and central gable. The porch has fluted columns. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door with single-light sidelights and single-light transom. The southeast elevation has a small bay window.

**123. 300 Block Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

Christ Community Church Administrative Offices. A ca. 1900 two-story frame gabled ell dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and exterior of vinyl siding. The house has a one-story partial-width shed roof porch on the main facade. The porch has an entry gable and Tuscan style columns. Windows are one-over-one wood sash with added exterior glass and metal storm windows. The main entrance has an added oval light glass and wood door in a fluted surround.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 21Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**124. 315 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

A one-story ca. 1910 frame irregular plan dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with cross gables, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. The main facade has a partial-width porch with entry gable supported by tapered square wood columns on stone piers. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a paneled wood door with an added exterior glass and metal storm door.

**125. 321 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

A two-story ca. 1900 dwelling with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimneys, and weatherboard siding. At the roofline is a hipped dormer. On the main facade is a one-story full-width porch with a concrete floor and square fluted Ionic motif wood columns. Windows are paired one-over-one wood sash on the first story and paired four-over-four wood sash on the second story. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood door with single-light sidelights.

**126. 335 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 one-story frame U-plan dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard siding. The main facade has a full-width porch with a wood floor and fluted Ionic columns. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes. The door at the main entrance is not visible--paired exterior louvered wood doors cover it. The main entrance has single-light sidelights and a single-light transom.

**127. 345 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1880 frame gabled ell dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof, brick interior chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. On the main facade are a partial-width porch with square wood posts, milled wood railing and valence with pendants. Paired decorative brackets are at the porch eaves. The gable has gable returns. Windows are original full-length four-over-four wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door with a single-light arched transom. On the northwest elevation is a single-bay shed roof entry porch with square wood posts, milled valence and railing.

**128. 351 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1890 one-story frame gabled ell dwelling with a metal gable roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation, and weatherboard siding. The gable has gable returns and decorative vergeboard. The main facade has a partial-width porch with a wood floor and square wood posts with plain brackets. Under the porch eaves are paired decorative brackets. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood door with a single-light transom.

**129. 357 Fourth Avenue South - Contributing**

A one-story ca. 1930 frame Bungalow influenced dwelling with a clipped gable asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, concrete block foundation, and weatherboard exterior. On the main facade is a clipped gable roof single bay entry porch with paired square wood posts. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes and the main entrance is a multi-light glass and wood door.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 22Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**130. 104 E. Main Street - Non-Contributing**

A ca. 1980 one-story gable end brick veneer commercial building. The building has a gambrel roof wing and a gable wing. Four businesses occupy the building, which has four entrances with single light glass and metal doors. The building has a gable dormer at the roofline.

**131. 114 E. Main Street - Contributing**

Old Factory Store - A two-story brick Greek Revival style commercial building built in 1821. Building has a stone foundation and an exterior of common bond brick. On the main facade is a two-story portico with Tuscan columns and a central balcony on the second floor. The main entrance is a four-light glass and wood door with six-light sidelights. The entrance leading to the second floor balcony is a four-light glass and wood door with a three-light transom. Windows on the first floor are multi-light fixed design with soldier course brick lintels. Windows on the second floor are six-over-six wood sashes. Windows are set in recessed arched panels.

**132. 125 E. Main Street - Contributing**

St. Philips Church - A gable front brick church built in 1871. The church has a stone foundation, asphalt shingle roof, and stucco exterior. The main entrance is a paneled wood door with a pointed stained glass arched transom. Three-quarter length pilasters with corbelled points flank the entrance. Windows are pointed arch stained glass. Dentil molding is at the eaves on the side elevations. The church has a gable wing to the west, and to the east is a large Greek Revival style annex built ca. 1985. This annex is attached to the original building by a small gabled "hyphen" area with double glass and metal security doors. The annex has a full height pedimented portico with large Tuscan style columns.

**133. 198 E. Main Street - Non-Contributing**

First Union Bank A two- and one-half story brick commercial building built ca. 1980. The main entrance is set in a central projecting bay and has paired multi-light glass and wood doors with a multi-light transom and sidelights. Windows are twelve-over-twelve. On the second floor above the entrance are a multi-light fixed window with multi-light sidelights and a balcony with a milled wood railing. The building has an exterior of stretcher bond brick with a soldier beltcourse separating the floors and at the base of the building. A double row of soldier brick is over the windows, and the cornice has modillion blocks. There are four gable dormers at the roofline. The building has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with large cupola with an inset clock.

**134. 206 E. Main Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1900 brick one- and one-half story gabled ell dwelling now used as a business. The building has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with a projecting gable bay, four interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. A gable dormer is at the roofline. In the gable of the dormer is a sunburst design. On the main (S) and east facade is a wraparound porch with a wood railing and milled wood valence. The main facade has two main entrances, both are single-light glass and wood doors with single light transoms. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. Under the gable are paired one-over-one wood sash windows with an arched stained glass transom with surrounding arched brickwork. In the gable field above is a fanlight stained glass window with the same detail.

**135. 207 E. Main Street - Contributing**

McPhail Office - This is a one- and one-half story brick commercial building built ca. 1815. The building has an exterior of Flemish bond brick, a stone foundation, and a gable end metal roof. The main entrance is a two-light glass and wood door with a two-light transom. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 23Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**136. 210 E. Main Street - Non-Contributing**

Franklin National Bank Financial Center. A ca. 1985 one-story stucco commercial building. The building has a flat roof with a gabled entry bay.

**137. 212 E. Main Street - Non-Contributing**

A two-story gable end brick veneer building built ca. 1975/80. The building has a hipped asphalt shingle roof and an exterior of stretcher bond brick veneer. The building has a nine-light glass and wood door, multi-light fixed window and six-over-nine sash windows. Arched brickwork with concrete keystones is above the door and windows. There is a central wrought iron balcony on the second floor with paired multi-light glass and wood doors.

**138. 214 E. Main Street - Non-Contributing**

A one-story frame commercial building built ca. 1975/80. The building has a weatherboard exterior and a flat metal roof. On the main facade is a projecting full-width entry bay with fluted square wood posts. The building has a Palladian style entrance.

**139. 216 E. Main Street - Non-Contributing**

This is a one-story brick commercial building built ca. 1975/80. The building has a large projecting multi-light bay window and a nine-light glass and wood door.

**140. 500 S. Main Street - Contributing**

One-story brick veneer commercial building constructed in 1932 with Art Deco detailing. The storefronts are original with brick bulkheads, copper display windows, transoms, and original single-light glass and wood doors. At the roofline is a concrete parapet wall with Art Deco zig zag inset decorative designs. The corner entrance has vertical concrete panels at the roofline.

**141. 504-508 S. Main Street - Contributing**

One-story, stone veneer commercial building constructed ca. 1930. The building has a mansard and flat roof and exterior of random course stone veneer. The building has three storefronts, which have replacement doors and display windows. The storefronts retain original stone veneer bulkheads. In the upper facade are stone piers and a pediment above the 504 storefront.

**142. 316-320 W. Main St. - Contributing**

Roberts-McGavock Building, 1928. This is a 1928 brick commercial building that is three-stories high on the west side and two-stories high on the east side. The building contains three storefronts and has an exterior of stretcher bond brick and a poured concrete foundation. The first storefront has a recessed entrance, and original display windows and transom with soldier course brick trim and resting on concrete bulkheads. The second storefront has a recessed entrance with a ca. 1990 glass and wood door, original glass and metal display windows on metal bulkheads, and an overhanging metal canopy. Above the entrance is a metal sign that reads "Sparkman." The third storefront has original glass and wood display windows on concrete bulkheads, an original single-light glass and wood door and single-light transom in a recessed entry, and an added large overhanging wood and glass canopy. Above the canopy is a Luxfer glass transom. Upper windows in the three-story section of the building are paired one-over-one wood sash with concrete sills and soldier course brick lintels with concrete keystones and corner blocks. Above the top western most window in this section is a concrete panel that reads "Roberts-McGavock 1928." The three-story section of the building



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 24Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

has a decorative frieze with a honeycomb design set inside a broken rectangle pattern. This building has a gable end metal roof. The two-story portion of the building has a corner entrance with paired glass and wood doors and a single-light transom. On the two-story section, upper floor windows are one-over-one wood sash design set in groups of three. This two-story section has a simple concrete cornice. The frieze area has decorative brickwork and square concrete panels. On the storefront is white honeycomb tile in front of the door with the words "Real Estate" spelled out in brown tile.

**143. 323 W. Main St. - Non-Contributing**

First Union Bank. A two- and one-half story brick commercial building built ca. 1980. The main entrance is set in a central projecting bay and has paired multi-light glass and wood doors with a multi-light transom and sidelights. Windows are twelve-over-twelve. On the second floor above the entrance are a multi-light fixed window with multi-light sidelights and a balcony with a milled wood railing. The building has an exterior of stretcher bond brick with a soldier beltcourse separating the floors and at the base of the building. A double row of soldier brick is over the windows, and the cornice has modillion blocks. There are four gable dormers at the roofline. The building has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with large cupola with an inset clock.

**144. 328-330 W. Main St. - Contributing**

A ca. 1890 three-story brick commercial building of stretcher bond brick. The first floor has a recessed entry and an altered storefront with replacement display windows on original wooden bulkheads. Weatherboard siding has been added to the recessed entrance and above the windows. Two main entrances are both ca. 1990 glass and wood doors. Windows on the second floor are arched six-over-six wood sashes with soldier course brick trim and stone sills. The building has a decorative cornice and frieze.

**145. 332 W. Main St. - Contributing**

A ca. 1925 three-story brick commercial building. The first floor has a recessed entry with replacement glass and metal doors, and large display windows on metal bulkheads. The building has a large flat metal hanging canopy. Windows on the second floor are grouped one-over-one glass and metal sash design with concrete sills. Beneath each set of windows is a rectangular brick section of header bricks outlined by a projecting row of stretcher bricks. Above the windows is a single row of soldier course brick and then a thin concrete lintel. The building has a parapeted roof with concrete coping. In the central peak is a concrete panel with the letter "M" carved into it. A large vertical metal and neon sign that reads "Rx Gray's" extends from the center of the building at the second floor level.

**146. 334-338 W. Main St. - Contributing**

A ca. 1910 two-part three-story brick commercial building. The building has a poured concrete foundation and three storefronts with traditional recessed entries, original display windows and wooden bulkheads. Two of the storefronts have replacement glass and metal doors and transoms. The other storefront has a single-light glass and wood door. This storefront has an ashlar veneer facade on the first floor and a vinyl awning. Separating the first and second floors is a large wooden cornice with arched keystones. Windows on the second and third floors are arched six-over-six wood sash set in arched recessed panels with projecting soldier course brickwork above. The building has a decorative rectangular patterned frieze with large brackets and arched blocks.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 25Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**147. 335 W. Main St. - Contributing**

A two-part brick ca. 1890/1900 two-story brick commercial building. The main entrance has paired glass and wood doors, and glass and metal display windows on wood bulkheads. Second story windows are arched four-over-four wood sashes with arched header brick work above. The building has a corbelled brick cornice.

**148. 337 W. Main St. - Contributing**

This is a two-story brick commercial building built ca. 1890/1900. The building has paired glass and wood doors, display windows on wood bulkheads, and a corbelled brick cornice. Second story windows are set in recessed panels and are four-over-four arched wood sash design. A row of header bricks outlines these windows.

**149. 339 W. Main St. - Contributing**

A ca. 1900 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a recessed entry with a single light glass and wood door and single light glass display windows on wood bulkheads. Single light transoms are above the display windows. Fluted pilasters flank the door and windows. Second story windows are one-over-one wood sashes with segmental arched transoms. These windows are set in recessed panels. Decorative iron beltcourses are above and below the windows. In the frieze area are recessed panels with decorative metal trim.

**150. 340 W. Main St. - Contributing**

A ca. 1910 three-story brick commercial building. The building has a poured concrete foundation, flat metal roof, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. The main entrance has paired single-light glass and wood doors with a single-light transom. A decorative wood surround frames the entrance. The storefront has one display window with a single-light transom resting on a wood bulkhead. A secondary entrance has a single light glass and wood door with a single-light transom. On the second floor twelve-light fixed windows with wooden lintels are set in recessed panels. Segmental arch panels and windows. Wooden transom row at top.

**151. 341 W. Main - Contributing**

Dr. J.B. White Bldg., 1805. A two-story brick commercial building built in 1805. The building has a traditional storefront with a recessed entry. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood door with a single light transom. Large glass and metal replacement display windows rest on metal bulkheads. The building has an added suspended awning. On the second story are recessed panels with corbelled brick. Windows in the panels are paired one-over-one wood sash with segmental arched transoms. Centered at the roofline is a stone panel with the words "Dr. J.B. White 1805."

**152. 342-344 W. Main St. - Contributing**

Hanner Building, 1936. A two-part commercial building built in 1936. The main floor has two storefronts. The 344 storefront has replacement brick bulkheads and display windows and replacement glass and metal doors. The transom is enclosed with wood. Metal pilasters flank the door. This storefront also has an added metal hipped roof entry bay supported by round fluted metal posts. The 342 storefront has a traditional recessed entry with a replacement metal and glass door. The building has replacement display windows on glazed tile bulkheads. This storefront has a flat metal awning. The transom row is covered with corrugated metal panels. Separating and flanking the storefronts are one-story metal pilasters with decorative crowns. These are from the Mesker Iron Works in Evansville, Indiana. A concrete beltcourse separates the floors. On the second floor of the building is a central multi-light upper sash over six arched wood sash window. Flanking it on either side are four six-over-six wood sash windows with concrete sills. Windows



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 26Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

are set in recessed panels with pilasters on either side. Above the windows is a decorative triangular shaped red brick pattern (the rest of the building is blond brick). In the center of each pattern is a diamond shaped concrete decorative panel. A parapeted roofline with concrete coping has a central concrete panel with "1936 Hanner" inscribed on it.

**153. 343 W. Main St. - Contributing**

A two-story ca. 1890 two-part brick commercial building. The building has a recessed entry with a single-light glass and wood door, and original display windows on glazed tile bulkheads. A row of transom windows is above the display windows. The second story has three arched one-over-one wood sash windows with arched header brick trim. Windows sit in recessed panels with corbelled brick at the top. Above these panels are two rows of rectangular recessed panel with corbelled brick.

**154. 345-347 W. Main St. - Contributing**

Moore Block, 1890. This is a two-story brick commercial building built in 1890 with a common bond exterior. The building has two storefronts with recessed entries on the main facade. The 345 storefront has a replacement metal and glass door and replacement metal and glass display windows on tile bulkheads. This storefront has a row of transom windows above the display windows. The 347 storefront has a multi-light glass and wood door and original glass and wood display windows. One-story metal lamp posts have been attached to the main facade. The second floor has a row of four three-part one-over-one wood sash windows with a three-part arched transom. The windows have soldier course arched brickwork with stone corner blocks. A corbelled brick course is above the windows. There are also brick pilasters on the second story with decorative stone end detail. At the roofline at the center of the building is a stone panel with "Moore Block 1890" inscribed on it. The 347 storefront also has an added awning.

**155. 346-348 W. Main St. - Contributing**

A ca. 1900 three-part commercial building of stretcher bond brick. The building has two storefronts. The 348 storefront has a recessed central entry with paired multi-light glass and wood paneled doors. Honeycomb shaped tile lines the entry way. The building has large glass and metal display windows on metal bulkheads, with a row of transom windows above. The second floor has arched two-over-two wood sash windows with arched hood moldings with keystones and corner blocks. The cornice has modillion blocks and large brackets. The third story has a mansard roof with diamond shaped metal shingles and two arched framed dormers at the roofline. The roof has a decorative valence with ornamental finials at the corners. The 346 storefront is identical to that of 348 except it has a single-light glass and wood door with a single-light transom, wood bulkheads, and a transom row of multi-light opaque glass blocks.

**156. 400 W. Main Street. - Non-Contributing**

Pigg & Peach. A ca. 1925 concrete two-story commercial building that was rebuilt ca. 1960. The building has a flat metal roof and a marble-designed tile skirting. The building has a central entrance with paired glass and metal doors with a single light transom. A secondary entrance on the main facade has a single-light glass and metal door with a single light transom. There are two small glass and metal fixed display windows on the main facade. Upper floor windows are two-over-two horizontal metal sash. On the second story, the words "Harpeth" and "Bank" are discernible where a previous sign once stood on the building.

**157. 401-407 W. Main St. - Contributing**

Harrison Building, built in 1899 and 1902. The building has a stone foundation and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. There are four storefronts. The 401 and 403 storefronts have recessed entrances with two-light glass and wood

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 27Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

paneled doors. The transom area is wood and painted over. Original wood and glass display windows with single-light transoms rest on wood bulkheads. The 405 storefront has a solid wood panel door and a nine-light glass and wood paneled door with a single-light transom. This store front has brick bulkheads. The 407 storefront has a recessed entrance with a single-light glass and wood door with a single-light transom and brick bulkheads. Second story windows are set in recessed panels and are paired one-over-one wood sash with segmental arched transoms. The windows have concrete sills and arched brick lintels with triangular concrete cornerstones. The top of each recessed section has decorative brick work at the cornice and frieze. At the roofline is a decorative brick parapeted wall with stone detailing where the word "Harrison" appears twice. Two of the pilasters have decorative stone/concrete tops with the dates 1899 and 1902 inscribed on them.

**158. 402 W. Main St. - Contributing**

This is a two-story brick commercial building constructed in 1899. The building has a flat metal roof and an exterior of common bond brick. The main facade has a recessed entry storefront with glass and metal display windows on metal bulkheads and a replacement glass and metal door with a single-light transom. The second story has three four-over-four wood sash windows. The outer two windows are set in segmental arched wood frames. There is arched brickwork above the windows. Above the center window is a square stone panel with "1899 Dr. Jno. B. White" inscribed on it. The building has a simple cornice with decorative metal detailing.

**159. 408 W. Main St. - Contributing**

This is a two-story brick commercial building built ca. 1890. The building has a flat metal roof, a stone foundation, an exterior of common bond brick, and two identical storefronts. The storefronts have paired single-light glass and wood doors flanked by fixed single-light windows and a single-light transom above. The door is set in a decorative paneled wood surround. The building has wooden bulkheads. Each storefront has an overhanging canopy. The second story has three one-story brick pilasters with a decorative tip. On the second story there are one-over-one wood sash windows set in an arched opening. The windows have brick sills. Above the windows on the 408 storefront is a metal rope beltcourse. A plain stone beltcourse is above the second story windows of the 406 storefront. At the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice.

**160. 410-412 W. Main St. - Contributing**

A ca. 1920 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a poured concrete foundation, flat metal roof, an exterior of stretcher bond brick, and two storefronts on the main facade. The 410 storefront has a recessed entry, display windows on wood bulkheads, and a single-light glass and wood door with a ca. 1980 decorative transom. A metal shed roof canopy with a cloth awning underneath it is above the entrance. The second floor of 410 has two original one-over-one wood sash windows with concrete sills. The 412 storefront has been altered. The original recessed entrance has a single-light glass and wood door and a display windows on wood bulkheads; the eastern display window has been removed and replaced with a second entrance with a single-light glass and wood door. A large full-width vinyl awning is over the storefront. The second floor of 412 has replacement multi-light fixed windows with flanking nine-over-six metal sash with vinyl muntin bars. Windows have concrete sills and vinyl awnings.

**161. 413 W. Main St. - Contributing**

Franklin Arcade. This is a ca. 1930 brick commercial two-story building. The building has a recessed entrance with large Tuscan columns and replacement glass and metal doors and display windows. (A ca. 1958 picture of Franklin in the lobby of the cinema reveals that this building use to be occupied by the Ford Motor Company and the display

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 28Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

windows were originally Art Deco glass block design.) Above the display windows are added decorative wood cornices. The second story has recessed panels with corbelled brick at the top of the panels. There is metal coping at the roofline.

**162. 414 W. Main St. - Contributing**

A ca. 1870 brick two-story commercial building. The building has an exterior of common bond brick. The building has an altered storefront with a traditional recessed entry with a single-light glass and wood door and an added entrance replacing one of the display windows. One large display window remains on the main facade and rests on a replacement brick bulkhead. Second story windows are original eight-over-eight wood sash with brick sills.

**163. 416-418 W. Main St. - Contributing**

A ca. 1900 brick two-story commercial building with an exterior of stretcher bond brick, a flat metal roof, and two storefronts. The 416 storefront has a recessed entry with paired single-light glass and wood doors and small display windows on wood bulkheads. The 418 address has an altered storefront with a central recessed section with added Tuscan columns. The main entrance has paired single-light glass and wood doors. Display windows rest on wood bulkheads. The door is framed with small wood pilasters with corner blocks. A short metal shed roof awning separates the floors. One-story pilasters are on the second floor and have decorative tips. The second story windows are original one-over-one wood sash with decorative arched brickwork above. The building has a cornice with dentil molding.

**164. 417 W. Main St. - Contributing**

A ca. 1910 two-story brick commercial building. The building has replacement glass and metal doors and display window on concrete bulkheads. The second story has a set of four grouped nine-over-one wood sash windows with concrete sills, and soldier course lintels with concrete corner blocks. The building has a parapeted roof with concrete coping.

**165. 419 W. Main St. - Contributing**

Franklin Cinema. This is a ca. 1935 brick and concrete block two-story Art Deco influenced building. The building has a large recessed entrance with replacement plate glass and metal windows and replacement metal and glass doors. Flanking the entrance are two recessed arched panels used for display of movie posters. The original marquee has been removed and replaced.

The upper story has Art Deco detailing and no windows.

**166. 420 W. Main St. - Contributing**

This is a ca. 1920 brick two-story commercial building. The building has a flat metal roof and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. The building has an original recessed entry with original display windows on rebuilt brick bulkheads. The main entrance is an original single-light glass and wood door with a single-light transom. The second floor has two ten-light glass and metal windows with concrete sills. Brick pilasters frame the building.

**167. 421 W. Main St. - Contributing**

A ca. 1900 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a flat metal roof and an exterior of common bond brick that has been repointed and partially rebricked. The building has a central recessed entry with paired single-light glass and wood paneled doors with a three-light transom and single-light sidelights. Flanking the entrance are small single-light windows with transoms. The storefront has two paired display windows on tongue-and-groove bulkheads.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 29Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

The entrance also has a tongue-and-groove ceiling. Above the entrance is a large arched five-light wood and glass window with three arched rows of header brick surrounding it. A cloth awning largely covers this window. The second story has original four-over-four wood sash windows in segmental arched brick frames.

**168. 422 W. Main St. - Contributing**

A ca. 1920 brick two-story commercial building. The main facade has a recessed entry with two entrances, both have single-light glass and wood doors with single-light transoms. One of the entrances replaces part of an original display window and leads to the upper floors. The building has large display windows with large single-light transoms and replacement brick bulkheads. The second story has a glazed tile exterior and one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows with elliptical transoms. The windows have concrete sills and have added segmental arched concrete "shutters" and hoods.

**169. 424-428 W. Main St. - Contributing**

This is a two-story brick commercial block building built in 1905. The building has a stone foundation, flat metal roof, and two identical storefronts. The storefronts have two entrances each with single-light glass and wood doors with single-light transoms. The building has large wood and glass display windows with large single-light transoms. The bulkheads and the area surrounding the display windows has been rebricked. Separating the floors are four short metal shed roof awnings with larger cloth canopies underneath. Dividing the building into equal sections are brick pilasters. The center pilaster has a concrete panel that reads "Gentry 1905." Second story windows are set in recessed panels and are paired one-over-one wood sash with segmental arched transoms. The windows have decorative arched brick above with triangular concrete corner blocks and concrete sills. Above the windows is a decorative brick line.

**170. 427 W. Main St. - Contributing**

A ca. 1910 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a recessed entry with two single-light glass and wood doors with single light transoms, and one also has sidelights. The first floor storefront has tongue-and-groove siding and ceiling. On the second floor windows are set in recessed panels and are six-over-six wood sash with concrete sills. Above the windows are soldier course brick lintels with concrete corner blocks. The building has a corbelled brick cornice and metal coping at the roofline.

**171. 429 W. Main St. - Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1975 two-story brick commercial building. The building has an arched entry way with two paneled wood doors. Windows are large fixed plate glass with soldier course brick above. The second floor has two single-light fixed windows with brick sills.

**172. 430-438 W. Main St. - Contributing**

Five Points Place. This 1923 two-story commercial building has a flat metal roof and an exterior of white glazed tile. The building has four storefronts on the Main St. facade and one corner storefront. The 430 storefront has two arched recessed entrances with concrete upper trim. Each entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door. Between the entrances is a display window with a concrete sill and a soldier course of green glazed tile above. A beltcourse of soldier course green tile separates the floors. The second story at this address has an added projecting frame shed roof bay with three four-over-four wood sash windows. Flanking this bay are diamond shaped fixed windows surrounded by green tile. Another green tile beltcourse is above these windows. The next three storefronts are identical and have recessed entries with original glass and wood display windows on original concrete bulkheads. The original transom

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 30Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

area above the entrances and display windows are framed in with a multi-light glass and wood window even with the street. Storefront entrances have honeycomb tile with decorative trim in the entryways. A secondary entrance on this facade is even with the street and is a single-light glass and wood door with a square opaque glass multi-light transom. Second story windows on this portion of the building are one-over-one wood sash with added storm windows. A green tile beltcourse runs above and below the windows. The corner storefront has paired single-light glass and wood paneled doors with a multi-light transom. Original display windows have multi-light transoms identical to those on the other storefronts. This window and door have cloth awnings. Above the corner entrance is a single one-over-one wood sash window and an arched parapeted wall with a square concrete panel that reads "White Bldg 1923." The panel is surrounded by green tile. A beltcourse of green tile is above and below this window. The exterior of glazed tile continues around the corner to the Fifth Avenue facade just past the one display window. Here the glazed tile ends and the exterior is common bond brick on the remainder of this facade. On the first floor of the Fifth Avenue facade five small windows have been removed and bricked in. On the second floor are nine one-over-one wood sash windows.

**173. 435 W. Main St. - Contributing**

Presbyterian Church, 1908. This is a two-story gable front brick church with Romanesque influences built in 1908. The church has a stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. The main facade has a square corner tower that contains an arched entrance with paired multi-light glass and wood arched doors. Above the entrance is a stained glass one-over-one wood sash window. Above the window are arched vents. The tower has a castellated roof with a central spire and a cross finial. In the gable section are three tall stained glass arched windows with concrete sills and decorative arched brick frames. Above these windows is a triangular raised decorative brick section with decorative concrete detailing. To the east is a gable wing with another entrance identical to the one in the tower. Concrete steps lead to both of the entrances. On the church's Fifth Avenue elevation the tower has a three-part arched stained glass window with a concrete sill and lintel. The upper portion of the tower has the same window and vent detail as the Main St. facade. The Fifth Avenue elevation also has an entrance identical to those on the main facade. This elevation has two projecting gabled bays with parapeted gable rooflines. In these bays are a large arched tri-part stained glass window over four rectangular stained glass windows and a group of three stained glass windows identical to those on the main facade. The church has a square cupola with a finial centered on the main gable. At the rear of the church is a small hyphen walkway that connects to a ca. 1970 church annex, which is a two-story brick hipped roof building. There is an exterior single-light glass and wood door in the hyphen. Surrounding the church yard is a stone fence with a cast iron gate.

**174. 214 North Margin Street - Non-Contributing**

On the north side of North Margin is a ca. 1990 concrete block industrial building that is the Durango Boot plant. The building has a brick veneer facade and a flat roof with a false sheet metal Mansard style front.

**175. 221 North Margin - Contributing**

A ca. 1925 frame gable end dwelling with a gable metal roof, exterior of weatherboard siding, and a concrete block foundation. Windows are two-over-two and six-over-six wood sash. On the main facade is a single-bay gabled entry porch of concrete with plain square wood posts.

**176. South Margin St. between 4th & 5th - Contributing**

A ca. 1930 one- and one-half story brick veneer Tudor Revival dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, and stone foundation. The main entrance is an arched vertical board single-light door. On the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 31Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

main facade is an arched brick entry porch. On the east elevation is a side porch of brick with arched openings with stone keystones.

**177. 121 South Margin Street - Contributing**

Along the north side of South Margin between First and Second Avenues is the Faith Alliance Church. It is a two-story concrete block industrial style building with a gable metal roof and an exterior of corrugated metal sheeting on the second story. Windows are fifteen-, six-, and 4-light metal casement. There is an attached low pitched gable wing on the northeast corner. This wing has vinyl siding and a brick veneer exterior. The building is attached on its west elevation to the adjacent brick commercial building.

**178. 125 South Margin Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1910 one-story frame commercial building. The building has a gable asphalt shingle roof with a false front and a board and batten exterior. On the main facade is a partial width porch with a wood floor, a metal shed roof, plain wood railing, and posts made from two-by-four boards. The entrance is a single-light glass and wood door with four-light sidelights and three-light transom. Windows are eight-light. On the west elevation is a shed roof porch. Attached to the rear of the building is a large ca. 1930 two-story gabled frame building with corrugated metal siding.

**179. 202 South Margin Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1900 frame gable end double pen plan dwelling. The house has an asphalt shingle roof, interior stuccoed chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. On the main facade is an added full-width porch with a poured concrete floor and concrete block foundation, and plain square wood posts. Two entrances lead to the porch and are six-light glass and wood design. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. There is a shed roof addition on the rear.

**180. 207 South Margin Street - Contributing**

On the south side of South Margin Street where it intersects with Second Avenue is a one-story ca. 1910 frame rectangular plan gabled dwelling/commercial building. The building has a gabled asphalt shingle roof and weatherboard exterior. The main facade has a full-width porch with plain square wood posts and plain wood valence. The porch has a metal shed roof with a gable over the entrance. The main entrance is a multi-light glass and wood door with four-light fanlight. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. Decorative wood vergeboard is in the gable.

**181. 212 South Margin Street - Contributing**

A one-story ca. 1920 frame shotgun plan dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. The main facade has a full-width porch with a concrete block foundation, wood floor, wood milled posts and a shed roof. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. On the east elevation is a bay window with three four-over-four wood sash windows.

**182. 214 South Margin Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1900 gabled ell dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. The main facade has a two bay shed roof porch with a wood floor, concrete block foundation, square wood posts and decorative wood valence and brackets. Entrances are a single-light glass and wood paneled doors with two-light transom and an added nine-light glass and wood door. Windows are one-over-one wood sash with hood moldings. Attached to the house's west elevation by a gabled hyphen is a frame one-story commercial building. This building has



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 32Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

a gable asphalt shingle roof with a stepped false front, weatherboard exterior, a full-width shed roof porch, and one-over-one sash windows.

**183. 438 South Margin Street - Contributing**

One- and one-half story brick veneer Tudor revival style dwelling built ca. 1930. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior wall brick chimney, and exterior of stretcher bond brick and stucco in the half story. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood paneled door. On the north facade is a porch with Gothic arched openings. Windows are original six-over-six wood sash. In the gables are stucco and half timbering.

**184. 504 South Margin Street - Contributing**

One-story frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a porch with square Doric motif columns, and a milled railing. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and wood door, and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. Above the windows are pedimented cornices. At the eaves are milled brackets and dentils.

**185. 505 South Margin Street - Contributing**

One- and one-half story brick veneer Tudor Revival style dwelling built ca. 1930. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior wall brick chimney, and exterior of stretcher bond brick. The main facade has a projecting, gable roof entry bay. The main entrance has an original glass and wood arched door. Windows are original six-over-six wood sash. In the half story is a gable dormer and wall dormer with stucco and half timbering. On the north facade is a porch with brick piers and arched openings. At the rear is an original brick and frame garage.

**186. 508 South Margin Street - Contributing**

One-story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a porch with original fluted square Doric columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door, and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with one-over-one wood sash windows.

**187. 509 South Margin Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1930 frame one-story gable end Bungalow. The house has a stone foundation, gable asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney and weatherboard exterior. On the main facade is a partial-width gable roof porch with paired square wood posts resting on large stone piers. The main entrance is a multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are five-over-one vertical wood sash. Knee brace brackets are under the eaves, and in the gable fields are large diamond shaped metal shingles. At the rear of the house is a ca. 1930 frame gable front two-car garage. The garage has an asphalt shingle roof and weatherboard exterior. Doors are paired hinged horizontal paneled wood doors with ten-light upper windows.

**188. 510 South Margin Street - Contributing**

One-story frame, pyramid square dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a porch with original square, fluted Doric columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door, sidelights and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with one-over-one sash windows.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 33Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**189. 600 South Margin Street - Contributing**

A ca. 1900 one- and one-half story gabled ell dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with a projecting gable bay, two interior brick chimneys, a stone and added concrete block foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (S) and east elevations is a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. Brackets are under the eaves. The main entrance is an original single-light glass and wood door with a single light transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. Next to the main entrance is an elliptical fixed window with keystone. A cutout design vergeboard is in the gable. At the rear is a ca. 1925 gable front frame garage with a metal roof, vertical board doors, and exposed rafters.

**190. 604 South Margin Street - Contributing**

A one-story ca. 1900 gabled ell dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a partial-width porch with chamfered square wood posts. The main entrance is a decorative single-light glass and wood door with a single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. One window on the main facade has a multi-light upper sash. At the rear is an original gabled ell wing with a shed roof addition.

**191. Public Square - Contributing**

In the center of the Public Square stands a Confederate Monument erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1899. The monument is a statue of a Confederate soldier and stands approximately six and a half feet tall. The statue is marble with a granite shaft.

**192. 228 Public Square - Contributing**

Franklin National Bank. A ca. 1890 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a flat metal roof, a corbelled brick cornice, and an exterior of common bond brick. On the main facade is an added full-width one-story entry bay with large square wood columns and a central segmental arch and a transom row at the top. The main entrance is a ca. 1990 glass and wood door with a three light transom. First floor windows are replacement glass and metal two-over-two design with multi-light transoms and resting on wood bulkheads. Between these windows are chamfered pilasters. Second story windows are replacement one-over-one glass and metal design. These windows are set in segmental arched openings. The building to the north has been incorporated into the bank and is a two-story ca. 1890 brick commercial building. On the main facade is a full height entry bay supported by large square wood columns and with a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has been replaced with a steel night deposit box. One window on the first floor has been replaced by an automatic teller machine. Other windows are one-over-one wood sash with a double row of arched header bricks above. On the second floor is a central entrance that has a single-light glass and wood paneled door. This door leads to a small balcony with a wood floor and decorative iron railing.

**193. 229 Public Square - Contributing**

Inman Building. A ca. 1890 two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and exterior of common bond brick. On the main facade is a two-story full-width porch with chamfered wood posts and milled valences, and on the upper level, railing and valence. The ceilings of the porch have tongue-and-groove wood. The main entrance is a nine-light glass and wood door. Windows are one-over-one wood sash with arched brickwork above of two header courses.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 34Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**194. 231 Public Square - Contributing**

First Tennessee Bank - A ca. 1880 three-story brick commercial building. The first floor has plate glass and metal windows surrounding the entire floor. A full-width segmental arched concrete entryway is on main facade. The building has a low-pitched hipped metal roof and a concrete foundation and an exterior of stretcher bond brick with recessed soldier course brick between windows. The main entrance has paired glass and metal doors.

**195. 234 Public Square - Contributing**

An 1892 two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and exterior of common bond brick. The building has a central entrance with a single-light glass and wood door. Above the entrance is a concrete plaque with the inscription "City Offices." The building has four large brick pilasters on the main facade. A square stone block separates the pilasters between floors and the pilasters are tapered on the first floor level. On the first floor are two recessed window bays with fifteen-light glass and wood fixed windows with flanking eight-light fixed windows on wooden bulkheads. Above the recessed area are large segmental arched wood transoms with arched soldier course brick above. Windows on the second floor are nine-over-nine wood sash with arched soldier course brick work and arched brick hood moldings. The building has a decorative brick cornice and parapet wall at the roofline with a central peak containing a stone panel with "1892" inscribed on it. This building served as the city office building until the 1950s when the new city hall was built.

**196. 236 Public Square - Contributing**

Roberts Building, 1896. A two-story brick commercial building with an exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main facade is an added full-width one-story metal entry bay. The main entrance has replacement paired glass and steel doors. This entrance sits in a brick archway. Above the door is an arched transom with decorative stained glass surrounded by projecting cut brick archway. First floor windows are replacement large plate glass display windows resting on metal bulkheads. Transoms above the windows have been painted. Brick pilasters with concrete tops and bases flank the doorway and are at the corners of the building. On the second story there are arched one-over-one wood sash windows. These windows have arched brickwork and added cloth awnings. The central window on the second floor, which is above the main entrance, is a one-over-one wood sash design with fluted brick pilasters on either side. Above this window is a cut brick arch over a stone panel with "1896." Two decorative beltcourses are below the arch. In the frieze area are recessed rectangular panels with a decorative brick trim. A decorative brick cornice is at the roofline.

**197. 238 Public Square - Contributing**

Brent and Wilson Law Offices. This is a two-story brick commercial building erected in 1895. The building has an incised corner entry bay with a supporting corner square brick column. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood door with a single-light transom and flanking single-light fixed windows. A secondary entrance on the Public Square elevation has a fifteen-light glass and wood door with a single-light transom. Separating the first and second floor is an overhanging shed roof canopy. This canopy is wooden with metal roofing. It is supported by cylindrical metal posts and ca. 1960 decorative wrought iron supports on the Third Ave. elevation. The canopy has no supports on the Public Square elevation. On the first floor are large display windows with stone sills. On the Public Square elevation, second story windows are paired one-over-one wood sash set in segmental arched surrounds with arched soldier course brick above. Second story brick pilasters are between the windows and at the corners. These pilasters have a decorative base. Above the second story windows is a wooden beltcourse. Corbelled brick is at the cornice and a parapet wall at the roofline contains a central peak with "1895" set in a stone panel. On the Third Avenue elevation,



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 35

Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

there is a three-light glass and wood door with a rectangular transom and a top segmental arched transom. The first floor of this elevation has two four horizontal light glass and wood fixed windows with single light transoms and three one-over-one arched wood sash windows. Windows on the second floor are one-over-one arched with arched double rows of header brick above. Also on this elevation at the second story level is a decorative brick star pattern with a central square metal panel.

### 198. 300 Public Square - Contributing

First American Bank. A ca. 1900 brick two-story commercial building with a flat metal roof and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. There are two main entrances, each are two vertical light glass and wood doors. On the first floor is a multi-light fixed window. An asphalt shingle shed roof canopy separates the floors. On the second floor are two fifteen-light fixed windows. The building has a corbelled brick cornice.

### 199. 302 Public Square - Contributing

First Tennessee Mortgage. - A ca. 1880 brick two-story commercial building with an exterior of common bond brick. The main entrance has paired single-light glass and wood doors with a single-light transom. Flanking the entrance are large replacement plate glass display windows resting on wood bulkheads. On the second story are two replacement fixed multi-light arched windows. A double row of arched header bricks are above the windows.

### 200. 304 Public Square - Contributing

Maury-Darby Building, 1815 - A ca. 1815 two-story brick commercial building. This building has a gable end roof of asphalt shingles and an exterior of Flemish bond brick. The central main entrance has paired two-light glass and wood doors with a two-light transom. An added secondary entrance on the main facade has a four-light glass and wood door with a four-light transom. First floor windows are four-light fixed with a two-light transom and rest on wooden bulkheads. Above the windows and doors are wooden lintels. Second story windows are six-over-six wood sash. Modillion blocks are at the cornice.

### 201. 305 Public Square - Contributing

Williamson County Courthouse, 1858. Building was Federal headquarters in the Civil War and served as a hospital during the Battle of Franklin. The interior was remodeled in 1937, 1964, and 1976. The annex was constructed in 1976. This is a two-story brick Greek Revival style building with a stone foundation and a gable metal roof. On the main facade is a two-story portico with fluted columns with plain capitals. The portico has a second story balcony with a cast iron railing. In the center of the portico's pediment is a clock. Dentil molding is in the pediment and at the cornice. The main entrance has paired paneled wood doors with a multi-light transom and sidelights. Flanking the entrance are large stone panels honoring Williamson County Revolutionary and World War I soldiers. Windows are original eight-over-eight wood sash with stone lintels and sills. At the second floor balcony, the door has been replaced with a multi-light fixed window with a multi-light transom and sidelights. A hoop and dart fence with stone posts surrounds the building. The fence gate is missing. To the rear is a large brick wing added in 1976.

### 202. 310 Public Square - Contributing

F.W. Truett Jr. Building, 1901. A two-story brick commercial building built in 1901. The building has a concrete foundation and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. The building has a large central recessed section. On the main facade is a pedimented entry with concrete Ionic columns. The pediment has dentil molding and a brass plaque that reads "F.W. Truett Jr. Bldg." The main entrance has paired single-light glass and wood doors. The transom area above

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 36Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

the doors is wood with a window air conditioning unit installed through it. To one side of the door is a tall single-light fixed window. An identical window used to be on the other side as well, but it has been replaced with an additional entrance, which is a single-light glass and wood door. On either side of the entrance is an arched one-over-one wood sash window with arched brickwork with a concrete keystone. Another entrance on this facade has paired single-light glass and wood doors with an arched transom and arched brickwork above. A concrete beltcourse separates the floors. On the second floor above the entrance in the central recessed section is a large tri-part arched window with concrete blocks and keystone. On either side of this arched window are single-light fixed rectangular windows with brick soldier course lintels with concrete keystones. Above the arched window are two circular textured concrete panels trimmed with header bricks. One of these reads "A D" and the other "1901." Above this is a rectangular concrete panel with the word "Bank" inscribed on it.

**203. 315 Public Square - Non-Contributing**

Nations Bank. A ca. 1970 two-story brick commercial building with a concrete foundation, one-over-one metal sash windows, concrete sills and lintels, and paired glass and metal doors.

**204. Second Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

Franklin Iron and Metal/Used Auto Parts. A ca. 1930 frame gabled end commercial building altered with added display windows.

**205. 112 Second Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

A ca. 1970 brick two-story commercial building with an asphalt shingle gable end roof. The building has a central recessed entry and one-over-one wood sash windows.

**206. 121 Second Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

Review Appeal. This is a one-story ca. 1960 concrete block commercial building with a stucco exterior. The building has single-light glass windows with concrete sills and lintels with keystones.

**207. 122 Second Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

United Cities Gas Company. A one-story ca. 1960 concrete block commercial building. The building has a stucco exterior, single light fixed windows, a recessed entry, and glass display windows on concrete bulkheads.

**208. 123 Second Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

Next to the Review Appeal building is a one-story ca. 1970 brick commercial building. This building has a flat roof with a false wood shingle Mansard style front that extends over a full-width concrete porch with a metal railing. The facade has large fixed glass windows and double glass doors.

**209. 127 Second Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

A ca. 1960 stucco commercial building with a flat roof, recessed front section with large fixed glass windows.

**210. 134 Second Avenue North - Contributing**

A ca. 1880 brick gabled ell dwelling. The house has an asphalt shingle roof, two brick interior chimneys, a stone foundation, and a brick exterior. Windows are full-length four-over-four wood sash with arched brick lintels. On the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 37Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

main facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with a concrete floor, decorative milled wood posts and valence. In the gable field is a three-part window with an arched lintel. Building is now used for offices.

**211. 135 Second Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

A ca. 1980 two-story frame apartment building. The building has a gabled asphalt shingle roof and weatherboard siding. On the main and north facades is a two-story wrap around porch with plain square wood posts and wood railing. Windows are paired one-over-one wood sash. The building has been recently remodeled

**212. 136 Second Avenue North - Contributing**

A ca. 1920 pyramid square dwelling with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, two brick interior chimneys, a concrete block foundation, and weatherboard exterior. There is a hipped dormer with two one-over-one wood sash windows at the roofline. On the main facade is a full-width shed roof porch with metal posts. The porch roof is collapsing. Windows are one-over-one wood sash.

**213. 144 Second Avenue North - Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled ell dwelling with a stone and added concrete block foundation, hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gables, interior brick chimney, and a weatherboard exterior. The porch has been removed. Windows are one-over-one wood sash with decorative hood moldings. The main entrance has been covered with wood panels. On the north facade is a partial-width porch that is in the process of being rebuilt. Windows are one-over-one wood sash with stylized wood frames. Entrances on this elevation are wood paneled doors that have been altered with the addition of a heart-shaped upper pane. The house is currently being expanded with the addition of a large gable wing on the east facade.

**214. 145 Second Avenue North - Contributing**

A ca. 1900 gabled ell dwelling with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and exterior of asphalt shingles. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. There is a porch on the main facade with a concrete floor and plain square wood posts.

**215. 115 Second Avenue South - Contributing**

Hiram Lodge. A two and a half-story brick Gothic Revival influenced Masonic Lodge built in 1823. The building has a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, and a gable roof with a central gable parapet on the facade. Brick pilasters divide the facade into three sections: a three-bay central gable section and flanking single-bays with battlements at the roofline. Squared cone-shaped stone pinnacles set atop the pilasters and gable. In each section is a recessed panel; the center one has a pointed arch top, the others are rounded arches. The building has a recessed main entrance of paired wood paneled doors with added glass and metal outer storm door. One-story pilasters with stone pinnacles and a connecting battlement frame the entrance. Above the entrance is a metal shed roof awning. A glass and metal Mason sign hangs above the awning. Windows on the first and second stories are paired and singular pointed arched multi-light upper sash glass and wood design. Third story windows are four-over-four wood sash. In front of the building is a wrought iron fence and gate with stone support columns.

**216. 202 Second Avenue South - Contributing**

Clouston Hall. A one and a half story ca. 1830 brick Federal influenced dwelling. The house has a parapeted gable asphalt shingle roof, four interior end brick chimneys, and a stone foundation. Centered on the main (E) facade is the



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 38Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

main entrance, which are paired solid wood paneled doors with decorative sidelights, a large elliptical fanlight, and arched hood molding. Windows are pedimented three-part six-over-six wood sash with two-over-two sidelights and fluted mullions. Three skylights have been added to the roof.

**217. 138 Second Avenue South - Contributing**

The M.E. Episcopal Church was built in 1868, and remodeled into its present form in 1925. The building is now used as a theater. The building is a brick gable front church with a metal roof and central projecting gabled entry bay. Windows are Gothic pointed arch that have been covered with vertical board panels. On either side of the gabled entry way are four-light diamond windows. The main entrance has paired wood paneled doors with a pointed arch transom, which has been painted. The entrance leads to a concrete entry porch with a wrought iron railing. A rounded arched cloth awning supported by metal posts covers the entry porch. Leading to the porch is an added wood handicap ramp.

**218. 203 Second Avenue South - Contributing**

A one and a half story ca. 1930 gable end frame dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, two exterior wall end brick chimneys, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (W) facade is a full-width porch with a wood floor, plain square wood posts, and a shed roof. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. The main entrance is a six-light glass and wood paneled door. Two gabled dormers with a four-over-four wood sash window are at the roofline.

**219. 209 Second Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1930 gabled ell dwelling with a metal roof, two interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and stucco exterior. The house has an incised continuous shed roof three-bay porch with paired square wood columns connected by crossed wood braces. The main entrance is a nine-light glass and wood door. Windows are six-over-six wood sash and have interior wood shutters. On the north elevation is a gable metal roof entry porch with tapered wood posts on stone columns. The porch has a brick floor.

**220. 210 Second Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1890 gabled ell frame dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation, and weatherboard exterior. The gable has decorative patterned shingles, vergeboard and brackets at the eaves. Inset in the ell is a two-bay brick porch with milled wood posts and brackets. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood paneled door. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. On the main (E) facade adjacent to the entrance is an added bay window with three single-light fixed windows.

**221. 211 Second Avenue South - Contributing**

Bearden-Robinson House is a ca. 1860 frame dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with a front gable, one interior and one exterior wall brick chimney, a stone foundation, and a weatherboard exterior. The gable has decorative vergeboard and finial. Paired brackets are under the eaves. A hipped roof dormer with paired one-over-one wood sash windows is at the roofline. On the main (W) facade the house has a partial-width shed roof porch with a wood floor, milled wood posts, railing and valence. Windows are one-over-one and six-over-six wood sash. The main entrance is a single light glass and wood door with an arched single-light transom. On the northeast corner of the house is a wraparound shed roof porch similar in style to the one on the main facade. There is also a hipped roof dormer with paired six-over-six wood sash windows on the north elevation.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places

## Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 39

Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

### 222. 217 Second Avenue South - Contributing

Davis-Still House. A two-story ca. 1810 brick I-house with a gable roof of asphalt shingles, brick foundation, two exterior wall end brick chimneys. The main entrance on the west facade is a solid paneled wood door. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. On the south facade is an attached wood shed roof porch with plain square wood posts.

### 223. 220 Second Avenue South - Contributing

A ca. 1890 gabled ell frame dwelling. The house has a gabled asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. Brackets are under the eaves. Inset in the ell on the main (E) facade is a two-bay porch with a wood floor and milled wood posts and railing. The main entrance is a single light glass and wood door. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. This house and 222 Second Avenue South are attached with a hyphen. The hyphen has a stone foundation, gable asphalt shingle roof, weatherboard exterior, and single-light fixed windows.

### 224. 222 Second Avenue South - Contributing

A ca. 1890 gabled ell frame dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation, and weatherboard exterior. Decorative patterned shingles and vergeboard are in the gable field; brackets are under the eaves. Inset in the ell is a two-bay concrete porch with square fluted wood posts and milled railing. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood door with a single-light transom. This house and 220 Second Avenue South are attached with a hyphen. The hyphen has a stone foundation, gable asphalt shingle roof, weatherboard exterior, and single-light fixed windows.

### 225. 225 Second Avenue South - Contributing

A ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. The house has brackets at the eaves and decorative wood vergeboard in the gable. Inset in the ell on the main (W) facade is a single bay concrete porch with milled posts, railing and valence. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood paneled door with a transom.

### 226. 231 Second Avenue South - Contributing

A ca. 1890 one and a half story frame gable end dwelling with two exterior wall end brick chimneys, weatherboard exterior, a stone foundation, and a gable asphalt shingle roof. Three gable dormers with six-over-six wood sash windows are at the roofline. The main entrance is a paneled wood door with a four-light transom. Windows are six-over-six wood sash.

### 227. 236 Second Avenue South - Contributing

A ca. 1820 one and a half story brick dwelling with two interior brick chimneys, brick and stone foundation, and a gable asphalt shingle roof. At the roofline are four gabled dormers with six-over-six wood sash windows and gable returns. Windows are full-length one-over-one wood sash. The main (E) facade has a three-bay shed roof porch with decorative square wood columns, heavy brackets, and milled balustrade. The main entrance is a decorative single-light glass and wood door. There is a large brick shed roof wing on the rear elevation.

### 228. 237 Second Avenue South - Contributing

A ca. 1900 frame one and a half story frame dwelling with a hipped asphalt shingle roof with front side gable, two interior brick chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. There are patterned shingles in the gable field and brackets at the eaves. A gabled dormer with paired one-over-one sash windows is at the roofline. In the gable field of this dormer is a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 40Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

half sunburst pattern. A partial-width metal shed roof porch is on the main (W) facade. The porch has Ionic columns and wood balustrade. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood paneled door with three-light sidelights and a single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one wood sash.

**229. 239 Second Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1890 one-story brick commercial building. The rear of the building faces South Margin Street. The building has a flat roof with a gabled false front. Windows are paired one-over-one fixed with arched soldier course brickwork above. Entrances on the rear (S) elevation are paired five-paneled wood doors and paired solid metal doors. Over both entrances are paired single-light windows.

**230. 246 Second Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1910 pyramid square dwelling/commercial building with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, concrete block foundation, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main (E) facade has a recessed entry porch of concrete with fluted square wood columns at the corners of large showcase display windows. Concrete steps lead to the porch. The main entrance is a single light glass and wood door with a single light transom. To the rear is a large gabled T addition.

**231. 248 Second Avenue South - Non-Contributing**

A ca. 1930 two-story frame commercial building with a slanted roof of rolled roofing material and an exterior of weatherboard siding on the main (E) facade and board and batten on the south and north elevations. Windows are one-over-one wood sash windows. The main entrance has paired multi-light glass and wood doors. There is a full-width shed roof awning on the main facade between the first and second stories.

**232. 250 Second Avenue South - Non-Contributing**

At the west corner of Second Avenue South and South Margin Street is a ca. 1930 concrete block commercial building with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and a concrete foundation. The building has a large gabled wing on the south elevation. This wing has weatherboard siding and paired one-over-one wood sash windows. The building also has a shed roof addition on the north elevation; it has weatherboard siding and one-over-one wood sash windows. Windows on the main (E) facade are four-over-four wood sash and four-light fixed.

**233. 110 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

A ca. 1890 two-story frame irregular plan dwelling with Queen Anne and Italianate influences. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation and weatherboard exterior. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood door with a single light transom. The house has a projecting bay with a gabled entry. There is a partial-width porch with milled posts, molded railings, valence and decorative brackets.

**234. 117 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

Knight-Mosley House. Built in 1815; remodeled into present appearance ca. 1850. One and a half story brick dwelling. The house was built in a central hall plan with a brick exterior, interior end brick chimneys, and a gable roof. Window and door openings on the main facade are arched and the main entrance has arched sidelights and an arched transom. The porch has square wood columns with Doric capitals, and a valence with drop pendants. At the roofline are wall dormers and at the rear is a frame wing.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 41Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**235. 118 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

Maney-Gaut House is a ca. 1828 brick two-story central hall plan dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation and exterior of Flemish bond brick. On the main facade is an added single bay entry porch and portico. Porch has a concrete floor and Tuscan columns. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood door with four-light sidelights and five-light transom. Windows are ca. 1900 replacement one-over-one wood sash. Windows have stone lintels with star-design corner blocks.

**236. 121 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

A one and a half story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof, interior and exterior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and weatherboard siding. On the main facade is an original porch with Tuscan columns. Entrances have original single-light glass and wood doors and windows are one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline are hipped dormers.

**237. 125 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

Constantine Perkins House. Two-story brick Federal style dwelling built ca. 1818. The house has an exterior of Flemish bond brick, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, and interior wall brick chimneys. The main entrance has an original paneled wood door, Doric columns, five-light sidelights, and a multi-light transom. Windows are original twelve-over-twelve wood sash and have jack arches. At the rear is a two-story frame wing.

**238. 126 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

Hunter-Hodge House. A ca. 1870 two-story Italianate influenced dwelling. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of stretcher bond brick. The house has a projecting gabled center tower, gable returns, and a cornice with paired brackets and modillion blocks. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. The house has a recessed entrance with a solid wood paneled door. There is a partial width shed roof porch on the main facade with a metal roof and square wood columns.

**239. 131 Third Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

One-story brick commercial building constructed ca. 1965. The building has a flat roof and large display windows.

**240. 137 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

Perkins-Short House, ca. 1820. Two-story Greek Revival style dwelling. The house has an exterior of Flemish bond brick, a stone foundation, gable roof and interior wall brick chimneys. On the main facade is a two-story portico with square Doric motif columns. The main entrance has original paneled wood double doors with a four-light transom and two-light sidelights. Windows are original nine-over-nine wood sash with stone lintels and wood sills. At the eaves is a dentilled cornice.

**241. 138 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

A ca. 1880 brick gabled ell dwelling. The house has an asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and tri-part windows of six-over-one and nine-over-one wood sash. On the main facade is a partial width shed roof porch with square fluted columns with Ionic capitals. The main entrance is a multi-light glass and wood door with five-light sidelights and five-light transom. The gable has gable returns with paired brackets underneath.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 42

Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

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**242. 202 Third Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

A ca. 1970 brick irregular plan dwelling with a hipped roof of asphalt shingle. Possibly a duplex.

**243. 203 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

Vaughn-Longino House. Built ca. 1888. Two-story brick Neo-Classical style residence. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and exterior of common bond brick. On the main facade is a two-story portico with Ionic columns and a bracketed pediment. The main entrance has a paneled wood door, and single-light sidelights and transom. On the second story is a balcony and balustrade supported by Ionic columns. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash with jack arches. At the roofline is a bracketed cornice.

**244. 204 Third Avenue North - Non-Contributing**

A one and a half story ca. 1925 frame Bungalow extensively remodeled. The porch has been enclosed and masonite siding has been added. A concrete handicap ramp with a metal railing has been added to the main facade, and the south facade has added metal steps that extend to the half story. Due to the extensive alterations, this house is noncontributing.

**245. 207 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

One-story brick, Tudor Revival influenced dwelling built ca. 1940. The dwelling has a gable roof, interior brick chimney and brick foundation. The main entrance is located in a projecting gabled bay and has an original glass and wood door. The door surround has stone quoins and a keystone. Windows are original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash. The side porch has been enclosed with glass panels and jalousie windows.

**246. 210 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

A ca. 1890 frame gabled ell dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation, and exterior of asbestos siding. On the main (W) facade is a partial-width continuous shed roof porch with a wood floor, plain square wood columns with brackets and wood railing. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door with single light transom. At the gable eaves are gable returns and brackets.

**247. 216 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

A one and a half story ca. 1920 frame Bungalow with a gable asphalt shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. The house has a shed roof dormer with three multi upper light wood sash windows. On the main facade is a full-width continuous shed roof porch with tapered wood columns on brick piers and plain wood railing. The main entrance has an original nine-light glass and wood door with multi-light sidelights. Windows are original multi upper light wood sash.

**248. 218 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

A ca. 1910 frame pyramid square dwelling with a hipped roof of original pressed shingles, a brick foundation, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. On the main facade is a hipped roof dormer with three multi-light upper sash windows. Both the dormer and main roof have decorative finials. Brackets are at the eaves. The main facade has a full-width porch with square wood fluted columns with Ionic capitals. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood door with single-light sidelights and transom.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 43Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**249. 219 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

One and a half story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, exterior of vinyl siding and a stone foundation. On the main facade is a full-width porch with original square fluted columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with sidelights and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline is a shed dormer and at the rear is a large wing.

**250. 224 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

A one and a half story ca. 1900 frame hipped roof dwelling. House has an asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. A hipped roof dormer with paired one-over-one wood sash windows is at the roofline. The main facade has a partial-width porch with plain square wood columns and a concrete floor. The main entrance is a multi-light glass and wood door with a single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. Brackets are at the eaves.

**251. 227 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

One and a half story frame dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has a concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of vinyl siding. On the main facade is a wraparound porch with original square wood columns. Entrances have original multi-light glass and wood doors. Windows are original three-over-one vertical light sash.

**252. 232 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

A ca. 1910 frame pyramid square dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with paired one-over-one wood sash windows. On the main facade is an incised porch with a concrete floor and a fluted square wood corner column. Two entrances lead to the porch and both are single-light glass and wood paneled doors with transoms. Windows are one-over-one wood sash.

**253. 235 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

Two-story frame, central hall plan dwelling built ca. 1890. The house has a stone foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior wall brick chimneys, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a full-width porch with original milled columns, brackets, and scalloped valence. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. At the rear is a frame wing.

**254. 236 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

A ca. 1890 frame gabled ell dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. Inset in the ell is a partial-width porch with milled wood posts and a wood floor. The main entrance is a multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are one-over-one and four-over-four wood sash. At the gable eaves are brackets.

**255. 241-243 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

One-story frame Bungalow style duplex built ca. 1930. The dwelling has an interior brick chimney, exterior of weatherboard siding, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and stone foundation. The entrances have original multi-light glass and wood doors. Over the doors are gabled wood canopies supported by knee brace brackets. Windows are original six-over-one wood sash.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 44Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee**256. 245 Third Avenue North - Contributing**

One-story frame, gabled ell dwelling built ca. 1890. The house has a gable roof, interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, and stone foundation. The main facade has a porch with original milled columns and a spindled frieze. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash.

**257. 109 Third Avenue South - Non-Contributing**

City Hall is a one-story brick building built in 1970 with an exterior of stretcher bond brick with a bottom and top row of soldier course brick. The building is approximately one block long and has a low pitched hipped metal roof. The Third Ave. elevation has a central recessed entry bay with concrete segmental arches with square concrete columns. Above this entry bay is soldier course brick outlined with rows of header bricks. The entrance on this elevation has three sets of paired glass and metal doors. The public square entrance has two glass and metal doors in a recessed entry with soldier course brick above. Windows are single-light fixed glass and metal design with arched brick work above filled with soldier course brick. Most windows have cloth awnings extending over them.

**258. 114 Third Avenue South - Contributing**

Pope-Cross Building, 1897. This is a one-story brick commercial building with a parapeted roof and a stone foundation. The building has an arched recessed entry with surrounding decorative brickwork and an Italianate style wood panel and single-light door. The building has a tri-part corner window with a central fixed window flanked by two one-over-one windows. The building has a corbelled brick cornice.

**259. 120 Third Avenue South - Contributing**

Morgan-Pope House, 1822. A two-story brick Italianate influenced house built ca. 1822. The house has a gable parapeted roof of asphalt shingle, exterior end brick chimneys, and brick exterior. On the main facade is a two-story full-width porch with two-tiered square wood Doric motif columns and a milled railing on both levels. Paired brackets are at the eaves. Windows are arched four-over-six wood sash and have arched hood moldings. The main entrance has paired wood paneled arched doors with arched sidelights and an arched transom set in an arched door surround.

**260. 134 Third Avenue South - Contributing**

Christ Community Church. (First Baptist, 1897). The building is an 1897 brick hipped roof church with a projecting front side tower with finial. The roof is asphalt shingle. There are two main entrances on the facade; each has paired paneled wood doors with segmental stained glass transoms. windows are stained glass one-over-one wood sash. The main facade has a large tri-part stained glass window with a decorative segmental stained glass transom. Windows in the second story of the tower are arched with decorative wood louvered coverings. Arched brickwork above windows. The church has several brick additions to the rear.

**261. 136 Third Avenue South - Contributing**

Corn House, built in 1897 and now used as the Christ Community church office. A two-story Italianate influenced frame dwelling with a gable asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, exterior of vinyl siding, and a central projecting tower. The tower has an S-curved roof with a large finial. At the base of the tower is a recessed arched entry. On the main facade is a partial-width shed roof porch with wood milled posts, railings, and valence with modillion blocks. The porch roof has patterned shingles. In the gable is decorative vergeboard. Under the gable on the first story is a projecting bay window with a patterned shingle roof. Windows are paired one-over-one wood sash.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetFranklin Historic District  
Williamson County, TennesseeSection number 7 Page 45**262. 203 Third Avenue South - Contributing**

A two-story ca. 1850 frame I house with a gable metal roof, exterior end brick chimneys, and weatherboard siding on the exterior. On the main facade is an added two-story full-width porch with square wood Doric motif columns. Windows are full-length six-over-nine sash design. The main entrance has paired two-light glass and wood doors with sidelights and transom. An identical entrance appears directly above it on the second story.

**263. 204 Third Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1910 two and a half story brick four square dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, four brick interior chimneys, and brick quoins at the corners. Exposed rafters are at the eaves. At the roofline is a large hipped dormer with five decorative upper sash windows. A concrete porch wraps around the main facade and north elevation. On the main facade the porch has a pedimented entry with large rectangular columns. On the north facade the porch has a shed roof with Tuscan columns.

**264. 211 Third Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1870 frame two-story I house with a metal gable roof, exterior end brick chimneys, and weatherboard siding. On the main facade is a centered partial-width shed roof porch with square wood posts and simple brackets. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. On the south elevation are shed roof and gabled ell wings with a connecting porch.

**265. 214 Third Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1920 two-story brick Italianate dwelling with interior brick chimneys and a projecting central tower with a mansard roof. The cornice has large paired brackets and modillion blocks. Windows are segmental arched one-over-one wood sash with elaborate hood moldings with keystones. The main facade has a partial-width porch with square wood columns attached with segmental arched molding, and an upper balustrade. In the tower is a recessed entry with a large transom.

**266. 219 Third Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1900 two and a half story frame dwelling with a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bay, interior brick chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. A hipped dormer is at the roofline. The cornice has modillion blocks. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The central second story window is a three-part decorative upper sash design. On the main and north elevations is a wraparound shed roof porch with Ionic columns and a projecting pedimented portico. The main entrance has decorative sidelights and transom. On the north facade is a gabled porte-cochere.

**267. 224 Third Avenue South- Contributing**

Saunders-Marshall Reynolds House. A ca. 1805 two-story brick dwelling with a gable asphalt shingle roof and interior brick chimneys. The cornice has dentil molding and modillion blocks. The main entrance has paired wood paneled doors with five-light sidelights and single-light arched transom. On the main facade is a one-story single-bay porch with square wood posts. Windows are nine-over-nine wood sash design with soldier course arched brick lintels with brick keystones. On the north elevation is a ca. 1900 gable roof brick addition with one-over-one wood sash windows.

**268. 230 Third Avenue South - Contributing**

Roberts-Cook House. A ca. 1898 two-story Queen Anne influenced frame dwelling. The house has an asphalt shingle hipped roof with two front gables, interior brick chimneys, and a weatherboard exterior. The hipped roof has a finial and gables have gable returns. In the gable fields are elliptical stained glass windows. On the main and south elevations

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 46Franklin Historic District  
Williamson County, Tennessee

is a wraparound porch with small Tuscan columns, milled railing, and modillion blocks and dentil molding at the cornice. The porch has a pedimented entry with a sunburst design. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. Two first floor windows have square stained glass transoms.

**269. 233 Third Avenue South - Contributing**

A one and a half story ca. 1925 stone veneer dwelling. The house has a high pitched clipped gable roof of asphalt shingles with clay tile trim on the roof ridges and a stone interior chimney. There is a large clipped gable dormer with a stucco exterior and four six-over-one wood sash windows. The main entrance has a gabled entry and is a multi-light glass and wood door with sidelights. There is a glassed in sun porch on the house's northwest corner. Windows are six-over-one wood sash.

**270. 235 Third Avenue South - Contributing**

A ca. 1930 one and a half story gable stone dwelling. The house has an interior brick chimney, asphalt shingle roof, and two gable dormers at the roofline. In the gable field is an arched multi-light attic window. The entrance is a wood paneled door with a broken pediment and sidelights. On the north elevation is a screened in porch.

**271. 238 Third Avenue South - Contributing**

A two-story ca. 1910 brick American Four Square dwelling. The house has interior brick chimneys and a hipped asphalt shingle roof. A hipped dormer is at the roofline. The main facade has a full-width porch with Ionic columns and a stone foundation. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance is a solid wood paneled door with single-light sidelights and transom. Above the entrance on the second story is a four-part multi-light decorative window. On the north elevation is a single-bay entry porch with Tuscan columns and a wood railing. On the rear of the house is a hipped roof wing.

**272. 243 Third Avenue South - Contributing**

A two- and one-half-story brick ca. 1880 dwelling. The house has a hipped roof with a central gable, interior brick chimneys, dentilled cornice, and two hipped dormers with paired single-light windows. In the central gable is an elliptical attic window. The main facade has a one-story single-bay portico with paired square decorative columns. The main entrance has double wood paneled doors with decorative sidelights and fanlight. Above the portico on the second story is a four-part window. Other windows are one-over-one wood sash with stone lintels over those on the first floor. On the north facade is a side partial width porch with square wood columns.

**273. 250 Third Avenue South - Non-Contributing**

A ca. 1950 two-story brick dwelling with a gable asphalt shingle roof. Windows are eight-over-eight and twelve-over-twelve wood sash. The main entrance has paired wood doors with a five-light transom and fluted pilasters on either side.



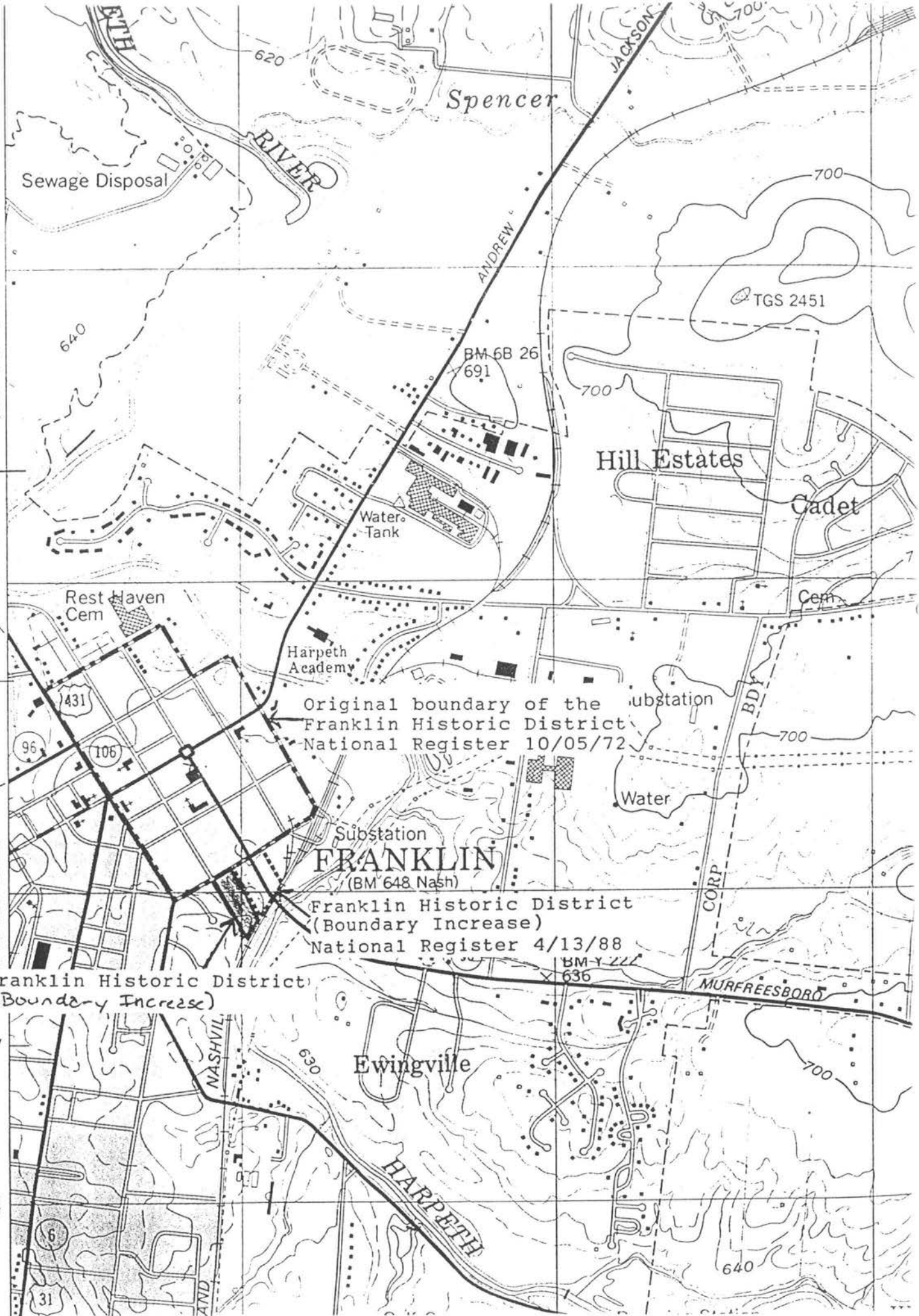
3655 IV NW  
(LEIPERS FORK 63-NW)

NASHVILLE 18 MI

I. TO TENNESSEE 100

55'

3974



Sewage Disposal

Spencer

JACKSON

HARPETH RIVER

640

620

ANDREW

700

TGS 2451

BM 68 26  
691

700

Hill Estates

Cadet

Water Tank

Rest Haven Cem

Harpeth Academy

Original boundary of the substation  
Franklin Historic District  
National Register 10/05/72

Substation  
**FRANKLIN**  
(BM 648 Nash)

Franklin Historic District  
(Boundary Increase)  
National Register 4/13/88

Franklin Historic District  
(Boundary Increase)

BM Y 222  
636

MURFREESBORO

Ewingville

630

700

HARPETH

640

6

31

NASHVILLE

AND

72001254

PROPERTY FRANKLIN HISTORIC DISTRICT STATE Tenn.

Working number 7.17.72.1067

Williamson Co.



TECH REVIEW  
Photos 12  
Maps 2

REVIEW

HISTORIAN  
9/8/72 agree w/ al on closer look.  
OK Means 9/6/72

ARCHEOLOGIST

ARCHITECT They say it's the finest concentration in Tennessee, so it must be good but the photos don't show me much. Maybe I overlooked it, but I still can't figure what the colors of bldg. on the map indicate. I'd like to know. Would anyone else like for them to tighten up the boundaries? Like the whole town (almost) is included. Chambers 5-7-72  
OK Chambers 7-26-72  
I don't, I'll OK it as is!

BRANCH CHIEF P.S. The courthouse columns look more Egyptian than Dove.  
OK Chambers 7-25-72  
OK Rye 9/28/72

EDITORIAL REVIEW Map with colored bldgs. should be explained. Boundaries do seem to contain more lacunae than anything else. However after map is explained I do favor accepting. OK per attached comments. CDA 9/19/72

KEEPER Visual coverage not good - need more street scenes.  
OK WJ 10/3/72

National Register write-up \_\_\_\_\_

Acknowledge 7/17/72

Federal Register entry 11-7-72

Send-back \_\_\_\_\_

Re-submit \_\_\_\_\_

Register no. OCT 5 1972

86000378

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Franklin Historic District (Williamson County MRA - Added)  
Williamson County  
TENNESSEE

Substantive Review

Working No. MAR 3 1988

Fed. Reg. Date: 2/7/87

Date Due: 4-17-88

Action:  ACCEPT 4-13-88

RETURN

REJECT

Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments: *Amendment demonstrates  
Property significance in  
1st 1/2 20th c (pre-WW2)-meets  
FR letter minimally - abstract  
section is close of period, altho also*

Recom./Criteria Accept  
Reviewer Aschmann  
Discipline Arch Hist  
Date 4/13/88  
see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for:  technical corrections cited below *covered in cover - importance of*  
 substantive reasons discussed below *Franklin's 1930's architectural*

1. Name *heritage compared to other places*  
2. Location *within designated local context*  
3. Classification *Note: SERD had already accepted 1941 data as well)*

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	
	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	
	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection



---

**8. Significance**

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates \_\_\_\_\_ Builder/Architect \_\_\_\_\_  
Statement of Significance *(in one paragraph)*

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

---

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

---

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

---

Verbal boundary description and justification

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

**12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_\_ state      \_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

---

**13. Other**

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Franklin Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME: Williamson County MRA (AD)

STATE & COUNTY: TENNESSEE, Williamson

DATE RECEIVED: 11/08/88 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/23/88  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/02/89  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 72001254

NOMINATOR: STATE

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: Y SLR DRAFT: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 12/19/88 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Additional documentation  
Clarifies significant properties  
within HB*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept  
REVIEWER Asinlazzell  
DISCIPLINE Arch Hist  
DATE 12/19/88

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

---

CLASSIFICATION

count       resource type

---

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

---

FUNCTION

historic       current

---

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification  
 materials  
 descriptive text

---

SIGNIFICANCE

Period      Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates      Builder/Architect  
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph  
 completeness  
 clarity  
 applicable criteria  
 justification of areas checked  
 relating significance to the resource  
 context  
 relationship of integrity to significance  
 justification of exception  
 other

---

BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage       verbal boundary description  
 UTM's       boundary justification

---

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps     USGS maps     photographs     presentation

---

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

\_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



# National Register of Historic Places

## Note to the record

Correspondence related to 2018 Additional Documentation



**TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION**  
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
2941 LEBANON PIKE  
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0442  
OFFICE: (615) 532-1550



July 6, 2018

J. Paul Loether  
Deputy Keeper and Chief,  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, DC 20240

*National Register Nomination*

- *NR Franklin Historic District, Additional Documentation, Williamson County, Tennessee*

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct additional documentation for the Franklin Historic District. The district was originally listed 10/05/1972 (70001254). The boundaries were increased on 04/13/1988 (88000324) and again on 03/15/2000 (00000232). The enclosed additional documentation does not alter the boundaries but updates the inventory, context, and period of significance.

The Historic Zoning Commission commented in support of the update overall, but had concerns that property #124, a mid-century apartment building, is contributing to the historic district. The State Review Board discussed their concerns and agreed that the building was contributing to the district.

If you have any questions or if more information is needed, please contact Holly Barnett at (615) 770-1098 or [Holly.M.Barnett@tn.gov](mailto:Holly.M.Barnett@tn.gov).

Sincerely,

Claudette Stager  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
CS:hb  
Enclosures(2)

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name Franklin Historic District (Additional Documentation)  
Other names/site number N/A  
Name of related multiple property listing Williamson County Multiple Resource Area

## 2. Location

Street & Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
City or town: Franklin State: TN County: Williamson  
Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A Zip: 37064

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
 national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:  A  B  C  D

Chandra Singh July 6, 2018  
Signature of certifying official/Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Date  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Commenting Official: \_\_\_\_\_ Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_ State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government



Franklin Historic District-  
 Additional Documentation  
 Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
 County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
32	108	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
33	108	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 221

Franklin Historic District-  
 Additional Documentation  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 County and State

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling \_\_\_\_\_
- DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling \_\_\_\_\_
- DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure \_\_\_\_\_
- COMMERCE: Business \_\_\_\_\_
- RELIGION: Religious Facility \_\_\_\_\_
- GOVERNMENT: City Hall, Courthouse, Post Office \_\_\_\_\_
- SOCIAL: Meeting Hall \_\_\_\_\_
- RECREATION & CULTURE: Theater \_\_\_\_\_
- RECREATION & CULTURE: Monument/Marker \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling \_\_\_\_\_
- DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling \_\_\_\_\_
- DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure \_\_\_\_\_
- COMMERCE: Business \_\_\_\_\_
- RELIGION: Religious Facility \_\_\_\_\_
- GOVERNMENT: City Hall, Courthouse, Post Office \_\_\_\_\_
- SOCIAL: Meeting Hall \_\_\_\_\_
- RECREATION & CULTURE: Theater \_\_\_\_\_
- RECREATION & CULTURE: Monument/Marker \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal \_\_\_\_\_
- MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival \_\_\_\_\_
- LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Queen Anne, Second Empire \_\_\_\_\_
- LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival \_\_\_\_\_
- LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman \_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Concrete, brick, stone,  
 Wood, brick, vinyl, aluminum, stucco, brick veneer, stone  
 veneer, asbestos

**Narrative Description**

Listed in the National Register in 1972, the Franklin Historic District covers the original town plat of Franklin and contains the city's oldest residential and commercial buildings (NR Listed 01/05/1972). Founded in 1799, Franklin was platted by Abram Maury in a typical grid pattern with sixteen square blocks centered around a public square. Each block contained twelve lots, which sold rapidly as the young town quickly grew. A bustling commercial area developed along Main Street and numerous homes were built along First through Fifth avenues on either side of the commercial district. Franklin became the focus of the county's commercial and political activities as the county seat, and, surrounded by rich farm land, it became one of the fastest growing and most affluent areas in the state. Franklin was incorporated in 1815 and by 1835 it had a population of 1,500 residents.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

The earliest attempt to analyze and document the city's historic resources was in the brief National Register of Historic Places nomination prepared for the Franklin Historic District in 1972. This nomination was completed only six years after the establishment of the National Register and describes the historic district in only general terms. The nomination did not include a detailed inventory of contributing versus non-contributing properties, and the period of significance is also unclear. A comprehensive inventory of properties in the Franklin Historic District was not completed until 1999. That nomination identified two hundred seventy-three (273) properties within the historic district boundary, of which two hundred twenty-one (221) were considered contributing. This inventory only concentrated on primary buildings and did not include a comprehensive list of outbuildings.

When the Franklin Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1972, only basic boundaries for the district were outlined. These boundaries were increased in 1988 to incorporate fifty-two properties constructed between 1907 and 1941 that had been left out of the original district at the southwest boundary area (NR Boundary Increase 04/13/1988). Eight additional properties on Fourth Avenue South were also included within the district as a result of a boundary revision in 2000 (NR Boundary Increase 03/15/2000). Since 1999, twenty-three buildings in the Franklin Historic District have been razed. The demolished properties are listed at the end of the individual property descriptions. The revised resource count for the Franklin Historic District is 228 contributing and 61 non-contributing primary buildings, one contributing object, 25 contributing outbuildings, and 47 non-contributing outbuildings. The total resource count for the district is 254 contributing (33 newly contributing and 221 previously listed) and 108 non-contributing for a total of 362 resources within the boundaries of the district.

The collection of buildings in the Franklin Historic District represents the predominant architectural styles of the 19<sup>th</sup> through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. These residential (Photos 1-5) and commercial (Photos 6-11) buildings reflect Franklin's growth and development. The public square and the commercial area of Main Street contain a high concentration of late 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century brick commercial buildings. The majority of these structures are two stories in height and have common characteristics, such as corbelled brick cornices, parapeted rooflines, and decorative detailing. Many of the storefronts have cast-iron details and retain original display windows, wood bulkheads, and entrances.

The district's numerous residential buildings represent a wide variety of architectural forms and styles. Brick Federal-style dwellings remain from the town's early years, many of them with alterations and additions that reflect changing architectural trends in their styles and detailing. Numerous Greek Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne residences were constructed throughout the district, and as the town of Franklin continued to grow, several frame, brick veneer, and stone veneer Bungalows and Colonial Revival-style houses appeared. Numerous late 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century vernacular house forms are scattered throughout the district as well. The most common of these is the gabled-ell plan, which is generally of frame construction, with decorative Victorian detailing such as milled balusters, posts, and railings on the front porch. The pyramid square form can also be found on several blocks.

One of the earliest architectural styles of the new American republic was the Federal style (ca. 1780-1830). The nation's founders consciously embraced ancient Greek and Roman values and emulated the architecture of these cultures. The architectural design of the resulting American Federal style exhibits balance and symmetry. The plan of a Federal-style building is simple, often a rectangle. Its façade features a central entrance, perhaps with a fanlight above a solid-wood or wood-panel door, and flanked by matching



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

fenestration. An excellent example in the Franklin Historic District is Clouston Hall, located at 202 Second Avenue South (Photo 12). This one-story brick dwelling has a symmetrical façade with a central wood-panel door with fanlight. To either side of the entrance is a Palladian window group, another feature of Classical origin.

The Greek Revival style (ca. 1820-1870) is based on the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders of ancient Greek architecture. The Greek Revival style was commonly used in the construction of public buildings, such as the Williamson County Courthouse, which stands at the southwest corner of Franklin's public square. The third courthouse to serve the county, this Greek Revival structure displays four large Doric-motif columns made of locally cast iron. The style was also used for residences of the period, which typically feature full-height porticos with columns based on classical forms. An example in the Franklin Historic District is located at 244 First Avenue South (Photo 13). Entrances of Greek Revival-style homes often contain sidelights and transom, and a paneled wood door. Windows are generally rectangular in design, and at the roofline are cornices embellished with dentils or other classically derived decoration.

A departure from Classical design during the same period was the Gothic Revival style (ca. 1830-1870), which emerged in the picturesque movement based on medieval designs. The Gothic Revival style is represented in the Franklin Historic District by the Hiram Masonic Lodge at 115 Second Avenue North. Built in 1823, this two-and-one-half-story brick building features signature Gothic-arch windows and a crenellated parapet. The Hiram Masonic Lodge was the location of Andrew Jackson's negotiations with the Chickasaw tribes in 1830. Its historical significance and architectural integrity have earned the Masonic Lodge designation as a National Historic Landmark (individually NR listed 11/07/73). The Gothic Revival style was also popularly used for churches, such as Franklin's First United Methodist Church, built in 1871 at 134 Fifth Avenue South, as well as homes in rural settings.

Another design popular during the picturesque movement was the Italianate style (ca. 1840-1885), based on architecture of the Italian Renaissance. This style can include Classical elements, such as porch columns, though it is not constrained to a symmetrical plan. The style typically has a low-pitched hip roof with decorative scroll brackets and may feature a cupola or tower. Windows may be elongated and arched and have decorative hoods or surrounds. Exterior walls may be frame or brick. In the Franklin Historic District, the example at 126 Third Avenue North is a brick dwelling with arched windows (Photo 14). The frame Italianate example at 403 Church Street has elongated arched windows with molded surrounds.

Sharing several characteristics with the Italianate style is the Second Empire style (ca. 1855-1885). It often displays elaborate window treatments, eave brackets, and arched openings. Its signature feature, however, is its Mansard roof. This wall-like roof essentially creates a half-story on the top level of the building. The style takes its name from the Second French Empire of the European Renaissance. The style was used more extensively in the Northeast and Midwest than the South. Within the Franklin Historic District, there is one example at 214 Third Avenue South (Photo 15). This two-story dwelling features a central tower with a Mansard roof, as well as molded window hoods, eave brackets, and arched porch openings.

Architecture of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century shifted away from the symmetry and balance of Classical aesthetics. Vernacular house designs of the period included a variety of plans such as gable front, pyramid square (Photo 18), and gabled ell. These basic plans could include modest decorative treatments borrowed from high-style Victorian styles, resulting in dwellings referred to as Folk Victorian (ca. 1875-1915). These were

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

generally one or one and one-half story, frame dwellings, displaying milled columns and wood shingles in the gable fields. Other decorative elements can include eave vergeboard or classical columns. There are several examples in the Franklin Historic District. The gabled ell dwelling at 305 South Margin Street displays extensive milled-wood details (Photo 19), while the gabled-ell dwellings in the 200 block of Second Avenue South display more modest treatments (Photo 2).

An asymmetrical floor plan was highly characteristic of the Queen Anne style (ca. 1880-1910). The style was also known for extensive exterior detailing. Queen Anne-style dwellings are generally two stories in height and often feature corner towers, turrets, or projecting bays. Exterior wall surfaces are often varied, with combinations of brick, wood, stone, and wood shingles. Large wraparound porches with milled columns and balusters are usually present on the main façade. Windows are one-over-one sash or of small multi-light design. Roofs may have slate or metal standing-seam surfaces. Brackets or decorative vergeboard are often found at roof eaves, and patterned wood shingles in the gable fields. A notable example in the Franklin Historic District is located at 132 Third Avenue South, which features a full-height tower on the façade (Photo 16).

The Colonial Revival style (ca. 1900-1940) emerged at the turn of the 20th century as Americans embraced their early colonial history. The style emphasized simplicity, order, and symmetry, and therefore represented a movement away from the highly embellished and often asymmetrical designs of Victorian-era styles. Colonial Revival-style dwellings may have a side gable or hip roof. Their exteriors may be of brick or weatherboard siding, usually painted white or light color. The façade may have a full-width porch or a simple gabled pediment over the entrance, typically with columns of Classical order. Windows are wood sash, often in six-over-six or one-over-one configurations. Sometimes, the Colonial Revival style overlaps with the Queen Anne style, merging design elements, as at 219 Third Avenue South (Photo 17). This example blends the wrap-around porch and architectural details of the Queen Anne style with fluted Ionic columns of the Colonial Revival style. The Colonial Revival style persisted in American residential architecture into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century when lot sizes allowed for more sprawling house plans. The Colonial Revival style readily applied to one- or one-and-one-half-story forms, as at 235 Third Avenue South (Photo 21), which features a Colonial entrance surround, six-over-six wood-sash and multi-light windows, and gable roof dormers. A variation of the style is the Dutch Colonial Revival style, with its signature gambrel roof. An example in the Franklin Historic District is located at 202 Fifth Avenue South (Photo 22).

The term “American Foursquare” (ca. 1900-1930) was coined in recent decades to categorize a popular design of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century residential architecture. The American Foursquare reflected a trend toward simplicity and efficiency in residential construction and the two-story, box-shaped houses appeared in neighborhoods across the country. It was a practical house, providing ample living space on its two floors. Hip roofs with deep overhanging eaves are typical of the American Foursquare. Modest Classical influences may be evident in such elements as porch columns, such as at 309 Fourth Avenue South (Photo 20) in the Franklin Historic District.

Another early 20<sup>th</sup>-century style representing a shift away from Victorian designs was the Craftsman or Bungalow style (ca. 1910-1940). This was one of the most common residential architectural styles in America during this period. The Craftsman style is characterized by square plans with low-pitch gable or hipped roofs, often with shed dormers. Windows are double-hung sash with three or more vertical lights in the top sash and a single-light bottom sash. Craftsman dwellings have large, broad porches that usually

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

extend across the front façade and are supported by tapered columns resting on stone, frame, or brick piers. In contrast to the vertical emphasis in Victorian styles, Craftsman dwellings emphasized the horizontal, with wide windows and wide roof eaves. In many examples, rafter ends and knee braces are visible below the eaves. An excellent example of these stylistic elements is the Craftsman Bungalow dwelling at 217 Fourth Avenue South (Photo 23). Additionally, this example includes wood shingles in the gable field. The Craftsman Bungalow at 404 Bridge Street features stucco and half-timbering in its gable field.

Although less popular than the Bungalow, buildings in the Tudor or English Revival style (ca. 1910-1940) were also constructed in Franklin. These dwellings are based on medieval house forms of England and were popular in America during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. These house forms have high-pitched gable roofs, multiple gables on the main façade, and are generally of brick and stucco construction. Doors are often set within rounded or Tudor arches, and windows often have multiple lights in the upper and lower sashes. In the gable fields, stucco and wood are often combined to create the appearance of half-timbering. Examples are located at 316 (Photo 24), 424, and 505 South Margin Street.

By the mid-1930s and especially after World War II, there was a high demand for new homes nationwide. Minimal Traditional-style (ca. 1930-1955) houses in particular represented compact, affordable starter homes, built as tract housing across the country. Built in mass numbers, the unadorned Minimal Traditional style represented the converse of the design principles of the Craftsman movement. Some elements of the Colonial Revival style, such as a symmetrical façade, or of the Tudor Revival style, such as arched openings, were borrowed in the designs of Minimal Traditional style dwellings, which were basically stripped-down versions of these revival styles. Minimal Traditional homes exhibit such traditional design elements as side-gable or gable-and-wing roof configurations with little or no overhang, and simple exterior designs with little variation in materials. The Minimal Traditional dwelling at 234 Fourth Avenue North (Photo 25) hints at the Tudor Revival style with its façade chimney and arched openings.

Several churches are also located in the Franklin Historic District, including the 1911 First Presbyterian Church (Photo 26) and the First United Methodist Church built in 1871. Within the historic district is also the U.S. Post Office completed on Columbia Avenue in 1925. Over the last two decades, several historic properties have been razed within the district to make way for new construction projects. The largest concentration of new properties is in the 100 blocks of First and Second Avenues South. In this area, ten stand-alone and interconnected townhomes, two stories in height, were constructed between 2007 and 2011 (Photos 27 and 28). These properties are on the eastern edge of the historic district which lessens their visual impact. There are also current (2017) changes within the district. At 231 Public Square, the north elevation of City Hall is under renovation. Additionally, a new hotel building project is under construction. This site is bounded by First Avenue North on the east, Bridge Street on the north, Second Avenue on the west, and Main Street on the south.

The Franklin Historic District also includes approximately 75 outbuildings of which 25 would be considered contributing to the district's character. Almost all of the contributing outbuildings are automobile garages built from ca. 1920 to the 1960s. The majority of these are of frame construction, built in gable front plans and display asphalt or metal roofs and weather board siding. There is only one identified 19<sup>th</sup> century outbuilding, a ca. 1895 carriage house which is well-preserved at 227 Fourth Avenue, South. In recent years many of the original 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century garages and outbuildings have been razed to make way for larger automobile garages and secondary dwellings.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

In 2017, an updated inventory was completed to identify those properties that had been razed since 1999, as well as to identify properties previously evaluated as non-contributing and which are now considered contributing due to renovations or the passage of time. In an effort to include properties built in the 1950s to the mid-1960s, the period of significance was extended from 1949 to 1967 in compliance with the fifty-year National Register guidelines.

## INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

Properties in the inventory are organized by street and numerically by address. Entries list the address of the property, approximate date of construction, and associated secondary resources. Dates of construction are derived from previous historical documentation, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of Franklin, plats, and city directories.

### 1. 104 Bridge Street – Non-Contributing

This building is a ca. 1970 Quonset hut with a brick façade (SE).

### 2. 106 Bridge Street – Contributing

This is a ca. 1930 concrete-block commercial building with a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles and a stepped parapet with terra-cotta coping on the façade (SE). It has an original wood-panel garage door with a row of light panels. Windows are eight-light metal casement. This building once housed the City Sanitation offices. It is now an auto repair shop.

### 3. 108 Bridge Street – Contributing

Known as the Old, Old, Old Jail, this is a 1905, two-story brick gable-front-and-wing building with an asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, brick interior chimneys, and an exterior of common-bond brick. On the main (SE) façade is a partial-width one-story porch with brick columns. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with single-light transom and sidelights. Windows are two-over-two wood sash set in segmental-arch frames with stone sills. There is a gable dormer at the roofline with paired single-light fixed windows. In the gable fields is decorative vergeboard.

### 4. 112 Bridge Street – Contributing

Known as the Old, Old Jail, this is a 1942 two-story concrete-block building with Art Deco influences. The building has a stone foundation, two concrete pilasters flanking the central entrance of the façade (SE), and a corbelled roofline. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Single-light sidelights were removed during renovation in 2016. Windows are metal casement. This building was the Williamson County Jail in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Since January 2016, the building has housed the offices of the Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson County.

### 5. 144 Bridge Street – Non-Contributing

This is a ca. 1950 concrete-block commercial building. The main entrance of the façade (SE) has paired glass-and-metal doors set in a recessed panel, with a ca. 2000 arched surround with twisted pilasters. There are no windows on the main façade. A secondary entrance has a solid door and a ca. 2000 arched surround. The corners of the façade have added faux quoins.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**6. 206 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 pyramid square dwelling with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (SE) façade is full-width porch with fluted-square columns with Ionic-motif capitals. Two entrances on the main façade are solid wood-paneled doors with single-light transoms. The dwelling has been divided into a duplex. There is a hipped dormer at the roofline with three one-over-one, vinyl-sash windows and a gable-roof wing at the rear.

**7. 210 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, exterior of vinyl siding, and stone foundation. The façade (SE) has a partial-width porch that wraps around to the northwest elevation and added aluminum posts. In the projecting gable bay is a retrofitted single-light fixed window. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one wood sash.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1940 shed outbuilding with a gable roof that has been altered with vinyl siding and vinyl windows. It retains an original vertical wood board door. (NC)

**8. 214 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, weatherboard exterior, and stone foundation. The main (SE) façade has a partial-width, one-bay porch with a square wood post with Ionic capital, and a hip roof of standing-seam metal. The main entrance has an original single-light glass-and-wood panel door. In the gable field of the projecting bay is cutout vergeboard, and brackets are at the eaves. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. To the rear are shed and gable additions.

**9. 216 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1920 pyramid square dwelling with an asphalt-single hipped roof, concrete block foundation, central interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main façade (SE) is a partial-width, integral two-bay porch with fluted-square wood columns. Two entrances on the main façade have single-light glass-and-wood doors. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1945 gable-front garage with an original two-light, eight-panel, wood, overhead-tracking door, weatherboard siding, and an original wood-panel pedestrian door. (C)

**10. 220 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is ca. 1920 pyramid-square dwelling with an asphalt-shingle hipped roof, concrete block foundation, interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main façade (SE) is a partial-width, integral two-bay porch with fluted-square wood columns. Two entrances on the main façade have single-light glass-and-wood doors. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. There is a hipped dormer at the roofline with a pair of one-over-one sash windows.

**11. 223 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 frame dwelling. Vinyl siding was removed in 2016 to reveal the original weatherboard siding, which was removed in 2017. The building has a concrete-block foundation, and a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the main (NW) façade is an added central-gabled entry porch with paired wood columns

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

on brick piers. The main entrance is a three-vertical-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. There is a shed wing on the rear elevation. An added side-wing garage with side-hinged wood doors has been removed.

**12. 227 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1925 gable-front brick Bungalow. The house has a gabled asphalt-shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and an exterior of common-bond brick. On the main façade (NW) is a partial-width gable entry porch with paired square wood posts on brick piers. Exposed rafters are at the eaves. The main entrance is an original multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are six-over-six wood sash.

At the rear of the lot is a ca. 1995 frame, movable storage shed with wood double doors and a gambrel roof. (NC)

**13. 303 Bridge Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1977 dwelling renovated in 1998. The façade (NW) entrance/garage addition has two garage bays flanking a recessed pedestrian entrance and a full-width upper porch with square wood posts and wood railing.

**14. 314 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell dwelling with a gable asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, brick interior chimneys, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade (SE) is a rebuilt partial-width porch with square wood posts on brick piers. The porch has a concrete floor. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood panel door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. To the rear is a shed-roof wing.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1950 one-story, concrete-block outbuilding, possibly a garage, that has been extensively altered as a secondary dwelling with novelty siding and multi-light double doors. (NC)

**15. 316 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1940 gable-front Bungalow with interior chimneys, a clipped-gable asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, and weatherboard exterior. On the main façade (SE) is a full-width porch with fluted-square wood columns on concrete piers. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original nine-over-one wood sash. In the gable field are three nine-light fixed windows.

To the rear of the dwelling is an original frame outbuilding with a gable roof of crimped metal, weatherboard siding, and a wood door. (C)

**16. 325 Bridge Street – Non-Contributing**

(Former address of 136 Fourth Avenue North.) This is an 1838 one-and-one-half story, Federal-style dwelling with a side-gable roof of asphalt singles, a stone foundation, an exterior of Flemish-bond brick, and exterior end brick chimneys flanked by four-light casement windows. The symmetrical façade (NW) has a central entrance with a wood-panel door, four-light sidelights, gabled porch with Tuscan columns, flanked by nine-over-nine wood-sash windows. There is a rear ell wing with an interior brick chimney and a wood-panel door and two nine-over-nine wood-sash windows. There is a façade lateral wing ca. 1985. There is also a ca. 1990 one-story frame building with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and vinyl siding, formerly at 323 Bridge



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

Street, which was renovated into an annex conference room for 325 Bridge Street. The annex has an entrance flanked by three twelve-over-twelve windows on each side.

**17. 328 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a two-story brick 1832 Federal-style dwelling with a symmetrical façade (SE). The house has a stone foundation, side-gable roof of asphalt shingles, two exterior end brick chimneys, and an exterior of Flemish-bond brick. The main entrance has paired wood-panel doors with a diamond-light transom and three-light sidelights over wood panels. Over the entrance is a gable-front roof supported by square wood posts. Windows are original nine-over-nine wood sash with stone lintels. The northeast elevation has a slightly recessed two-story wing with a side-gable roof and an exterior end brick chimney.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1960 one-story, frame outbuilding with a gable-front roof, six-light, two-panel wood doors, and wood board siding. (C)

**18. 402 Bridge Street -- Contributing**

This is the Andrew Johnson House, an 1833 two-story brick Federal-style dwelling. The house has a stone foundation, two exterior end brick chimneys, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and exterior of Flemish-bond brick. The main entrance has paired wood-paneled doors with a multi-light transom and sidelights and chamfered pilasters. The entrance leads to an entry bay with a flat roof, chamfered-square wood columns, and dentil molding. Windows are original nine-over-nine wood sashes. Above the windows is soldier-course brick. To the rear are a large gabled-ell wing with an interior brick chimney and a shed-roof frame addition with weatherboard siding.

**19. 404 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1920 frame gable-end Bungalow. The house has a stone foundation, weatherboard exterior, two interior brick chimneys, and an asphalt-shingle roof. On the main (SE) façade is a partial-width gable-roof porch with tapered wood posts on stone piers. A trellis extends over the rest of the porch. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are four-over-one and three-over-one vertical-light sash design.

**20. 411 Bridge Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 2000 infill building. It is a one-story, gable-front brick building with two sets of entrances with a single-light door flanked by single-light sidelights in each bay.

**21. 414 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 American Foursquare with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and weatherboard exterior. Brackets are at the eaves. The main façade has a full-width porch with Tuscan columns. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with single-light sidelights and a three-light transom. Windows on the main façade are large single-light fixed design with single-light transoms with dentil molding between them. On the second story above the entrance is a bay window with three one-over-one sash windows. At the rear is a shed-roof wing.

**22. 415 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This is a two-story brick-veneer Colonial Revival-influenced dwelling built ca. 1915. The building has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of textured stretcher-bond brick. On the

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

main façade is a porch with original Tuscan columns. Entrances have original multi-light glass-and-wood doors. Windows are original six-over-six wood sashes. At the eaves are exposed rafters.

**23. 420 Bridge Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell dwelling that has been extensively altered, with the wraparound porch enclosed by large plate-glass windows, and the addition of perma-stone veneer on the exterior.

**24. 100 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

At this address is a two-story brick dwelling built in 2007.

**25. 102-104 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

This is an interconnected row of two brick, two-story dwellings built in 2007.

**26. 109 Church Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1940 concrete-block building with an arched roof and a parapeted façade with terra-cotta coping. The building has a large garage door on the main (NW) façade and a one-over-one window.

**27. 109 Church Street – Contributing**

Also on this parcel there is a one-story ca. 1850 brick building with a side-gable roof of ca. 1990 standing-seam metal and a brick foundation. The façade (W) has a full-width porch with square, wood posts and a shed roof. The south elevation has an exterior, end, brick chimney. Windows are six-over-six double-hung sash design.

**28. 112 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

At this address is a two-story brick dwelling built in 2008.

**29. 116-118 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

This is an interconnected row of two brick, two-story dwellings built in 2008.

**30. 119 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

This is an extensively altered ca. 1920 one-and-one-half-story, frame, gable-end dwelling. The house has a metal gable roof, interior brick chimney, and an exterior of aluminum siding. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are four-over-four wood sashes. A shed-roof wing is on the main façade.

**31. 202 Church Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 pyramid square dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof with a projecting gable bay, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and an exterior of asbestos shingles. On the main façade is a partial-width shed-roof porch with fluted-square wood posts.

**32. 303 Church Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1920 gabled-ell dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle roof, one interior and one exterior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main façade is an added gabled entry porch with square wood posts on brick piers. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes. At the rear is a gabled-ell wing.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

**33. 305 Church Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 frame, one-story, gable-end, Minimal Traditional dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, interior brick chimney, and vinyl-siding exterior. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Above the entrance is a gabled canopy with knee-brace brackets. Windows are three-over-one vertical-light wood sashes.

Behind the dwelling is an altered ca. 1930 frame garage with a side-gable roof of crimped metal, vinyl siding, and vinyl doors. (NC)

**34. 401 Church Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1940 gable-end brick Bungalow with an asphalt-shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, a poured-concrete foundation, and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. On the main façade is a partial-width gable-roof porch with brick corner columns and small wood square inner posts on a brick railing. In the porch gable field is a four-light glass-and-wood window. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door. At the roofline is a gable dormer. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. At the rear is a shed-roof wing.

**35. 403 Church Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 two-story Italianate frame dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. The dwelling has a central projecting gable with grouped (three) four-over-four rounded-arch windows in rectangular wood frames on the first floor, and paired arched four-over-six windows with arched wood frames on the second floor. On the main façade is a single-bay entry porch with a corner square post. The main entrance has paired single-light glass-and-wood doors with a large tri-part arched transom in a wood frame. Above the door on the second floor are paired one-over-one arched windows in an arched wood frame.

**36. 407 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a one-story ca. 1980 stucco commercial building. The building has concrete quoins and a parapeted roof. The Church Street elevation has two multi-light bay windows with metal roofs. Other windows are eight-light fixed with concrete lintels with keystones and concrete sills. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door with a metal roof canopy.

**37. 408 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a two-story, brick parish hall belonging to the First United Methodist Church. The original building is from 1954. It has a rectangular plan and a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles. Large additions were constructed in the 1990s to the northwest portion of the original building. The façade (S) of the original hall has a one-story, partial-width, three-bay projecting entrance with an ogee arch opening flanked by square, brick posts. The ogee opening is repeated in the facade wall entrance, which has wood doors. In the gable field are paired one-over-one windows with a brick hood. Above the windows is a decorative circular inset. There are similar windows in the side elevations of the hall, which have entrances mid-point. The entrances have gabled pediments. The later addition is a two-story brick wing with a flat roof and extends in an ell to the west, facing Fifth Avenue. The west elevation of the wing is currently undergoing remodeling with faux facades in designs that suggest two separate buildings. The remodel is not in keeping with the original 1954 hall's design.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**38. 515 Church Street – Contributing**

This is the Courtney-Bradford House, a ca. 1840 two-story dwelling. The first story is the original brick portion of the house built ca. 1840. The Queen Anne-influenced second story was added ca. 1880 and is of frame construction. The house has a stone foundation, exterior end brick chimneys, a hip roof of wood shingles, and an exterior of common-bond brick on the first floor and patterned wood shingles on the second floor. The façade is symmetrical with a central entrance on the ground floor with an original single-light glass-and-wood door. The entrance has an Italianate-style entry porch with wooden arches between square wood columns. To either side of the entrance are original elongated one-over-one wood-sash windows with wood lintels with corner blocks. Above the porch there is a second-floor balconette accenting the central projecting bay with a Craftsman-style door and three-light transom. To each side of the central bay, windows are wood sash and have a large upper pane surrounded by smaller panes over one lower pane. The central bay and each upper-floor window have hipped wall dormers. Also on the second floor at the northeast corner is a projecting turret. To the rear is a frame two-story gabled ell with an interior brick chimney and a one-story screened-in porch.

**39. 517 Church Street – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame Bungalow built ca. 1926. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of aluminum siding. The main (NW) façade has a gable-roof porch with original wood tapered columns on stuccoed concrete piers. In the gable field are wood shingles and a pair of four-light casement windows. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are twelve-over-one wood sashes.

**40. 600 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1990 one-story commercial building with a brick exterior and a cross-gable roof of asphalt shingles. The façade (E) has two fixed, single-light windows. The entrance is in the south elevation and has a single-light glass and metal door. There is vinyl siding in the gable fields.

**41. 510 Columbia Avenue – Contributing**

Construction of the Franklin Post Office began in 1924 and it was opened for business on April 15, 1925. The building is one-story in height and was designed in the Colonial Revival style, one of the preferred styles for federal government buildings in the 1920s. Built in a modified "U" shape, it was constructed with a poured concrete foundation, an exterior of English bond brick, and a sloping tar and gravel roof. The main (north) facade was originally designed with a central entrance bay of three arched openings flanked by twelve-over-twelve sash windows. The central arched opening contained glass and wood double doors with an arched multi-light transom above. On either side of the entrance were multi-light, arched double-hung sash windows. The door and windows were separated by concrete pilasters with Doric capitals. In 1965, remodeling of the building resulted in the removal of the original doors and windows and replacement with aluminum and glass double doors and fixed aluminum and glass windows. The west bay window was removed in 1992 and replaced with an aluminum and glass door for handicapped access. At this time a concrete accessibility ramp with a metal handrail was also added to the main facade. The building was recently rehabilitated into a commercial bank.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**42. 219 Cummins Street – Contributing**

This is a one-story ca. 1945 gable-end, stone-vener, Minimal Traditional dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, and exterior of random-course stone veneer. The house has a projecting gable bay on the main façade with board-and-batten in the gable field. This projecting gable section has an incised corner, which contains the main entrance. The main entrance has a multi-paneled wood door. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes with brick sills. To the north of the house is an attached shed-roof concrete-block wing. The wing has a false-front stone-vener façade with metal coping. This wing appears to have originally been a garage, but has been converted to living space. The garage doors have been replaced with two large opaque-glass windows and a single-light glass-and-wood door.

**43. 225-231 Cummins Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a two-story farmhouse/barn-influenced duplex built in 2017, with a gable roof of standing-seam metal, and exterior siding of weatherboard and board-and-batten. On the main façade is a recessed entry with sliding barn-style doors and shed roof. Windows on the first story are tri-part three-over-one with transoms above each. The windows of the second story are multi-light and set in a full-length shed-roof dormer.

**44. 200-202-206 Emily Court – Non-Contributing**

This is an interconnected row of three, two-story brick dwellings built in 2008.

**45. 212-214-216-218 Emily Court – Non-Contributing**

This is an interconnected row of four, two-story brick dwellings built in 2007.

**46. 710 Evans Street – Non-Contributing**

This is the Child Fund International Artist Program building, constructed in 2016. It is a two-story dormitory-style building with a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, and a one-story corner wraparound porch with metal roof. The lot is enclosed with a solid brick fence.

**47. 711 Evans Street – Contributing**

One-story, frame, Italianate dwelling built ca. 1890. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a ca. 1920 shed-roof entry porch with square Doric-motif columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are segmental-arched, four-over-four wood sash, and rectangular nine-over-one wood sash. At the eaves are milled brackets.

**48. 712 Evans Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1920 one-story frame saddlebag-plan dwelling. The house has a stone foundation, central interior flue, asphalt-shingle gable roof, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main entrance is a five-panel wood door with a decorative surround. Windows are paired one-over-one wood sashes with decorative surrounds. A shed-roof wing is at the rear.

**49. 714 Evans Street – Contributing**

A one-story frame saddlebag-plan dwelling with Bungalow influences. Built ca. 1920 the house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, a weatherboard exterior, and brackets at the eaves. On the main façade is a gabled entry porch with an attached vinyl awning. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. (Overgrowth of vegetation prevents clear view of this building.)

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**50. 120 Fifth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a one-story brick-veneer commercial building constructed ca. 1975.

**51. 142 Fifth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a two-story brick-veneer Colonial Revival-influenced dwelling built ca. 1915. The dwelling has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of textured stretcher-bond brick. On the main façade are porches with original Tuscan columns. Entrances have original multi-light glass-and-wood doors. Windows are arched four-over-four and one-over-one wood sashes. At the eaves are exposed rafters.

**52. 148 Fifth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story stone-veneer Bungalow built ca. 1925. The building has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, exterior-wall stone chimney, and exterior of irregular-course stone veneer. On the main façade is a gable-roof porch with original tapered stone and concrete columns. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 paneled wood door and original sidelights. Windows are four-over-one vertical-light sashes. At the roofline is a gable dormer with a stucco exterior. The building houses a real estate office.

Behind the building is a ca. 1980 two-bay, concrete-block garage with a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles, vertical wood boarding in the gable field and two garage bays with aluminum-panel overhead-tracking doors with a row of multi-light across the top. (NC)

**53. 202 Fifth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1990 one-story rectangular-plan commercial building with a brick exterior and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. The building houses multiple stores. Each unit has paired full-height, fixed, single-light anodized windows and single-light anodized doors.

**54. 232 Fifth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca.2000 one-story square-plan restaurant building with an exterior of wood siding and a flat roof with an over-hanging eave. The façade (W) has a wall of full-height, fixed single-light windows. Across the façade is a wood deck walkway with a wood pergola feature. Windows on the north and south elevation are fixed horizontal design in a clerestory arrangement.

**55. 234 Fifth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1980 one-story rectangular-plan commercial building with a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles and an exterior of stucco siding and vinyl siding. The façade (W) has a full-width, projecting gable-front cover with Ionic-motif columns at the ends. There is an off-center single-light glass and wood door under the cover. On the south elevation there is a recessed bay with another entrance. The roof has a square cupola.

**56. 242 Fifth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a remodeled ca. 1940 one-story rectangular-plan commercial building with a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles and an exterior of brick and stucco. The façade (W) has been remodeled with a full-width cover with a shed roof and fluted metal columns, multi-light double doors, and fixed multi-light windows. Attached to the rear elevation is a large addition of concrete block.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**57. 252 Fifth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a remodeled ca. 1930 one-story rectangular-plan commercial building with a flat roof and an exterior concrete block. The façade (W) has been remodeled with a full-width cover with a shed roof and fluted metal columns, a multi-light door set within an infill with T-111 siding, and fixed multi-light windows. Side elevations have original fixed, metal casement windows. Attached to the rear elevation is a concrete block addition with a gable roof of standing-seam metal.

**58. 256 Fifth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This parcel has a ca. 1970 mobile home used for a commercial business. It has metal walls and a metal skirt.

**59. 125 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a two-story, brick-veneer, Colonial Revival-influenced dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has a hipped roof of original clay tile, interior-wall brick chimneys, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The main façade has a wraparound porch with original square brick columns on brick piers. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door, sidelights, and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes.

**60. 143 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is the Kenneday House, built in 1835. It is a one-story brick, Greek Revival-influenced dwelling. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior-wall brick chimneys, and exterior of Flemish-bond brick. On the main façade is a porch with ca. 1880 milled columns, a milled railing, scroll brackets, and connecting milled arches between the columns. The main entrance has ca. 1880 double doors of single-light glass-and-wood design, with sidelights and transom. Windows are ca. 1900 one-over-one wood sashes and have original stone lintels with inset star corner blocks. At the rear is a hipped-roof frame wing. At the roofline are gable dormers with six-over-six sash windows.

**61. 148 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is the First United Methodist Church, built in 1871. Expansions occurred to the property in 1882, 1916, 1949, and 1955. The spire was destroyed in 1927 and replaced in 1995. It is a two-story, gable-front, brick Gothic Revival Church. The church has a projecting corner three-story tower with a large spire with fish-scale metal shingles. In the spire are projecting pointed-arch vents with gables. Windows are paired pointed-arch stained glass. Windows have stone sills and arched brickwork above and stone keystones. On the main façade is a projecting gabled entry bay that contains two main entrances with arched brickwork above with stone keystones. Main entrances are paired arched wood-paneled doors. Between the main entrances is a cloverleaf stain-glassed window. The church has several additions to the rear and north elevations. Connecting the north wing to the church is a one-story brick entry bay with paired single-light glass-and-wood doors. Entry bay has castellations at the roofline.

**62. 201 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, Italianate-style dwelling built ca. 1880. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior-wall brick chimneys, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. The main entrance is recessed within a pedimented surround and has an original two-light paneled glass-and-wood door. Above the door is a transom. Windows are original four-over-four wood sashes with pedimented cornices. At the roofline is an eave with scrolled brackets. A detached building (apartment) is adjacent to the rear parking area.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**63. 202 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 two-story Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling. The house has a gambrel roof of asphalt shingles, exterior end stone chimney, a random-course stone-veneer exterior on the first floor, and an exterior of weatherboard siding on the second floor. The main entrance has a nine-light glass-and-wood paneled door with five-light sidelights. On the second floor is an original full-width shed-roof dormer. On the south façade are added wooden exterior steps leading to a second-story entrance. Also on the south façade is a fanlight attic window. On either side of the chimney on the north façade is a half-fanlight attic window.

**64. 209 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, gabled-ell dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of vinyl siding. On the main façade is a porch with an original milled column, milled paneled frieze, and scalloped valence. The main entrance has an original single-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes.

**65. 210 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 two-story frame Colonial Revival-influenced I-house. The house has exterior end brick chimneys, an exterior of vinyl siding, a gable asphalt-shingle roof, and a stone foundation. There are paired brackets at the eaves. Windows are four-over-four wood sash on the second floor, and nine-over-one wood sash on the first floor. On the main façade is a pedimented entry porch with Tuscan columns. The main entrance has a wood-paneled door. To the rear is a large hipped-roof wing. The house is divided into four apartments. Former address number was 214.

**66. 215 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, gabled-ell dwelling built ca. 1900. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a porch with original milled columns and milled panel railing. The main entrance has an original transom and glass-and-wood door. Windows are original four-over-four wood sashes. At the eaves are scroll brackets.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2015 one-and-ne-half-story, frame garage with two bay doors, a corner incised porch and a gable roof with a large shed wall dormer. (NC)

**67. 216 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1935 rectangular Tudor Revival-influenced stone dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, large stone exterior-wall chimney on the main façade, and an exterior of random-course stone. Windows are twelve-over-one wood sashes. Two eyebrow dormers are at the roofline. On the main façade is a stone corner incised porch with segmental arched openings. Porch has a concrete floor. At the rear is a ca. 1940 frame and concrete-block gambrel-roof garage with a gable wing. The upstairs of the garage appears to function as an apartment.

Behind the dwelling is an original outbuilding that has been altered extensively ca. 1970. It has two bays on the lower floor each with vertical wood board double doors. The upper floor is accessed by wood stairs and has a single-light wood door. The exterior is concrete block on the side and rear elevations. The façade has novelty siding. The is gambrel, gable-front, and shed. (NC)

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**68. 217 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, pyramid square dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has a hipped roof, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a full-width porch with original fluted-square Doric columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass-and-wood door with sidelights and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes. At the eaves are exposed rafters and at the roofline is a hipped dormer. At the rear is an original frame shed.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1990 frame shed with a gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a six-panel door. (NC)

**69. 218 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story ca. 1930 stone-veneer gable-end Tudor Revival-influenced dwelling. The house has a large exterior-wall stone chimney, a stone foundation, gable asphalt-shingle roof, and exterior of random-course stone. On the main façade is an incised corner porch with a corner tapered wood post on a stone pier. Two main entrances are on the main façade and have multi-light glass-and-wood doors with multi-light sidelights. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes. A shed-roof dormer is at the roofline. Brackets are under the eaves.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 2000 two-bay, frame garage with a gable-front roof, vinyl siding, and two bay doors with aluminum overhead-tracking doors. (NC)

**70. 219 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story brick-veneer Colonial Revival dwelling built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of stretcher bond textured brick. On the main façade is a gable-roof entry porch with original square wood columns and lattice panels. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original eight-over-eight wood sashes. At the roofline are gable dormers with six-over-six sash windows.

At the rear of the dwelling is an original frame garage with a gable roof, weatherboard siding, and an open single garage bay. (C)

**71. 220 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1920, one-story, frame, U-plan dwelling. The house has a stone foundation, gable asphalt-shingle roof, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main façade between the two projecting gable bays is a three-bay porch with square wood posts. Windows are six-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door. An attached garage has double wood doors with three-over-three lights in each door.

**72. 221 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a gable-roof porch with square Doric-motif columns on rock-faced hollow-core concrete piers. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original three-over-one vertical-light sashes. At the eaves are exposed rafters. At the rear is an original frame garage.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1970 frame garage with a gable-front roof and weatherboard siding. The garage is open on the south elevation. (NC)

**73. 222 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 gable-end frame dwelling. The house has a stone foundation, brick exterior end chimney, asphalt-shingle roof, and an exterior of aluminum siding. On the main façade is a gabled projecting entry porch with square wood posts. The porch has a concrete floor. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are six-over-one wood sashes. At the roofline is a gable dormer with a tri-part attic window. Garage in rear.

**74. 223 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior-wall brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a gable-roof porch with original Doric-motif columns. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original four-over-one vertical-light sashes. At the rear is an original frame garage.

**75. 225 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story brick-veneer Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior-wall brick chimney, and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. On the main façade is a gable-roof porch with brick piers. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original four-over-one vertical-light sashes. In the gable is a stucco surface and there are exposed rafters at the eaves.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1970 frame garage with a gable roof and two garage bays with overhead-tracking aluminum doors. (NC)

**76. 226 Fifth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell, frame, one-story dwelling. The house has a stone foundation, one exterior and two interior brick chimneys, an exterior of vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingle roof. On the main façade is a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. Paired brackets are at the eaves. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. To the rear are ell- and shed-roof wings with a side entrance (S), with a pedimented porch with two slim Tuscan-style columns and a multi-light wood door.

**77. 121 First Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is a two-story brick commercial building constructed in 1990.

**78. 124 First Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is a two-story brick veneer commercial building constructed in 1986.

**79. 130-132 First Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is an interconnected row of two, two-story brick townhomes built in 2011.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**80. 134-136 First Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is an interconnected row of two, two-story brick townhomes built in 2012.

**81. 218 First Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 gabled frame dwelling with a gable metal roof, brackets under the eaves, interior brick chimney, and exterior of asbestos shingles. On the south elevation are a shed-roof ell wing and an inset single-bay shed-roof porch with plain-square wood posts. Windows are four-over-four wood sashes and there are paired windows under the gable on the main (E) façade. The paired windows have a decorative window crown.

**82. 224 First Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 frame gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, two interior brick chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. Inset in the ell is a partial shed-roof porch with plain-square wood posts and a concrete floor. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. Brackets are at the gable eaves.

**83. 230 First Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 gabled-front frame dwelling with a gable metal roof, interior brick chimney, and exterior of vinyl siding. On the south elevation are a shed-roof ell wing and an inset single-bay porch with a shed roof, wood floor, and ca. 1980 aluminum posts. Windows are four-over-four wood sashes. Paired windows are under the gable on the main (E) façade. A metal carport is attached to the south-elevation ell wing.

**84. 234 First Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gable-front frame dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation, and exterior of weatherboard. On the south elevation are a shed-roof ell wing and an inset single-bay shed-roof porch with a wood floor, and plain-square wood posts and railing. The exterior walls along the porch have shiplap and tongue-and-groove wood siding. Two entrances leading to the porch are four-light glass-and-wood paneled doors. Windows are four-over-four wood sashes. The ell wing has a twelve-light glass-and-wood fixed window; there is another at the west corner.

**85. 238 First Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 frame dwelling with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, a front-end gable, two interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and weatherboard exterior. Inset in the ell of the main (E) façade is a partial-width shed-roof porch. The porch has a concrete floor and wood fluted-square posts with decorative brackets, and plain wood railing. A gabled pedimented dormer is at the roofline. It has paired one-over-one wood-sash windows. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood paneled door with a single-light transom. There is a shed-roof addition on the rear of the house.

**86. 244 First Avenue South – Contributing**

This is the Rainey House, a one-and-one-half-story, brick, hall-and-parlor-plan dwelling, built in 1839. The house has a gable-end roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, two interior-wall end brick chimneys, and a brick exterior. The main (E) façade has a single-bay flat-roof entry porch with large, paired, square Doric columns. The porch has a stone foundation and wood floor. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. Main entrance has paired four-panel wood doors with three-light sidelights and multi-light transom. Windows in the half-story on the south elevation are six-over-six wood sashes. There are no windows on the north

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

elevation. On the house's rear (W) elevation is a gabled metal roof hyphen that connects to a gabled T addition. A shed-roof porch extends on the south elevations of these additions.

Beside the dwelling is a ca. 1910 one-story, frame dwelling remodeled after a fire. It has added doors and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, weatherboard and novelty siding. The gable roof has a cupola. (C)

There is also a ca. 1990 frame temporary storage shed with a gable roof and side-hinged doors. (NC)

**87. 118 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, pyramid-square dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and exterior of asbestos shingles. On the main façade is a porch with square Doric columns. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes. At the roofline is a hipped dormer.

**88. 128 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is the Farr Place, built 1884. It is a one-story, frame, gabled-ell dwelling. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior-wall brick chimney, stone foundation, and weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a porch with original milled columns. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door, sidelights, and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes.

**89. 134 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is the Bennett House, built ca. 1875. It is a two-story brick, Italianate-style dwelling. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior-wall brick chimney, stone foundation, and exterior of common-bond brick. On the main façade is a wraparound porch with ca. 1920 Ionic columns. The porch retains original brackets with drop pendants. The main entrance has an original glass-and-wood paneled door with arched lights and an arched transom. Windows are original four-over-four wood sash with segmental arches and metal hood molding. The house has a prominent bay window and eave brackets with drop pendants.

**90. 137 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 frame, pyramid square dwelling with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and exterior of aluminum siding. A hipped-roof dormer is at the roofline. The dormer has three one-over-one wood-sash windows. The main façade has a full-width shed-roof porch with a concrete floor and Tuscan columns. Two entrances lead to the porch and are single-light glass-and-wood doors with single-light transoms. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. On the main façade is one large single-light window with transom.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1950 brick, gable-front, two-bay garage with original wood-panel, side-hinged bay doors. (C)

**91. 117 Fourth Avenue North – Non-Contributing (previously listed as 138 Fourth Avenue North)**

Church of Christ. This is a large, two-story, rectangular brick building built in 1977. It has a flat roof with a slight gable metal flashing. The main façade has a partial-width porch with large Tuscan columns and dentil molding. The church has tall, narrow, rectangular stained-glass windows. There are rear additions and a paved parking lot.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**92. 143 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1915 one-and-one-half story, brick, irregular-plan dwelling. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick. At the roofline is a large, gabled, central dormer with a tri-part window (a multi-light upper sash arched window with flanking small sidelights). On either side of the dormer are gables. Dormer and gables have gable returns. On the main façade and north elevations is a wraparound porch with a wood floor, wood Doric columns, and a dentilled cornice. The main entrance has paired oval-light glass-and-wood doors with a single-light transom. Flanking the entrance are one-over-one wood-sash windows. Other windows on the main façade are large single-light windows with single-light transoms.

**93. 214 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame Bungalow built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, and stone foundation. The main façade has a porch with tapered wood posts on stone piers. The main entrance has a replacement wood paneled door. Windows are original nine-over-one wood sashes. At the roofline is a gable dormer with casement windows.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2010 gable-front, frame one-bay garage with side-hinged bay doors and a single-light pedestrian door. (NC)

**94. 215 Fourth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a two-story brick dwelling constructed in 1977. The entrance has a pedimented surround. Windows are nine-over-nine with canvas awnings over them.

**95. 217 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is the Blackburn-Kinnard House. It is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, ca. 1810 dwelling. The house has a stone foundation, two exterior end brick chimneys and one interior brick chimney, a gable roof of pressed shingles, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a full-width shed-roof porch with square wood columns and a wood floor. Windows are six-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a six-light vertical glass and wood paneled door. There is a rear T addition.

Behind the dwelling is a frame outbuilding with a gable/salt box roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, and a bank of vertical pictures windows. The building is mostly obscured. It is either a modern addition or an extensively altered pre-1966 building. (NC)

**96. 218 Fourth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The dwelling has been altered through wood and glass enclosure of the original wraparound porch. A wood staircase and shed dormer have also been added. Due to the extent of the alterations, this property is non-contributing.

**97. 221 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1925 gabled-end, frame, Bungalow-influenced dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, interior stone chimney, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. The main façade has a partial-width gabled porch with a wood floor and slightly tapered wood columns. Windows are eight-over-eight wood sashes. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**98. 222 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

One-story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and weatherboard siding. The main façade has a wraparound porch with fluted-square Doric columns. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door, rectangular transom, and sidelights. Secondary doors are also single-light glass-and-wood design. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes.

**99. 223 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story, ca. 1930, stone-vener dwelling with a gable asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, exterior stone chimney, and an exterior of irregular-course stone. On the main façade is a full-width concrete porch with a three-bay gabled entry and plain-square wood columns. In the porch gable is weatherboard siding. A gable dormer is at the roofline. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1925 one-bay, frame garage with a gable-front roof, weatherboard siding and original four-light side-hinged double doors with vertical wood board. (C)

**100. 228 Fourth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1980 two-story brick townhouse development.

**101. 234 Fourth Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-story stone-vener dwelling built ca. 1935, with Tudor Revival influences. The dwelling has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, exterior-wall stone chimney, and exterior of random-course limestone. The main entrance is located within a projecting gabled bay and has an original multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sashes. The side porch has a Tudor arch and stone corner pier. Secondary entrances have multi-light glass-and-wood doors.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1970 concrete-block secondary dwelling with a side gable roof, a six-over-six sash window, a multi-light door, and multi-light double doors that appears to have been retrofitted into an original garage bay on the façade. (NC)

**102. 249 Fourth Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1980 one-story, rectangular-plan commercial warehouse building with a low-pitch roof of metal and siding of aluminum. The façade (N) has a central entrance with a solid door and gabled canopy. Windows are fixed, single-light, horizontal design.

**103. 108-118 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a flat metal roof, a stone foundation, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The building has five storefronts, four of which are set within recessed bays. The storefronts have ca. 1970 metal-and-glass display windows with concrete sills. Some display windows rest on concrete bulkheads. Entrances are original single-light glass and wood design. One entrance has paired single-light glass-and-wood doors with a single-light transom and sidelights set in a low arched door surround. Second-story windows are one-over-one wood sash with a double row of header-course brick segmental arches and added canvas awnings. A rope-design beltcourse is above the second-

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

story windows and at the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice. This building is attached to 401-407 Main Street via a ca. 1980 glass and metal addition.

**104. 120 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 one-story brick-front commercial building. The building has stretcher-course brick and a flat roof of rolled roofing material. The building has added ca. 1980 metal-and-glass display windows and one eight-light casement window with a two-light transom. The storefront has a canvas awning and an added wood-paneled door. The upper story of the building has decorative brickwork.

**105. 130 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 two-story two-part brick commercial building. The building has a flat metal roof and a corbelled brick cornice at the roofline. The storefront was remodeled ca. 2000 with frame bulkheads and display windows. Dividing the display windows are frame pilasters. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door. Windows on the second story are ca. 2000 four-over-four wood sash set within header course brick arches. A full-width canvas awning is across the storefront.

**106. 135 Fourth Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is the Williamson County Judicial Center, constructed in 2002-2004. The building faces northwest and is a two-story brick-and-concrete structure. The southwest front has a large central portico with four columns rising to a pediment, with a clock at the roofline. There is a balcony on the second story. On the southeast side is a porch with four columns. A narrow belt runs below the roof overhang. The roofline is flat. On its north elevation, the building is connected by a second-story walkway to brick parking garage built at the same time.

**107. 136 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This ca. 1910, frame, pyramid square dwelling is now used as office space. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof and an exterior of vinyl siding. The main façade has a full-width porch with fluted aluminum columns. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door and single-light sidelights and multi-light transom. There is a hipped dormer at the roofline.

**108. 157 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is the original S. S. and Betty House dwelling. The ca. 1890 one-and-one-half-story, stone, gabled-ell dwelling was purchased in 1937 by Dr. Dan German, who converted the house into a medical clinic. The house has a gable roof of metal shingles with metal cresting of a star-cutout design on the roof ridges and metal finials at gable peaks. The gable has a decorative vergeboard and extended triangular section. The house has interior brick chimneys and an exterior of uncut uncoursed stone. There is a partial-width porch on the main façade with stone arched porch supports. Windows are one-over-one and six-over-six wood sashes with brick sills. Transoms above the windows under the main façade gable have been painted over. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood paneled door. At the roofline is a gable dormer with a decorative wood extended triangular section and patterned wood shingles. Ca. 1960 wing additions have been removed since a 1999 survey.

**109. 140 Fourth Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is a two-story ca. 1960 commercial building of stretcher-bond brick. The building has a flat roof with stepped parapet sides. It has a recessed corner entry with a brick corner support. There are two entrances,



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

which are wood-paneled doors with fanlights. The doors are separated by one single-light sidelight. Windows are large single-light fixed metal-and-glass design with a row of soldier-course brick above them.

**111. 202-204 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 one-and-one-half-story brick duplex now used as office space. The building has a concrete foundation, hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick with a bottom row of soldier-course brick. Two hipped dormers are at the roofline. At each corner of the main façade is an incised corner entry porch with Tuscan columns. Windows are paired six-over-six and three-part six-over-six and four-over-four windows. The entrances are multi-light glass-and-wood doors with exterior wood screen doors. Brick appears to have been sandblasted. The two hipped dormers have been connected.

**111. 203 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a two-story, frame dwelling now used for offices. The ca. 1890 gabled ell building has a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of vinyl siding, and a central, interior, brick chimney. The façade (W) has a one-story, partial-width porch with Tuscan columns. The ell wing is chamfered on the north elevation. The house one-over-one, double-hung sash windows and a one-story rear wing with a gabled roof and an interior, gable-end, brick chimney. There is a secondary entrance in this rear wing with a shed roof cover.

**112. 214 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story, frame, ca. 1910, pyramid square dwelling. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard siding exterior. The house has a single-bay entry porch with Doric columns. The floor of the porch is concrete and is full-width on the main façade and wraps around to one side elevation where there is a partial-width porch with Doric columns. A hipped dormer is at the roofline. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with single-light sidelights and three-light transom. Windows and door have glass-and-metal storm windows/door.

Behind the dwelling is ca. 2010 frame, two-bay garage with a hip roof of asphalt shingles and a hip dormer. (NC)

**113. 215 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, ca. 1890, irregular-plan dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle double-hipped roof with cross gables, interior brick chimney, and exterior of vinyl siding. The main façade has a partial-width porch with a front gable, small plain wood columns, and a plain wood railing. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The entrance is a single-light glass and wood paneled door with single-light transom set in a decorative door surround. In the gable is an elliptical attic window.

**114. 217 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, ca. 1925, frame Bungalow-style dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, exterior brick chimney, a brick foundation, and exterior of shiplap siding. The main façade has a full-width porch with short tapered columns on brick piers. In the gable field are square wood shingles. The gable has knee-brace brackets and a decorative vergeboard. There are four multi-light attic windows in the gable. Windows are eight-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door. The door and windows have plain tapered wood surrounds.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

Behind the dwelling is ca. 1925 frame garage with a gable-front roof, weatherboard siding, knee brace brackets, and original glass and wood side-hinged doors. There is a small lateral porch wing. (C)

**115. 224 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is the Campbell-Bacon House, a ca. 1905, frame, one-and-one-half-story dwelling. The house has a multi-gabled asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The house has a projecting circular bay. The house has a curved wraparound porch with Doric columns on wood piers and a milled wood railing. The porch frieze has a decorative plaster band of an interlocking circle design. In the porch gable and the main façade gable is decorative Adamesque-style detailing of plaster garlands and geometric design. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. Above the window under the gable is more decorative plaster detailing in the shape of a female head and face amidst a garland. In the upper gable is a tri-part window with an arched surround and an added cloth awning. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door with wood spindlework and decorative multi-light sidelights and transom.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2010 frame garage with two garage bays and an open carport bay under a gable-front roof. (NC)

**116. 227 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is the Winstead-Green House, a ca. 1895 Queen Anne-influenced pyramid square with a projecting gabled corner bay and side gable. The house has a hipped shingle roof, four interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a partial-width porch with milled columns, railing, and valence. The gables have ornamental vergeboard and detailing, gable returns, and patterned wood shingles in the gable fields. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes with single-light transoms. The house has a side single-bay entry porch.

This is a ca. 1895 carriage house with a side-gable roof, weatherboard siding, and gable wall dormer over the central entrance bay with vertical wood board doors. There is a square cupola on the roof. (C)

**117. 234 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story, ca. 1910, brick, pyramid square dwelling. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick. There is a hipped dormer at the roofline. The main façade has a full-width porch with Ionic columns. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door with single-light sidelights and transom. Dentil molding is at the cornice. The southeast elevation has a single-bay entry porch with Ionic columns. A new roof is currently being put on the house.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2010 frame, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay garage with upper floor apartment. (NC)

**118. 240 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, ca. 1920, frame, Bungalow-influenced dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation, and exterior of aluminum siding. The main façade has a gabled partial-width porch with plain-square wood posts. Windows are nine-over-one wood sashes. The

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door with multi-light sidelights. The house has added glass-and-metal storm windows and door.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1925 frame, one-bay garage with a gable-front roof, weatherboard siding, and original side-hinged double doors of vertical wood board. (C)

**119. 245 Fourth South Avenue – Contributing**

This is a Queen Anne-influenced, ca. 1900, two-story, frame dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle hipped roof with cross gables, interior brick chimneys, and a weatherboard siding exterior. The house has a one-story wraparound porch with fluted square wood columns and a concrete floor. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door with single-light transom. There are patterned shingles in the gable fields, and the gables have ornamental detailing with an arched cutout. Under the front gable is an elliptical attic window.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2915 frame, two-bay garage with a gable-front roof and original paired glass and wood double doors, weatherboard siding, and exposed rafter tails at the eaves. (C)

**120. 246 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900, two-story, stone, Foursquare dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, uncoursed uncut stone exterior, and interior stone chimney. The main façade has a full-width one-story porch with stone columns. The windows are paired twelve-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door with multi-light sidelights and a three-light transom. There is a hipped dormer at the roofline.

Behind the dwelling is a three-bay frame garage from ca. 2010. (NC)

**121. 252 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is one-and-one-half-story, frame, ca. 1920 Bungalow-influenced dwelling. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main façade has a partial-width gable-roof porch with paired square wood columns resting on brick piers. Windows are twelve-over-one wood sash with exterior glass-and-wood storm windows added. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door with multi-light sidelights. Brackets are at the eaves. The back half of the house has an added second story. On the rear is an added wood deck.

**122. 255 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

First Assembly of God – Father’s House. This is a ca. 1930, brick, one-and-one-half-story, gable-front church. The church has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick. On the main façade is an added concrete gabled-entry porch with paired Tuscan columns. Weatherboard siding is in the gable field and gable returns are at the corners. The main entrance has been altered with added double metal-paneled doors set in a fluted door surround with square corner blocks. Above the door is vertical board siding. Windows are six-over-six opaque-glass sash design. There is an added gabled brick wing on the southeast elevation.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**123. 258 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, ca. 1920, frame Bungalow-influenced dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and aluminum siding exterior. The main façade has a partial-width porch with a clipped-gable roof and tapered stone columns. Windows are original four-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has paired multi-light glass-and-wood doors with added glass-and-metal exterior storm doors.

**124. 300 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

Forest Manor Apartments. This is a two-story, brick-veneer, mid-rise-breezeway apartment building constructed in 1966 with stylized Colonial influences. The apartment building features two, full-height porticos on the main façade with square, Doric-motif columns. Windows are paired eight-over-eight, double-hung sash grouped above rectangular spandrel panels. There are two steel staircases on the main façade which provide access to the upper story apartments. The rear elevation has two, two-story frame porches. At the rear is an attached one-story manager's residence built in 1966 with a gable roof, exterior of brick veneer, and twelve-over-twelve wood sash windows.

**125. 305 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

The Haynes-Howard House is a one-and-one-half-story, ca. 1898, Queen Anne-influenced frame dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle hipped roof with cross gables, interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. The main (W) façade has a partial-width porch with decorative milled wood posts, railing, and valence. The porch has an entry gable with sunburst spindlework detailing with rounded pendants. There is a gable dormer at the roofline. Windows are paired one-over-one wood sashes. One window on the main façade has an added cloth awning. The main (Fourth Avenue) entrance has a single-light glass and decorative-wood door with a single-light transom. On the northwest elevation (facing South Margin) is a projecting gabled bay with corner brackets. Also on this elevation is a three-bay porch identical to the one on the main façade. On the rear is a T addition with a metal gable roof.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1990 frame, gable-front garage with weatherboard siding and two bay doors. (NC)

**126. 309 Fourth Avenue – Contributing**

The Anderson House is a ca. 1905 two-story frame dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation and weatherboard siding. A hipped dormer is at the roofline. On the main façade is a one-story full-width porch with a flat roof and central gable. The porch has fluted columns. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door with single-light sidelights and single-light transom. The southeast elevation has a small bay window.

At the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1930 frame garage with a large rear wing. It has a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles, novelty siding, and two garage bays with overhead-tracking wood doors. (NC)

**127. 300 Block Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900, two-story, frame, gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and exterior of vinyl siding. The house has a one-story partial-width shed-roof porch on the main façade. The porch has an entry gable and Tuscan-style columns. Windows are one-over-one wood sash with added exterior glass-and-metal storm windows. The main entrance has an added oval-light glass-and-wood door in a fluted surround.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**128. 315 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, ca. 1910, frame, irregular-plan dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof with cross gables, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. The main façade has a partial-width porch with entry gable supported by tapered-square wood columns on stone piers. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance has a paneled wood door with an added exterior glass-and-metal storm door.

**129. 321 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a two-story ca. 1900 dwelling with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimneys, and weatherboard siding. At the roofline is a hipped dormer. On the main façade is a one-story full-width porch with a concrete floor and fluted-square Ionic-motif wood columns. Windows are paired one-over-one wood sash on the first story and paired four-over-four wood sash on the second story. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door with single-light sidelights.

**130. 335 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900, one-story, frame, U-plan dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard siding. The main façade has a full-width porch with a wood floor and fluted Ionic columns. Windows are original one-over-one wood sashes. The door at the main entrance is not visible since paired exterior louvered wood doors cover it. The main entrance has single-light sidelights and a single-light transom. There are rear additions.

**131. 345 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1880, frame, gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof, brick interior chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. On the main façade is a partial-width porch with square wood posts, milled wood railing, and milled valence with pendants. Paired decorative brackets are at the porch eaves. The gable has gable returns. Windows are original full-length four-over-four wood sashes. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door with a single-light arched transom. On the northwest elevation is a single-bay shed-roof entry porch with square wood posts, and milled valence and railing.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2000 one-and-one-half-story, frame garage with weatherboard siding, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and a single-bay garage door. (NC)

**132. 351 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890, one-story, frame, gabled-ell dwelling with a metal gable roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation, and weatherboard siding. The gable has gable returns and decorative vergeboard. The main façade has a partial-width porch with a wood floor and square wood posts with plain brackets. Under the porch eaves are paired decorative brackets. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. Swimming pool in rear.

**133. 357 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, ca. 1930, frame Bungalow-influenced dwelling with a clipped-gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, concrete-block foundation, and weatherboard exterior. On the main façade is a clipped-gable roof, single-bay entry porch with paired square wood posts. Windows are six-over-six wood sashes and the main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**134. 114 E. Main Street – Contributing**

This is a two-story brick Greek Revival-style commercial building built in 1821. Building has a stone foundation and an exterior of common-bond brick. On the main façade is a two-story portico with Tuscan columns and a central balcony on the second floor. The main entrance is a four-light glass-and-wood door with six-light sidelights. The entrance leading to the second-floor balcony is a four-light glass-and-wood door with a three-light transom. Windows on the first floor are multi-light fixed design with soldier-course brick lintels. Windows on the second floor are six-over-six wood sashes. Windows are set in recessed arched panels.

**135. 125 E. Main Street – Contributing**

The St. Philips Church is a gable-front brick church built in 1871. The church has a stone foundation, asphalt-shingle roof, and stucco exterior. The main entrance is a paneled wood door with a pointed-arch stained-glass transom. Three-quarter-length pilasters with corbelled points flank the entrance. Windows are pointed-arch stained glass. Dentil molding is at the eaves on the side elevations. The church has a gable wing to the west, and to the east is a large Greek Revival-style annex built ca. 1985. This annex is attached to the original building by a small gabled “hyphen” area with double glass-and-metal security doors. The annex has a full-height pedimented portico with large Tuscan-style columns. This annex has an address of 113 Second Avenue South.

**136. 198 E. Main Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a two-and-one-half-story brick commercial building built ca. 1980. The main entrance is set in a central projecting bay and has paired multi-light glass-and-wood doors with a multi-light transom and sidelights. Windows are twelve-over-twelve. On the second floor above the entrance are a multi-light fixed window with multi-light sidelights and a balcony with a milled wood railing. The building has an exterior of stretcher-bond brick with a soldier beltcourse separating the floors and at the base of the building. A double row of soldier brick is over the windows, and the cornice has modillion blocks. There are four gable dormers at the roofline. The building has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof with a large cupola with an inset clock.

**137. 206 E. Main Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900, brick, one-and-one-half-story, gabled-ell dwelling now used as a business. The building has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof with a projecting gable bay, four interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. A gable dormer is at the roofline. In the gable of the dormer is a sunburst design. On the main (S) and east façades is a wraparound porch with a wood railing and milled wood valence. The main façade has two main entrances, both are single-light glass-and-wood doors with single-light transoms. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes. Under the gable are paired one-over-one wood-sash windows with an arched stained-glass transom with surrounding arched brickwork. In the gable field above is a fanlight stained-glass window with the same detailing.

**138. 209 E. Main Street – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story brick commercial building built ca. 1815 and known as the McPhail Office. The building has an exterior of Flemish-bond brick, a stone foundation, and a gable-end metal roof. The main entrance is a two-light glass-and-wood door with a two-light transom. Windows are one-over-one wood sashes.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**139. 210 E. Main Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1985 one-story stucco commercial building. The building has a flat roof with a gabled entry bay.

**140. 212 E. Main Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a two-story gable-end brick-veneer building built ca. 1975. The building has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick veneer. The building has a nine-light glass-and-wood door, multi-light fixed window, and six-over-nine sash windows. Arched brickwork with concrete keystones is above the door and windows. There is a central wrought-iron balcony on the second floor with paired multi-light glass-and-wood doors.

**141. 214 E. Main Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a one-story frame and brick veneer commercial building built ca. 1975. The building was designed in two sections with the frame section and storefront at the sidewalk level and the brick section and storefront recessed with a small courtyard in front. The frame section has a weatherboard exterior and a flat metal roof. On the main façade is a projecting full-width entry bay with fluted-square wood posts. The building has a Palladian-style entrance. The recessed brick section has a central entrance flanked by multi-light display windows.

**142. 320 Main Street – Contributing**

Constructed in 1926, this is a two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and exterior of stretcher bond colored and textured brick. The building has a chamfered corner entrance with original glass and wood, single-light double doors. Over the entrance is a ca. 2000 metal canopy which was designed to replicate the original at this location. The display windows are original and rest on concrete bulkheads. Above the display windows are Luxfer glass transoms. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash with concrete sills. Dividing the storefront bays are brick pilasters. On the Main Street elevation is a recessed entrance with an original glass and wood door. The upper façade has rectangular panels outlined in header course brick and with concrete corner accents. At the roofline is a stepped parapet.

**143. 324 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a three-story brick commercial building that was originally built ca. 1890 and then remodeled with a new façade in 1926. The building contains two storefronts and has an exterior of stretcher-bond brick and a poured-concrete foundation. The east storefront has ca. 1980 glass-and-wood display windows and frame bulkheads. The entrance is recessed and has an original single-light glass-and-wood door and single-light transom. Across the width of the storefront is a canvas awning. The west storefront has an original glass and aluminum display window resting on a concrete bulkhead. The entrance is recessed and has an original single-light glass and wood door. Over the storefront is a rectangular transom. The entrance has a tile floor with the words “Real Estate” spelled out in brown tile. The upper façade has paired one-over-one wood sash windows with concrete sills. At the roofline is an original ca. 1890 metal cornice. Below the cornice is a panel that that reads “Roberts-McGavock 1926.”

**144. 317 Main St. – Non-Contributing**

This is a two-story brick commercial building built ca. 1890 and substantially remodeled ca. 1980. The main entrance is set in a central bay and has paired multi-light glass-and-wood doors with a multi-light transom and sidelights. Windows are ca. 1980 one-over-one wood sash. The building has an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The storefronts were all remodeled ca. 1980 and at the roofline is a metal cornice.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**145. 326 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 three-story brick commercial building of stretcher-bond brick. The first floor has a recessed entry and an altered storefront with replacement display windows on original wooden bulkheads. Weatherboard siding has been added to the recessed entrance and above the windows. The two main entrances both have ca. 1990 glass-and-wood doors. Windows on the second floor are original arched six-over-six wood sashes with soldier-course brick trim and stone sills. The building has a decorative cornice and frieze.

**146. 332 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1925 three-story brick commercial building. The first floor has a recessed entry with replacement glass-and-metal doors, and large display windows on metal bulkheads. The building has a large, flat, metal hanging canopy. Windows on the second floor are grouped one-over-one glass-and-metal sash design with concrete sills. Beneath each set of windows is a rectangular brick section of header bricks outlined by a projecting row of stretcher brick. Above the windows is a single row of soldier-course brick and then a thin concrete lintel. The building has a parapeted roof with concrete coping. In the central peak is a concrete panel with the letter “M” carved into it. A large vertical metal-and-neon sign that reads “Rx Gray’s” extends from the center of the building at the second-floor level.

**147. 334-338 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910, two-part, three-story brick commercial building. The building has a poured-concrete foundation and three storefronts with traditional recessed entries and original display windows and wooden bulkheads. Two of the storefronts have replacement glass-and-metal doors and transoms. The other storefront has a single-light glass-and-wood door. This storefront has an ashlar-veneer façade on the first floor and a vinyl awning. Separating the first and second floors is a large wooden cornice with arched keystones. Windows on the second and third floors are arched six-over-six wood sash set in arched recessed panels with projecting soldier-course brickwork above. The building has a decorative rectangular patterned frieze with large brackets and arched blocks.

**148. 335 Main St. – Contributing**

At this address is a two-part, ca. 1890/1900, two-story brick commercial building with two separate storefronts. The east storefront has a traditional storefront built ca. 1990 with frame bulkheads, transom and a double door entrance. The west storefront was also built ca. 1990 and has similar details and double doors. Second-story windows are arched four-over-four wood sashes with arched header brickwork above. Both sections of the building have corbelled brick cornices at the roofline.

**149. 339 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a recessed entry with a single-light glass-and-wood door and single-light glass display windows on wood bulkheads. Single-light transoms are above the display windows. Fluted pilasters flank the door and windows. Second-story windows are one-over-one wood sashes with segmental-arch transoms. These windows are set in recessed panels. Decorative beltcourses are above and below the windows. In the frieze area are recessed panels with decorative metal trim.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**150. 340 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 three-story brick commercial building. The building has a poured-concrete foundation, flat metal roof, and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The main entrance has paired single-light glass-and-wood doors with a single-light transom. A decorative wood surround frames the entrance. The storefront has one display window with a single-light transom resting on a wood bulkhead. A secondary entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. On the second floor twelve-light fixed windows with wooden lintels are set in recessed panels.

**151. 341 Main St. – Contributing**

This is the Dr. J. B. White Building, a two-story brick commercial building built in 1805. The building has a traditional storefront with a recessed entry. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. Large glass-and-metal replacement display windows rest on metal bulkheads. The building has an added suspended awning. On the second story are recessed panels with corbelled brick. Windows in the panels are paired one-over-one wood sash with segmental arched transoms. Centered at the roofline is a stone panel with the words “Dr. J. B. White 1805.”

**152. 342-344 Main St. – Contributing**

The Hanner Building is a two-part commercial building built in 1936. The main floor has two storefronts. The 344 storefront has replacement brick bulkheads and display windows, and replacement glass-and-metal doors. The transom is enclosed with wood. Metal pilasters flank the door. This storefront also has an added metal hipped-roof entry bay supported by round fluted metal posts. The 342 storefront has a traditional recessed entry with a replacement metal-and-glass door. The building has replacement display windows on glazed-tile bulkheads. This storefront has a flat metal awning. The transom row is covered with corrugated-metal panels. Separating and flanking the storefronts are one-story metal pilasters with decorative crowns. These are from the Mesker Iron Works in Evansville, Indiana. A concrete beltcourse separates the floors. On the second floor of the building is a central multi-light upper sash over six arched wood-sash windows. Flanking it on either side are four six-over-six wood-sash windows with concrete sills. Windows are set in recessed panels with pilasters on either side. Above the windows is a decorative triangular-shaped pattern in red brick (the rest of the building is blond brick). In the center of each pattern is a diamond-shaped concrete decorative panel. A parapeted roofline with concrete coping has a central concrete panel with “1936 Hanner” inscribed on it.

**153. 343 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a two-story, ca. 1890, two-part brick commercial building. The building has a recessed entry with a single-light glass-and-wood door, and original display windows on glazed-tile bulkheads. A row of transom windows is above the display windows. The second story has three arched one-over-one wood-sash windows with arched-header brick trim. Windows sit in recessed panels with corbelled brick at the top. Above these panels are two rows of rectangular recessed panel with corbelled brick.

**154. 345-347 Main St. – Contributing**

The Moore Block is a two-story brick commercial building built in 1890 with a common-bond exterior. The building has two storefronts with recessed entries on the main façade. The 345 storefront has a replacement metal-and-glass door and replacement metal-and-glass display windows on tile bulkheads. This storefront has a row of transom windows above the display windows. The 347 storefront has a multi-light glass-and-wood door and original glass-and-wood display windows. One-story metal lampposts have been attached to



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

the main façade. The second floor has a row of four three-part one-over-one wood-sash windows with a three-part arched transom. The windows have soldier-course arched brickwork with stone corner blocks. A corbelled brick course is above the windows. There are also brick pilasters on the second story with decorative stone end detail. At the roofline at the center of the building is a stone panel with “Moore Block 1890” inscribed on it. The 347 storefront also has an added awning.

**155. 346-348 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 three-part commercial building of stretcher-bond brick. The building has two storefronts. The 348 storefront has a recessed central entry with paired multi-light glass-and-wood paneled doors. Honeycomb-shaped tile lines the entryway. The building has large glass-and-metal display windows on metal bulkheads, with a row of transom windows above. The second floor has arched two-over-two wood-sash windows with arched hood moldings with keystones and corner blocks. The cornice has modillion blocks and large brackets. The third story has a mansard roof with diamond-shaped metal shingles and two arched framed dormers at the roofline. The roof has a decorative valence with ornamental finials at the corners. The 346 storefront is identical to that of 348 except it has a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom, wood bulkheads, and a transom row of multi-light opaque-glass blocks.

**156. 400 Main Street. – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1925 concrete two-story commercial building that was rebuilt ca. 1960. The building has a flat metal roof and a marble-designed tile skirting. The building has a central entrance with paired glass-and-metal doors with a single-light transom. A secondary entrance on the main façade has a single-light glass-and-metal door with a single-light transom. There are two small glass-and-metal fixed display windows on the main façade. Upper-floor windows are two-over-two horizontal metal sash. On the second story, the words “Harpeth” and “Bank” are discernible where a previous sign once stood on the building.

**157. 401-407 Main St. – Contributing**

The Harrison Building was built in 1899 and 1902. The building has a stone foundation and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. There are four storefronts. The 401 and 403 storefronts have recessed entrances with two-light glass and wood paneled doors. The transom area is wood and painted over. Original wood-and-glass display windows with single-light transoms rest on wood bulkheads. The 405 storefront has a solid wood panel door and a nine-light glass and wood paneled door with a single-light transom. This store front has brick bulkheads. The 407 storefront has a recessed entrance with a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom and brick bulkheads. Second-story windows are set in recessed panels and are paired one-over-one wood sash with segmental-arch transoms. The windows have concrete sills and arched brick lintels with triangular concrete cornerstones. The top of each recessed section has decorative brickwork at the cornice and frieze. At the roofline is a decorative brick parapeted wall with stone detailing where the word “Harrison” appears twice. Two of the pilasters have decorative stone/concrete tops with the dates “1899” and “1902” inscribed on them.

**158. 404 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a two-story brick commercial building constructed in 1899. The building has a flat metal roof and an exterior of common-bond brick. The main façade has a recessed-entry storefront with glass-and-metal display windows on metal bulkheads and a replacement glass-and-metal door with a single-light transom. The second story has three four-over-four wood-sash windows. The outer two windows are set in segmental-arch wood frames. There is arched brickwork above the windows. Above the center window is a square stone

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

panel with "1899 Dr. Jno. B. White" inscribed on it. The building has a simple cornice with decorative metal detailing.

**159. 408 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a two-story brick commercial building built ca. 1890. The building has a flat metal roof, a stone foundation, an exterior of common-bond brick, and two identical storefronts. The storefronts have paired single-light glass-and-wood doors flanked by fixed single-light windows and a single-light transom above. The door is set in a decorative paneled wood surround. The building has wooden bulkheads. Each storefront has an overhanging canopy. The second story has three one-story brick pilasters with a decorative tip. On the second story, there are one-over-one wood-sash windows set in an arched opening. The windows have brick sills. Above the windows on the 408 storefront is a metal rope beltcourse. A plain stone beltcourse is above the second-story windows of the 406 storefront. At the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice.

**160. 410-412 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1920 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a poured-concrete foundation, flat metal roof, an exterior of stretcher-bond brick, and two storefronts on the main façade. The 410 storefront has a recessed entry, display windows on wood bulkheads, and a single-light glass-and-wood door with a ca. 1980 decorative transom. A metal shed-roof canopy with a cloth awning underneath it is above the entrance. The second floor of 410 has two original one-over-one wood-sash windows with concrete sills. The 412 storefront has been altered and has a recessed entrance with a single-light glass-and-wood door and display windows on wood bulkheads. The second floor of 412 has ca. 2000 multi-light windows, concrete sills and vinyl awnings.

**161. 413 Main St. – Contributing**

Franklin Arcade. This is a ca. 1930 brick commercial two-story building. The building has a recessed entrance with large Tuscan columns and replacement glass-and-metal doors and display windows. (A ca. 1958 picture of Franklin in the lobby of the cinema reveals that this building use to be occupied by the Ford Motor Company and the display windows were originally Art Deco glass-block design.) Above the display windows are added decorative wood cornices. The second story has recessed panels with corbelled brick at the top of the panels. There is metal coping at the roofline.

**162. 414 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1870 brick two-story commercial building. The building has an exterior of common-bond brick. The building has an altered storefront with a traditional recessed entry with a single-light glass-and-wood door and an added entrance replacing one of the display windows. One large display window remains on the main façade and rests on a replacement brick bulkhead. Second-story windows are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl sash with brick sills.

**163. 416-418 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 brick two-story commercial building with an exterior of stretcher-bond brick, a flat metal roof, and two storefronts. The 416 storefront has a recessed entry with paired single-light glass-and-wood doors and small display windows on wood bulkheads. The 418 address has an altered storefront with a central recessed section with added Tuscan columns. The main entrance has paired single-light glass-and-wood doors. Display windows rest on wood bulkheads. The door is framed with small wood pilasters with corner blocks. The upper floor bays are divided by brick pilasters. The second-story windows are original

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

one-over-one wood sash with decorative arched brickwork above. The building has a cornice with dentil molding.

**164. 417 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 two-story brick commercial building. The building has replacement glass-and-metal doors and a glass-and-metal display window on concrete bulkheads. The second story has a set of four grouped nine-over-one wood-sash windows with concrete sills, and soldier-course lintels with concrete corner blocks. The building has a parapeted roof with concrete coping.

**165. 419 Main St. – Contributing**

The Franklin Theatre was built in 1937 and is a brick and concrete-block two-story Art Deco-influenced building. The building has a large recessed entrance with replacement plate-glass-and-metal windows and replacement metal-and-glass doors. Flanking the entrance are two recessed arched panels used for display of movie posters. The original marquee has been removed and replaced. The upper story has Art Deco detailing and no windows. The building was renovated in 2011 by the Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson County. The marquee was restored and replaced on the façade.

**166. 420 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1920 brick two-story commercial building. The building has a flat metal roof and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The building has an original recessed entry with original display windows on rebuilt brick bulkheads. The main entrance is an original single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. The second floor has two ten-light glass-and-metal windows with concrete sills. Brick pilasters frame the building.

**167. 421 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a flat metal roof and an exterior of common-bond brick that has been repointed and partially rebricked. The building has a central recessed entry with paired single-light glass and wood paneled doors with a three-light transom and single-light sidelights. Flanking the entrance are small single-light windows with transoms. The storefront has two paired display windows on tongue-and-groove bulkheads. The entrance also has a tongue-and-groove ceiling. Above the entrance is a large arched five-light wood-and-glass window with three arched rows of header brick surrounding it. A cloth awning covers most of this window. The second story has original four-over-four wood-sash windows in segmental-arch brick frames.

**168. 422 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1920 brick two-story commercial building. The main façade has a recessed entry with two entrances, both have single-light glass-and-wood doors with single-light transoms. One of the entrances replaces part of an original display window and leads to the upper floors. The building has large display windows with large single-light transoms and replacement brick bulkheads. The second story has a glazed-tile exterior and one-over-one, rectangular wood-sash windows with elliptical transoms. The windows have concrete sills and have added segmental-arch concrete “shutters” and hoods.

**169. 424-428 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a two-story brick commercial block building built in 1905. The building has a stone foundation, flat metal roof, and two identical storefronts. The storefronts have two entrances each with single-light glass-



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

and-wood doors with single-light transoms. The building has large wood-and-glass display windows with large single-light transoms. The bulkheads and the area surrounding the display windows has been rebricked. Separating the floors are four, short, metal shed-roof awnings with larger cloth canopies underneath. Dividing the building into equal sections are brick pilasters. The center pilaster has a concrete panel that reads "Gentry 1905." Second-story windows are set in recessed panels and are paired one-over-one wood sash with segmental arched transoms. The windows have decorative arched brick above with triangular concrete corner blocks and concrete sills. Above the windows is a decorative brick line.

**170. 427 Main St. – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a recessed entry with two single-light glass-and-wood doors with single-light transoms; one door also has sidelights. The first-floor storefront has tongue-and-groove siding and ceiling. On the second floor, windows are set in recessed panels and are six-over-six wood sash with concrete sills. Above the windows are soldier-course brick lintels with concrete corner blocks. The building has a corbelled brick cornice and metal coping at the roofline.

**171. 429 Main St. – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1975 two-story brick commercial building which is part of the Historic Franklin Presbyterian Church property and is listed on the same parcel. The building has an arched entryway with two paneled wood doors. Windows are large fixed plate glass with soldier-course brick above. The second floor has two single-light fixed windows with brick sills.

**172. 430-438 Main St. – Contributing**

Five Points Place. This 1923 two-story commercial building has a flat metal roof and an exterior of white glazed tile. The building has four storefronts on the Main St. façade and one corner storefront. The 430 storefront has two arched recessed entrances with concrete upper trim. Each entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door. Between the entrances is a display window with a concrete sill and a soldier course of green glazed tile above. A beltcourse of soldier-course green tile separates the floors. The second story at this address has an added projecting frame shed-roof bay with three four-over-four wood-sash windows. Flanking this bay are diamond-shaped fixed windows surrounded by green tile. Another green-tile beltcourse is above these windows. The next three storefronts are identical and have recessed entries with original glass-and-wood display windows on original concrete bulkheads. The original transom areas above the entrances and display windows are framed with a multi-light glass-and-wood window even with the street. Storefront entrances have honeycomb tile with decorative trim in the entryways. A secondary entrance on this façade is even with the street and is a single-light glass-and-wood door with a square opaque-glass multi-light transom. Second-story windows on this portion of the building are one-over-one wood sash with added storm windows. A green-tile beltcourse runs above and below the windows. The corner storefront has paired single-light glass and wood paneled doors with a multi-light transom. Original display windows have multi-light transoms identical to those on the other storefronts. This window and door have cloth awnings. Above the corner entrance is a single one-over-one wood-sash window and an arched parapeted wall with a square concrete panel that reads "White Bldg 1923." The panel is surrounded by green tile. A beltcourse of green tile is above and below this window. The exterior of glazed tile continues around the corner to the Fifth Avenue façade just past the one display window. Here the glazed tile ends and the exterior is common-bond brick on the remainder of this façade. On the first floor of the Fifth Avenue façade five small windows have been removed and bricked in. On the second floor are nine one-over-one wood-sash windows.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**173. 435 Main St. – Contributing**

Historic Franklin Presbyterian Church. This is a two-story gable-front brick church with Romanesque influences built in 1908. The church has a stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The main façade has a square corner tower that contains an arched entrance with paired multi-light glass-and-wood arched doors. Above the entrance is a stained-glass one-over-one wood-sash window. Above the window are arched vents. The tower has a castellated roof with a central spire and a cross finial. In the gable section are three tall stained-glass arched windows with concrete sills and decorative arched brick frames. Above these windows is a triangular, decorative raised-brick section with decorative concrete detailing. To the east is a gable wing with another entrance identical to the one in the tower. Concrete steps lead to both of the entrances. On the church's Fifth Avenue elevation the tower has a three-part arched stained-glass window with a concrete sill and lintel. The upper portion of the tower has the same window and vent detail as the Main St. façade. The Fifth Avenue elevation also has an entrance identical to those on the main façade. This elevation has two projecting gabled bays with parapeted gable rooflines. In these bays are a large arched tri-part stained-glass window over four rectangular stained-glass windows and a group of three stained-glass windows identical to those on the main façade. The church has a square cupola with a finial centered on the main gable. At the rear of the church is a small hyphen walkway that connects to a ca. 1970 church annex, which is a two-story brick hipped-roof building. There is an exterior single-light glass-and-wood door in the hyphen. Surrounding the churchyard is a stone fence with a cast-iron gate.

**174. 221 North Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1925 frame gable-end dwelling with a gable metal roof, exterior of weatherboard siding, and a concrete-block foundation. Windows are two-over-two and six-over-six wood sash. On the main façade is a single-bay gabled entry porch of concrete with plain-square wood posts.

**175. 311 North Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 one-story rock-faced concrete-block gable-end Bungalow dwelling. The house has two interior concrete-block chimneys and an asphalt-shingle roof. On the main façade is a full-width gable-roof porch with rock-faced concrete-block piers. The main entrance is a single-light wood door. Windows on the main façade are broad center windows with a multi-light narrow window on each side; all other windows are one-over-one wood sash.

**176. 319 North Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame duplex dwelling built ca. 1900 with a gable standing-seam metal roof and weatherboard siding. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. On the main façade is a shed-roof porch with plain-square posts. The main entry to each side of the duplex is an original wood-panel door.

**177. 323 North Margin Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1990 frame dwelling with a front-gable roof of asphalt shingles, concrete-block foundation, and exterior of vinyl siding. On the main façade is a gable-front partial-width porch with square posts and railing. The main entrance is a multi-panel door; windows are one-over-one sash.

**178. 104 South Margin Street – Non-Contributing**

At the curve of First Avenue South and South Margin, just southeast of the Rainey House, is a one-story, ca. 1985, frame, rectangular-plan dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, concrete foundation, and exterior of vinyl siding. A full-width concrete porch is on the main (E) facade and

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

has a single-bay gabled-roof entry supported by square aluminum columns. Windows are six-over-six vinyl sashes. Former street address was 248 First Avenue South.

**179. 202 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900, frame, gable-end, double-pen-plan dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle roof, interior stuccoed chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. On the main façade is an added full-width porch with a poured-concrete floor and concrete-block foundation, and plain-square wood posts. Two entrances lead to the porch and are six-light glass-and-wood design. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. There is a shed-roof addition on the rear.

**180. 212 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-story, ca. 1920, frame shotgun-plan dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. The main façade has a full-width porch with a concrete-block foundation, wood floor, wood milled posts, and a shed roof. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. On the east elevation is a bay window with three four-over-four wood-sash windows.

**181. 214 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. The main façade has a two-bay shed-roof porch with a wood floor, concrete-block foundation, square wood posts, and decorative wood valence and brackets. Entrances are single-light glass and wood paneled doors with two-light transom and an added nine-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are one-over-one wood sash with hood moldings. Attached to the house's west elevation by a gabled hyphen is a frame one-story commercial building. This building has a gable asphalt-shingle roof with a stepped false front, weatherboard exterior, a full-width shed-roof porch, and one-over-one sash windows.

**182. 311 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and exterior weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a porch with original fluted-square columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass-and-wood door, and transom. Windows are original nine-over-one wood sash.

**183. 315 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof and weatherboard siding. The main façade has a partial-width one-bay porch with a milled post and replacement vergeboard. The main entrance has a replacement glass-and-wood door. Windows are one-over-one sash covered with storm windows. To the rear is a gable addition.

**184. 316 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 one-story brick-veneer Tudor Revival dwelling. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and exterior-wall brick chimney on the main façade. The main entrance has an original three-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original six-over-six wood sash. In the gables are stucco and half-timbering.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**185. 318 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story stone-vener Tudor Revival-style dwelling built ca. 1930. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and exterior-wall stone chimney. The main façade has a projecting gable-roof entry. The main entrance has an original glass-and-wood door. Windows are original three-over-one wood sash. The half-story gable is stucco with a tri-part window.

**186. 319 South Margin Street – Contributing**

A one-story Minimal Traditional-influence dwelling built ca. 1930. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and exterior weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are three-over-one wood sash.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1990 frame, gable-front garage with weatherboard siding. (NC)

**187. 424 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 one-and-one-half-story brick-vener Tudor Revival-style dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, and stone foundation. The main entrance is an arched vertical-board single-light door. On the main façade is an arched brick entry porch. On the east elevation is a side porch of brick with arched openings with stone keystones.

**188. 438 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story brick-vener Tudor Revival-style dwelling built ca. 1930. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior-wall brick chimney, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick and stucco in the half story. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood paneled door. On the north façade is a porch with Gothic arched openings. Windows are original six-over-six wood sash. In the gables are stucco and half-timbering.

There is also a ca. 1930, one-bay garage with a gable-front roof of crimped metal, vertical wood board siding, and ca. 2000 vertical wood doors with side hinges. (C)

**189. 504 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame gabled-ell dwelling built ca. 1900 with Italianate influences. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a porch with square Doric-motif columns and a milled railing. The main entrance has a multi-light glass-and-wood door, and transom. Windows are original elongated one-over-one wood sash. The projecting bay has a pair of windows within a pedimented surround. At the eaves are milled brackets and dentils.

**190. 505 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story brick-vener Tudor Revival-style dwelling built ca. 1930. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior-wall brick chimney, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The main façade has a projecting, gable-roof entry bay. The main entrance has an original glass-and-wood arched door. Windows are original six-over-six wood sash. In the half-story is a gable dormer and wall dormer with stucco and half-timbering. On the north façade is a porch with brick piers and arched openings.

At the rear of the dwelling is an original brick garage with a gable-front roof and two bays with paneled overhead-tracking doors. (C)

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**191. 507 South Margin Street – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1995 brick, one-and-one-half-story, gable-end dwelling. The roof is asphalt shingles. On the main façade is a porch with milled posts.

**192. 508 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a porch with original fluted-square Doric columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass-and-wood door, and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with one-over-one wood-sash windows.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2000 garage with vinyl siding, a side-gable roof with three hip dormers, and two garage bays with side-hinged double doors. (NC)

**193. 509 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 frame one-story gable-end Bungalow. The house has a stone foundation, gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. On the main façade is a partial-width gable-roof porch with paired square wood posts resting on large stone piers. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are five-over-one vertical wood sash. Knee-brace brackets are under the eaves, and in the gable fields are large diamond-shaped metal shingles. At the rear of the house is a ca. 1930 frame gable-front two-car garage. The garage has an asphalt-shingle roof and weatherboard exterior. Doors are paired hinged horizontal paneled wood doors with ten-light upper windows.

Behind the dwelling is an original garage with a gable-front roof and two garage bays with original eight-light, four-panel double doors. (C)

**194. 510 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame pyramid square dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a porch with original fluted-square Doric columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass-and-wood door, sidelights, and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with one-over-one sash windows.

**195. 600 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 one-and-one-half-story gabled-ell dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof with a projecting gable bay, two interior brick chimneys, a foundation of stone and added concrete block, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (S) and east elevations is a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. Brackets are under the eaves. The main entrance is an original single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. Next to the main entrance is an elliptical fixed window with keystone. A cutout-design vergeboard is in the gable. At the rear is a ca. 1925 gable-front frame garage with a metal roof, vertical-board doors, and exposed rafters.

**196. 604 South Margin Street – Contributing**

This is a one-story ca. 1900 gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a partial-width porch with

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

chamfered-square wood posts. The main entrance is a decorative single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. One window on the main façade has a multi-light upper sash. At the rear is an original gabled-ell wing with a shed-roof addition.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1970 frame shed with pressed-wood board siding, a gable-front bay of asphalt shingles, and a porch with a square, wood post. (NC)

#### 197. Public Square – Contributing

In the center of the Public Square stands a Confederate Monument erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1899. The monument is a statue of a Confederate soldier and stands approximately six and a half feet tall. The statue is marble with a granite shaft. Cannons have been placed on each corner of the Confederate Monument lawn.

#### 198. 230 Public Square – Contributing

This is a ca. 1890 two-story brick commercial building. The building has a flat metal roof, a corbelled brick cornice, and an exterior of common-bond brick. On the main façade is an added full-width one-story entry bay with large square wood columns, a central segmental arch, and a transom row at the top. The main entrance is a ca. 1990 glass-and-wood door with a three-light transom. First-floor windows are replacement glass and metal two-over-two design with multi-light transoms and resting on wood bulkheads. Between these windows are chamfered pilasters. Second-story windows are replacement one-over-one glass-and-metal design. These windows are set in segmental-arch openings. The adjacent building is part of 230 Public Square and is a two-story ca. 1890 brick commercial building. The south section of the building has a full-height entry bay supported by large square wood columns with a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has been replaced with a steel night-deposit box. One window on the first floor has been replaced by an automatic teller machine. Other windows are one-over-one wood sash with a double row of arched header bricks above. On the second floor is a central entrance that has a single-light glass and wood paneled door. This door leads to a small balcony with a wood floor and decorative iron railing. The north section of the building has a two-story full-width porch with chamfered wood posts and milled valences, and on the upper level, a railing and valence. The ceilings of the porch have tongue-and-groove wood. The main entrance has a ca. 2000 nine-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash with arched brickwork above of two header courses.

#### 199. 231 Public Square – Non-Contributing

This corner of the Public Square is being redeveloped to replicate the 1880 building originally located on this site. The redevelopment includes a rooftop restaurant and bar, office suites, and parking. The original building was a three-story brick commercial building.

#### 200. 234 Public Square – Contributing

This is an 1892 two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and exterior of common-bond brick. The building has a central entrance with a single-light glass-and-wood door. Above the entrance is a concrete plaque with the inscription “City Offices.” The building has four large brick pilasters on the main façade. A square stone block separates the pilasters between floors and the pilasters are tapered on the first-floor level. On the first floor are two recessed window bays with fifteen-light glass-and-wood fixed windows with flanking eight-light fixed windows on wooden bulkheads. Above the recessed area are large segmental-arch wood transoms with arched soldier-course brick above. Windows on the second floor are nine-over-nine



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

wood sash with arched soldier-course brickwork and arched brick hood moldings. The building has a decorative brick cornice and parapet wall at the roofline with a central peak containing a stone panel with "1892" inscribed on it. This building served as the city office building until the 1950s when the new city hall was built.

### 201. 236 Public Square – Contributing

The Roberts Building is a two-story, 1896, brick commercial building with an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. On the main façade is an added full-width one-story metal entry bay. The main entrance has replacement paired glass-and-steel doors. This entrance sits in a brick archway. Above the door is an arched transom with decorative stained glass surrounded by a projecting cut-brick archway. First-floor windows are replacement large plate-glass display windows resting on a metal bulkhead. Transoms above the windows have been painted. Brick pilasters with concrete tops and bases flank the doorway and are at the corners of the building. On the second story, there are arched one-over-one wood-sash windows. These windows have arched brickwork and added cloth awnings. The central window on the second floor, which is above the main entrance, is a one-over-one wood-sash design with fluted brick pilasters on either side. Above this window is a cut-brick arch over a stone panel with "1896." Two decorative beltcourses are below the arch. In the frieze area are recessed rectangular panels with a decorative brick trim. A decorative brick cornice is at the roofline.

### 202. 238 Public Square – Contributing

This is a two-story brick commercial building erected in 1895. The building has an incised corner entry bay with a supporting corner square brick column. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom and flanking single-light fixed windows. A secondary entrance on the Public Square elevation has a fifteen-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. Separating the first and second floors is an overhanging shed-roof canopy. This canopy is wooden with metal roofing. It is supported by cylindrical metal posts and ca. 1960 decorative wrought-iron supports on the Third Avenue elevation. The canopy has no supports on the Public Square elevation. On the first floor are large display windows with stone sills. On the Public Square elevation, second-story windows are paired one-over-one wood sash set in segmental-arch surrounds with arched soldier-course brick above. Second-story brick pilasters are between the windows and at the corners. These pilasters have a decorative base. Above the second-story windows is a wooden beltcourse. Corbelled brick is at the cornice and a parapet wall at the roofline contains a central peak with "1895" set in a stone panel. On the Third Avenue elevation, there is a three-light glass-and-wood door with a rectangular transom and a top segmental-arch transom. The first floor of this elevation has two four-horizontal-light glass-and-wood fixed windows with single-light transoms and three one-over-one arched wood-sash windows. Windows on the second floor are one-over-one arched with arched double rows of header brick above. Also on this elevation at the second-story level is a decorative brick star pattern with a central square metal panel.

### 203. 300 Public Square – Contributing

This is a ca. 1900 brick two-story commercial building with a flat metal roof and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. There are two main entrances, each with ca. 1980 glass and wood doors. On the first floor is a single-light fixed display window. An asphalt-shingle shed-roof canopy separates the floors. On the second floor are two fifteen-light fixed windows with stone lintels. The building has a corbelled brick cornice.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**204. 302 Public Square – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1880, two-story commercial building with an exterior of common-bond brick. The main entrance has paired single-light glass-and-wood doors with a single-light transom. Flanking the entrance are large replacement plate-glass display windows resting on wood bulkheads. On the second story are two replacement fixed multi-light arched windows. A double row of arched header bricks is above the windows.

**205. 304 Public Square – Contributing**

The Maury-Darby Building is a two-story, 1815, brick commercial building. This building has a gable-end roof of asphalt shingles and an exterior of Flemish-bond brick. The central main entrance has paired two-light glass-and-wood doors with a two-light transom. An added secondary entrance on the main façade has a four-light glass-and-wood door with a four-light transom. First-floor windows are four-light fixed with a two-light transom and rest on wooden bulkheads. Above the windows and doors are wooden lintels. Second-story windows are six-over-six wood sash. Modillion blocks are at the cornice.

**206. 305 Public Square – Contributing**

The 1858 Williamson County Courthouse building served as Federal headquarters during the Civil War and functioned as a hospital during the Battle of Franklin. The interior was remodeled in 1937, 1964, and 1976. The annex was constructed in 1976. The courthouse is a two-story brick Greek Revival-style building with a stone foundation and a gable metal roof. On the main façade is a two-story portico with fluted columns with plain capitals. The portico has a second-story balcony with a cast-iron railing. In the center of the portico's pediment is a clock. Dentil molding is in the pediment and at the cornice. The main entrance has paired paneled wood doors with a multi-light transom and sidelights. Flanking the entrance are large stone panels honoring Revolutionary War and World War I soldiers from Williamson County. Windows are original eight-over-eight wood sash with stone lintels and sills. At the second-floor balcony, the door has been replaced with a multi-light fixed window with a multi-light transom and sidelights. A hoop-and-dart fence with stone posts surrounds the building. The fence gate is missing. To the rear is a large brick wing added in 1976. A second-story walkway connects to the Williamson County Judicial Center on Fourth Avenue South.

**207. 306-310 Public Square – Contributing**

The F. W. Truett, Jr., Building is a two-story brick commercial building built in 1901. The building has a concrete foundation and an exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The building has a large central recessed section. On the main façade is a pedimented entry with concrete Ionic columns. The pediment has dentil molding and a brass plaque that reads "F. W. Truett Jr. Bldg." The main entrance has paired single-light glass-and-wood doors. The transom area above the doors is wood with a window air-conditioning unit installed through it. To one side of the door is a tall single-light fixed window. An identical window used to be on the other side as well, but it has been replaced with an additional entrance, which is a single-light glass-and-wood door. On either side of the entrance is an arched one-over-one wood-sash window with arched brickwork with a concrete keystone. Another entrance on this façade has paired single-light glass-and-wood doors with an arched transom and arched brickwork above. A concrete beltcourse separates the floors. On the second floor above the entrance in the central recessed section is a large tri-part arched window with concrete blocks and keystone. On either side of this arched window are single-light fixed rectangular windows with brick soldier-course lintels with concrete keystones. Above the arched window are two circular textured concrete panels trimmed with header bricks. One of these reads "A D" and the other "1901." Above this is a rectangular concrete panel with the word "Bank" inscribed on it.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**208. 121 Second Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a one-story ca. 1960 concrete-block commercial building with a stucco exterior. The building has single-light glass windows with concrete sills and lintels with keystones.

**209. 119 Second Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a one-story ca. 1970 brick commercial building. This building has a flat roof with a false-wood-shingle Mansard-style front that extends over a full-width concrete porch with a metal railing. The façade has large fixed-glass windows and double glass doors.

**210. 127 Second Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1960 stucco commercial building with a flat roof and a recessed front section with large fixed-glass windows.

Behind the primary building is a second building constructed ca. 1960 of concrete block. It has gable-end parapet walls on the north and south elevations, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, metal double doors, and large fixed picture windows on the east elevation, and a single metal door on the north elevation. (NC)

**211. 134 Second Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1880 brick gabled-ell dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle roof, two brick interior chimneys, a stone foundation, and a brick exterior. Windows are full-length four-over-four wood sash with arched brick lintels. On the main façade is a partial-width shed-roof porch with a concrete floor, decorative milled wood posts and valence. In the gable field is a three-part window with an arched lintel. Building is now used for offices. A large addition has been added to the rear.

**212. 135 Second Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1980 two-story frame apartment building. The building has a gabled asphalt-shingle roof and weatherboard siding. On the main and north façades is a two-story wraparound porch with plain-square wood posts and wood railing. Windows are paired one-over-one wood sash.

**213. 142 Second Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 2000 two-story frame commercial building with a two-story porch with square wood columns and porch railings.

**214. 144 Second Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell dwelling with a foundation of stone and added concrete block, hipped asphalt-shingle roof with projecting gables, interior brick chimney, and a weatherboard exterior. The porch has been removed. Windows are one-over-one wood sash with decorative hood moldings. The main entrance has been covered with wood panels. On the north façade is a partial-width porch that is in the process of being rebuilt. Windows are one-over-one wood sash with stylized wood frames. Entrances on this elevation are wood paneled doors that have been altered with the addition of a heart-shaped upper pane. An addition of a large gable wing is on the east façade.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**215. 145 Second Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell dwelling with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and exterior of asphalt shingles. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. There is a porch on the main façade with a concrete floor and plain-square wood posts.

**216. 108 Second Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

Second Avenue Parking Garage. This is a three-story brick and concrete parking garage with rooftop parking.

**217. 115 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

Hiram Lodge. A two-and-one-half-story brick Gothic Revival-influenced Masonic Lodge built in 1823. The building has a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, and a gable roof with a central gable parapet on the façade. Brick pilasters divide the façade into three sections: a three-bay central gable section and flanking single bays with battlements at the roofline. Squared cone-shaped stone pinnacles are set atop the pilasters and gable. In each section is a recessed panel; the center one has a pointed-arch top, the others have rounded arches. The building has a recessed main entrance of paired wood-paneled doors with an added glass-and-metal outer storm door. One-story pilasters with stone pinnacles and a connecting battlement frame the entrance. Above the entrance is a metal shed for awning. A glass-and-metal Mason sign hangs above the awning. Windows on the first and second stories are paired, with singular pointed-arch multi-light upper-sash glass-and-wood design. Third-story windows are four-over-four wood sash. In front of the building is a wrought-iron fence and gate with stone support columns.

**218. 112 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

The M.E. Episcopal Church was built in 1868 and remodeled into its present form in 1925. The building is a brick gable-front church with a metal roof and central projecting gabled entry bay. Windows are Gothic pointed arch that have been covered with vertical board panels. On either side of the gabled entry way are four-light diamond windows. The main entrance has paired wood-paneled doors with a pointed-arch transom that has been painted. The entrance leads to a concrete entry porch with a wrought-iron railing. A rounded arched cloth awning supported by metal posts covers the entry porch. Leading to the porch is an added wood handicap ramp. The building is used as a theatre by the Pull-Tight Players.

**219. 137-139-141-143 Second Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is an interconnected row of two-story brick dwellings built in 2008.

**220. 145 Second Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

At this address is a two-story brick dwelling built in 2007.

**221. 202 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

Clouston Hall is a one-and-one-half-story, ca. 1830, brick Federal-style dwelling. The house has a parapeted gable asphalt-shingle roof, four interior end brick chimneys, and a stone foundation. Centered on the main (E) façade is the main entrance, which has paired solid wood paneled doors with decorative sidelights, a large elliptical fanlight, and arched hood molding. Windows are pedimented three-part six-over-six wood sash with two-over-two sidelights and fluted mullions. Three skylights have been added to the roof.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1980 frame shed with shed roof of metal and vertical wood board siding. (NC)

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**222. 203 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story ca. 1930 gable-end frame dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, two exterior-wall end brick chimneys, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (W) façade is a full-width porch with a wood floor, plain-square wood posts, and a shed roof. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. The main entrance is a six-light glass and wood paneled door. Two gabled dormers with a four-over-four wood-sash window are at the roofline.

**223. 209 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 gabled-ell dwelling with a metal roof, two interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and stucco exterior. The house has an incised continuous shed-roof three-bay porch with paired square wood columns connected by crossed wood braces. The main entrance is a nine-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are six-over-six wood sash and have interior wood shutters. On the north elevation is a gable metal roof entry porch with tapered wood posts on stone columns. The porch has a brick floor.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1920 one-bay, frame, gable-front garage with vertical wood board siding and original side-hinged double doors. (C)

**224. 210 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 gabled-ell frame dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation, and weatherboard exterior. The gable has decorative patterned shingles, vergeboard, and brackets at the eaves. Inset in the ell is a two-bay brick porch with milled wood posts and brackets. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood paneled door. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. On the main (E) façade adjacent to the entrance is an added bay window with three single-light fixed windows.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2015 one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling. (NC)

**225. 211 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

The Bearden-Robinson House is a ca. 1860 frame dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof with a front gable, one interior and one exterior-wall brick chimney, a stone foundation, and a weatherboard exterior. The gable has decorative vergeboard and finial. Paired brackets are under the eaves. A hipped-roof dormer with paired one-over-one wood-sash windows is at the roofline. On the main (W) façade the house is a partial-width shed-roof porch with a wood floor, milled wood posts, railing, and valence. Windows are one-over-one and six-over-six wood sash. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with an arched single-light transom. On the northeast corner of the house is a wraparound shed-roof porch similar in style to the one on the main façade. There is also a hipped-roof dormer with paired six-over-six wood-sash windows on the north elevation.

The property also has a ca. 1960 concrete-block garage with a gable roof, weatherboard siding in the gable field and original side-hinged wood-panel double doors. There are two bays of unequal size. (C)

**226. 214 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 gabled-ell frame dwelling. The house has a gabled asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. Brackets are under the eaves. Inset in the ell on the main (E) façade is a two-bay porch with a wood floor and milled wood posts and railing. The main entrance is a

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

single-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. This house and 224 Second Avenue South are attached with a hyphen. The hyphen has a stone foundation, gable asphalt-shingle roof, weatherboard exterior, and single-light fixed windows.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2000 one-and-one-half-story, frame garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof. (NC)

**227. 217 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

The Davis-Still House is a two-story ca. 1810 brick I-house with a gable roof of asphalt shingles, brick foundation, and two exterior-wall end brick chimneys. The main entrance on the west façade is a solid paneled wood door. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. On the south façade is an attached wood shed-roof porch with plain-square wood posts.

**228. 224 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 gabled-ell frame dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, stone foundation, and weatherboard exterior. Decorative patterned shingles and vergeboard are in the gable field; brackets are under the eaves. Inset in the ell is a two-bay concrete porch with fluted-square wood posts and milled railing. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. This house and 217 Second Avenue South are attached with a hyphen. The hyphen has a stone foundation, gable asphalt-shingle roof, weatherboard exterior, and single-light fixed windows.

**229. 225 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 gabled-ell frame dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. The house has brackets at the eaves and decorative wood vergeboard in the gable. Inset in the ell on the main (W) façade is a single-bay concrete porch with milled posts, railing, and valence. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood paneled door with a transom.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1920 gable-front, one-bay, frame garage with vertical wood board siding and original side-hinged doors.(C)

**230. 228 Second Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is a 2013 dwelling that reflects the Bungalow influence and architectural styles of the surrounding neighborhood.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2013 one-and-one-half-story, frame garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof. (NC)

**231. 231 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 one-and-one-half-story frame gable-end dwelling with two exterior-wall end brick chimneys, weatherboard exterior, a stone foundation, and a gable asphalt-shingle roof. Three gable dormers with six-over-six wood-sash windows are at the roofline. The main entrance is a paneled wood door with a four-light transom. Windows are six-over-nine wood sash.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

Behind the dwelling is a modern cottage of Victorian design. (NC)

**232. 236 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1820 one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling with two interior brick chimneys, brick and stone foundation, and a gable asphalt-shingle roof. At the roofline are four gabled dormers with six-over-six wood-sash windows and gable returns. Windows are full-length one-over-one wood sash. The main (E) façade has a three-bay shed-roof porch with decorative square wood columns, heavy brackets, and milled balustrade. The main entrance is a decorative single-light glass-and-wood door. There is a large brick shed-roof wing on the rear elevation.

**233. 237 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof with front side gable, two interior brick chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. There are patterned shingles in the gable field and brackets at the eaves. A gabled dormer with paired one-over-one sash windows is at the roofline. In the gable field of this dormer is a half-sunburst pattern. A partial-width metal shed-roof porch is on the main (W) façade. The porch has Ionic columns and wood balustrade. The main entrance is a single-light glass and wood paneled door with three-light sidelights and a single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one wood sash.

The property also has a ca. 1940 concrete-block shed with a metal shed roof and wood doors (C)

**234. 246 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 pyramid square dwelling/commercial building with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, concrete-block foundation, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main (E) façade has a recessed entry porch of concrete with fluted-square wood columns at the corners of large showcase display windows. Concrete steps lead to the porch. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. To the rear is a large gabled T addition.

**235. 248 Second Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 two-story, interconnected frame and concrete block commercial building. Facing Second Avenue South is a two-story frame section which is recessed from the street. It has a flat roof of rolled roofing material and an exterior of vinyl siding on the main (E) façade. Windows are one-over-one wood-sash windows. The main entrance has paired multi-light glass-and-wood doors. There is a full-width shed-roof awning on the main façade between the first and second stories. The building is attached on the south to a two-story concrete-block commercial building with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and a concrete foundation. The main entrance has a paneled wood door. Windows are original four-over-four wood sash with concrete sills. The building has a large, one-story frame and concrete block wing on the south elevation. This wing has weatherboard siding on the east elevation and a concrete block exterior on the south elevation. This wing has a chamfered corner entrance with an original single-light glass and wood door flanked by a fixed light display window. Other windows in this wing are paired one-over-one wood-sash design.

**236. 251 Second Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 one-story brick commercial building which is attached with a ca. 1940 concrete block commercial building. The brick section faces both Second Avenue, South and South Margin Street while the concrete block section faces South Margin Street. The brick section has a gable metal roof and a gabled

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

parapet wall facing South Margin Street. Windows are ca. 1980 paired aluminum fixed design with soldier-course arches. Entrances on the rear (S) elevation are ca. 1980 paired five-panel wood doors and paired solid metal doors. Over both entrances are paired single-light windows. The main entrance has been added to the north elevation and the entrances on the south elevation are no longer used. The concrete block section has an altered entrance with added wood panels. The upper façade has an exterior of both concrete block and corrugated metal. Windows are original multi-light steel design.

**237. 110 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 two-story frame irregular-plan dwelling with Queen Anne and Italianate influences. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and weatherboard exterior. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. The house has a projecting bay with a gabled entry. There is a partial-width porch with milled posts, molded railings, valence, and decorative brackets.

**238. 117 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

The Knight-Mosley House was built in 1815 and remodeled into its present appearance ca. 1850. It is a one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling. The house was built in a central-hall plan with a brick exterior, interior end brick chimneys, and a gable roof. Windows and door openings on the main façade are arched and the main entrance has arched sidelights and an arched transom. The porch has square wood columns with Doric capitals, and a valence with drop pendants. At the roofline are wall dormers and at the rear is a frame wing. The building is a gifts and accessories store.

Behind the dwelling is an early-20<sup>th</sup> century garage that has been extensively altered as a shop. Its façade has been retro-fitted with ca. 1980 single-light fixed vertical windows and paneled doors. Across the façade is a decorative wood pergola feature. The exterior has vinyl siding.

**239. 118 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

The Maney-Gaut House is a ca. 1828 brick two-story central-hall-plan dwelling. The house has a gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and exterior of Flemish-bond brick. On the main façade is an added single-bay entry porch and portico. The porch has a concrete floor and Tuscan columns. The main entrance is a single-light glass-and-wood door with four-light sidelights and five-light transom. Windows are ca. 1900 replacement one-over-one wood sash. Windows have stone lintels with star-design corner blocks.

**240. 121 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a hipped roof, interior and exterior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and weatherboard siding. On the main façade is an original porch with Tuscan columns. Entrances have original single-light glass-and-wood doors and windows are one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline are hipped dormers.

**241. 125 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

Constantine Perkins House. This is a two-story brick Federal-style dwelling built ca. 1818. The house has an exterior of Flemish-bond brick, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, and interior-wall brick chimneys. The main entrance has an original paneled wood door, Doric columns, five-light sidelights, and a

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

multi-light transom. Windows are original twelve-over-twelve wood sash and have jack arches. At the rear is a two-story frame wing.

**242. 126 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

Hunter-Hodge House. This is a ca. 1870 two-story Italianate-influenced dwelling. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The house has a projecting gabled center tower, gable returns, and a cornice with paired brackets and modillion blocks. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. The house has a recessed entrance with a solid wood paneled door. There is a partial width shed-roof porch on the main façade with a metal roof and square wood columns.

**243. 131 Third Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 2008 two-story office building that reflects a traditional American Foursquare influence. The building has a pyramid roof of asphalt shingles with a pyramid roof dormer. A full-width porch is on the main façade. Windows are one-over-one sash; two central windows bordered with one-over-one side windows are on the first story. A large addition is to the rear.

**244. 137 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

The Perkins-Short House is a ca. 1820, two-story Greek Revival-style dwelling. The house has an exterior of Flemish-bond brick, a stone foundation, gable roof, and interior-wall brick chimneys. On the main façade is a two-story portico with square Doric-motif columns. The main entrance has original paneled wood double doors with a four-light transom and two-light sidelights. Windows are original nine-over-nine wood sash with stone lintels and wood sills. At the eaves is a dentilled cornice.

**245. 138 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1880 brick gabled-ell dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and tri-part windows of six-over-one and nine-over-one wood sash. On the main façade is a partial-width shed-roof porch with fluted-square columns with Ionic capitals. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door with five-light sidelights and five-light transom. The gable has gable returns with paired brackets underneath.

**246. 202 Third Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a ca. 1970 brick irregular-plan dwelling with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles. This is a duplex.

**247. 203 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

The Vaughn-Longino House is a ca. 1888, two-story, brick Neo-Classical-style residence. The house has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and exterior of common-bond brick. On the main façade is a two-story portico with Ionic columns and a bracketed pediment. The main entrance has a paneled wood door, and single-light sidelights and transom. On the second story is a balcony and balustrade supported by Ionic columns. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash with jack arches. At the roofline is a bracketed cornice. In the rear, there is a gazebo-style structure with covered walkway from the parking area to the rear entrance.

**248. 204 Third Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story, ca. 1925, frame Bungalow that has been extensively remodeled. The porch has been enclosed and Masonite siding has been added. A concrete handicap ramp with a metal railing has



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

been added to the main façade, and the south façade has added metal steps that extend to the half story. Due to the extensive alterations, this house is non-contributing.

**249. 207 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-story, brick, Tudor Revival-influenced dwelling built ca. 1940. The dwelling has a gable roof, interior brick chimney, and brick foundation. The main entrance is located in a projecting gabled bay and has an original glass-and-wood door. The door surround has stone quoins and a keystone. Windows are original six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash. The side porch has been enclosed with glass panels and jalousie windows.

**250. 210 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 frame gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, stone foundation, and exterior of asbestos siding. On the main façade is a partial-width continuous shed-roof porch with a wood floor, plain-square wood columns with brackets, and wood railing. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door with single-light transom. At the gable eaves are gable returns and brackets.

**251. 216 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story ca. 1920 frame bungalow with a gable asphalt-shingle roof, two interior brick chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. The house has a shed-roof dormer with three upper multi-light wood-sash windows. On the main façade is a full-width continuous shed-roof porch with tapered wood columns on brick piers and plain wood railing. The main entrance has an original nine-light glass-and-wood door with multi-light sidelights. Windows are original upper multi-light wood sash. Exterior metal stairs to the second-floor door are set in the south elevation gable end.

**252. 218 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 frame pyramid square dwelling with a hipped roof of original pressed shingles, a brick foundation, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. On the main façade is a hipped-roof dormer with three multi-light upper-sash windows. Both the dormer and main roof have decorative finials. Brackets are at the eaves. The main façade has a full-width porch with square wood fluted columns with Ionic capitals. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance has a single-light glass-and-wood door with single-light sidelights and transom. There is a large rear addition.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1920 garage altered for storage space. It has a hip roof of asphalt singles with a hip roof dormer with one-over-one wood-sash windows. The entire width of the façade has been retro-fitted with a bank of paneled doors covered by a shed canopy of metal. (NC)

**253. 219 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling built ca. 1910. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, exterior of vinyl siding, and a stone foundation. On the main façade is a full-width porch with original fluted-square columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass-and-wood door with sidelights and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline is a shed dormer and at the rear is a large wing. A parking area has been added to the rear.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1990 one-story outbuilding as a secondary residence or offices. It has a gable roof, vinyl siding and vinyl-sash windows. (NC)

**254. 224 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

A one-and-one-half-story, ca. 1900, frame, hipped-roof dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. A hipped-roof dormer with paired one-over-one wood-sash windows is at the roofline. The main façade has a partial-width porch with plain-square wood columns and a concrete floor. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door with a single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. Brackets are at the eaves.

**255. 227 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

One-and-one-half-story frame dwelling built ca. 1915. The house has a concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of vinyl siding. On the main façade is a wraparound porch with original square wood columns. Entrances have original multi-light glass-and-wood doors. Windows are original three-over-one vertical-light sash.

**256. 232 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 frame pyramid square dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and exterior of weatherboard siding. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with paired one-over-one wood-sash windows. On the main façade is an incised porch with a concrete floor and a fluted-square wood corner column. Two entrances lead to the porch and both are single-light glass and wood paneled doors with transoms. Windows are one-over-one wood sash.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1920 one-bay garage with a gable front roof, side-hinged bay doors, and a side shed addition with a pedestrian door with vertical wood boards. (C)

**257. 235 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a two-story frame central-hall-plan dwelling built ca. 1890. The house has a stone foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior-wall brick chimneys, and exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a full-width porch with original milled columns, brackets, and scalloped valence. The main entrance has an original single-light glass-and-wood door and transom. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. At the rear is a frame wing.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1910 frame outbuilding with an original four-light windows, a gable roof of crimped metal, weatherboard siding, and a shed canopy over the entrance. (C)

There is also a ca. 1970 frame shed with vertical wood board siding and a shed roof. (NC)

**258. 236 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1890 frame gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimney, and weatherboard exterior. Inset in the ell is a partial-width porch with milled wood posts and a wood floor. The main entrance is a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Windows are one-over-one and four-over-four wood sash. At the gable eaves are brackets.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**259. 241-243 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame Bungalow-style duplex built ca. 1930. The dwelling has an interior brick chimney, exterior of weatherboard siding, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and stone foundation. The entrances have original multi-light glass-and-wood doors. Over the doors are gabled wood canopies supported by knee-brace brackets. Windows are original six-over-one wood sash.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1980 large, one-bay garage with vinyl siding and a gable-front roof. (NC)

**260. 245 Third Avenue North – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, gabled-ell dwelling built ca. 1890. The house has a gable roof, interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, and stone foundation. The main façade has a porch with original milled columns and a spindled frieze. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood paneled door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. There is a rear addition.

Behind the dwelling is an original secondary dwelling with weatherboard siding and a porch with a flat roof and square wood posts. (C)

There is also a ca. 1960 shed with novelty siding and a replacement wood panel door. (NC)

**261. 109 Third Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

City Hall is a one-story brick building built in 1974 with an exterior of stretcher-bond brick with a bottom and top row of soldier-course brick. The building is approximately one block long and has a low-pitched hipped metal roof. The Third Avenue elevation has a central recessed entry bay with concrete segmental arches with square concrete columns. Above this entry bay is soldier-course brick outlined with rows of header bricks. The entrance on this elevation has three sets of paired glass-and-metal doors. The public square entrance has two glass-and-metal doors in a recessed entry with soldier-course brick above. Windows are single-light fixed glass and metal design with arched brickwork above filled with soldier-course brick. Most windows have cloth awnings extending over them. The building was originally constructed as a downtown shopping mall in 1974.

**262. 114 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

The Pope-Cross Building is a one-story, 1897, brick commercial building with a parapeted roof and a stone foundation. The building has an arched recessed entry with surrounding decorative brickwork and an Italianate-style wood-panel and single-light door. The building has a tri-part corner window with a central fixed window flanked by two one-over-one windows. The building has a corbelled brick cornice.

**263. 120 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

The Morgan-Pope House is a two-story brick Italianate-influenced house built ca. 1822. The house has a gable parapeted roof of asphalt shingles, exterior end brick chimneys, and brick exterior. On the main façade is a two-story full-width porch with two-tiered square wood Doric-motif columns and a milled railing on both levels. Paired brackets are at the eaves. Windows are arched four-over-six wood sash and have arched hood moldings. The main entrance has paired wood-paneled arched doors with arched sidelights and an arched transom set in an arched door surround.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**264. 132 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

The Corn House, built in 1897, is currently used as the Christ Community Church office. It is a two-story Italianate-influenced frame dwelling with a gable asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, exterior of vinyl siding, and a central projecting tower. The tower has an S-curved roof with a large finial. At the base of the tower is a recessed arched entry. On the main façade is a partial-width shed-roof porch with wood milled posts, railings, and valence with modillion blocks. The porch roof has patterned shingles. In the gable is decorative vergeboard. Under the gable on the first story is a projecting bay window with a patterned shingle roof. Windows are paired one-over-one wood sash. Additions to rear.

**265. 136 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

Originally built in 1897 as the First Baptist Church, this is a brick, hipped-roof church with a projecting-front side tower with finial. The roof is asphalt shingle. There are two main entrances on the façade; each has paired paneled wood doors with segmental stained-glass transoms. Windows are stained-glass one-over-one wood sash. The main façade has a large tri-part stained-glass window with a decorative segmental stained-glass transom. Windows in the second story of the tower are arched with decorative wood louvered coverings. There is arched brickwork above the windows. The church has several brick additions to the rear.

**266. 203 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a two-story ca. 1850 frame I-house with a gable metal roof, exterior end brick chimneys, and weatherboard siding on the exterior. On the main façade is an added two-story full-width porch with square wood Doric-motif columns. Windows are full-length six-over-nine sash design. The main entrance has paired two-light glass-and-wood doors with sidelights and transom. An identical entrance appears directly above it on the second story. There are side entrances on the Church Street (N) elevation.

There is also a ca. 1925 gable-front, frame garage with weatherboard siding and knee brace brackets. The single-bay opening has been retro-fitted with ca. 1970 glass and wood double doors. (C)

**267. 204 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1910 two-and-one-half-story brick American Foursquare dwelling. The house has a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, four brick interior chimneys, and brick quoins at the corners. Exposed rafters are at the eaves. At the roofline is a large hipped dormer with five decorative upper-sash windows. A concrete porch wraps around the main façade and north elevation. On the main façade, the porch has a pedimented entry with large rectangular columns. On the north façade, the porch has a shed roof with Tuscan columns. There is an addition to the rear with a concrete parking pad.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2000 three-bay frame garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof with a hip dormer. (NC)

**268. 211 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1870 frame two-story I-house with a metal gable roof, exterior end brick chimneys, and weatherboard siding. On the main façade is a centered partial-width shed-roof porch with square wood posts and simple brackets. Windows are six-over-six wood sash. On the south elevation are shed-roof and gabled-ell wings with a connecting porch.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

Behind the dwelling is a 2000 one-and-one-half-story, frame, two-bay garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof. (NC)

**269. 214 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is an 1881 Second Empire-style dwelling designed by Nashville architect Hugh Cathcart Thompson. It has interior brick chimneys and a projecting central tower with a mansard roof. The cornice has large paired brackets and modillion blocks. Windows are segmental arched one-over-one wood sash with elaborate hood moldings with keystones. The main façade has a partial-width porch with square wood columns attached with segmental-arch molding, and an upper balustrade. In the tower is a recessed entry with a large transom. There is a large addition to rear.

**270. 219 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1900 two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof with projecting gable bay, interior brick chimneys, and weatherboard exterior. A hipped dormer is at the roofline. The cornice has modillion blocks. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The central second-story window is a three-part decorative upper-sash design. On the main and north elevations is a wraparound shed-roof porch with Ionic columns and a projecting pedimented portico. The main entrance has decorative sidelights and transom. On the north façade is a gabled portico here. There is an addition to rear.

Behind the dwelling is a 2014 one-and-one-half-story, frame, two-bay garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof. (NC)

**271. 221 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 one-and-one-half-story, frame Craftsman Bungalow dwelling with a side-clipped-gable roof of asphalt shingles, stone veneer exterior, a central, stone-veneer chimney with clay pots, and nine-over-one wood-sash windows. The façade has a central entrance with a gable canopy. At the north end is a portico with tapered wood posts on piers. The roof has a clipped-gable dormer with four six-over-one wood-sash windows and stucco and half-timbering exterior. This dwelling was renovated in 2016/2017 when a gabled entry porch was rebuilt and a large addition made to the south and rear elevation.

Behind the dwelling is a 2017 one-and-one-half-story, frame single-bay attached garage. (NC)

**272. 224 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

The Saunders-Marshall-Reynolds House is a ca. 1805 two-story brick dwelling with a gable asphalt-shingle roof and interior brick chimneys. The cornice has dentil molding and modillion blocks. The main entrance has paired wood-paneled doors with five-light sidelights and single-light arched transom. On the main façade is a one-story single-bay porch with square wood posts. Windows are nine-over-nine wood-sash design with soldier-course arched brick lintels with brick keystones. On the north elevation is a ca. 1900 gable-roof brick addition with one-over-one wood-sash windows. Large addition to rear.

There is also a detached garage/dwelling with weatherboard siding, a side-gable roof, and a one-bay garage with a panel overhead-tracking door. (NC)

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**273. 230 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

The Roberts-Cook House is a ca. 1898 two-story Queen Anne-influenced frame dwelling. The house has an asphalt-shingle hipped roof with two front gables, interior brick chimneys, and a weatherboard exterior. The hipped roof has a finial and gables have gable returns. In the gable fields are elliptical stained-glass windows. On the main and south elevations is a wraparound porch with small Tuscan columns, milled railing, and modillion blocks and dentil molding at the cornice. The porch has a pedimented entry with a sunburst design. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. Two first-floor windows have square stained-glass transoms. There is an addition to the rear.

There is a ca. 2010 one-and-one-half-story, frame, two-bay garage with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and weatherboard siding. (NC)

**274. 235 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1930 one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival style dwelling with an exterior of stone veneer. The house has an interior brick chimney, asphalt-shingle roof, and two gable dormers at the roofline. In the gable field is an arched multi-light attic window. The entrance is a wood-paneled door with a broken pediment and sidelights. On the north elevation is a screened-in porch.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2015 one-and-one-half-story, two-bay garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof. (NC)

**275. 238 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a two-story, ca. 1910, brick, American Foursquare dwelling. The house has interior brick chimneys and a hipped asphalt-shingle roof. A hipped dormer is at the roofline. The main façade has a full-width porch with Ionic columns and a stone foundation. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance is a solid wood paneled door with single-light sidelights and transom. Above the entrance on the second story is a four-part multi-light decorative window. On the north elevation is a single-bay entry porch with Tuscan columns and a wood railing. On the rear of the house is a hipped-roof wing.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1926, one-story, gable-front garage with knee brace brackets, weatherboard siding, a ca. 2000 aluminum-panel overhead-tracking door, and a four-light wood pedestrian door. (C)

**276. 243 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a two-and-one-half-story, brick, ca. 1880 dwelling. The house has a hipped roof with a central gable, interior brick chimneys, dentilled cornice, and two hipped dormers with paired single-light windows. In the central gable is an elliptical attic window. The main façade has a one-story single-bay portico with paired square decorative columns. The main entrance has double wood-paneled doors with decorative sidelights and fanlight. Above the portico on the second story is a four-part window. Other windows are one-over-one wood sash with stone lintels over those on the first floor. On the north façade is a side partial-width porch with square wood columns.

**277. 250 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a ca. 1950 two-story brick dwelling with a gable asphalt-shingle roof, concrete foundation and exterior of stretcher bond brick. Windows are eight-over-eight and twelve-over-twelve wood sash. The main



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

entrance has paired wood doors with a five-light transom and fluted pilasters on either side. At the rear is a an original two-story frame wing.

**278. 302 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

The Simms-Brown House was built ca. 1880. It is a one-and-one-half story, brick, Italianate-style residence the entrance has original glass and frame door and single-light transom. The porch has original posts and milled balusters. There is a one-story bay window on the main façade; windows are arched one-over-one sash. There are eave brackets and gable dormers at the roofline.

**279. 305 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

The Miller-Beasley House, built in 1866, is a one-story brick Greek Revival-influenced residence. On the main façade is original porch with Doric-motif columns and eave dentils; entrance has sidelights and transom. Windows are eight-over-eight sash with frame lintels and sills.

**280. 312 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, T-plan residence built ca. 1890. The entrance has an original transom. Windows are both one-over-one and four-over-four sash and have wood surrounds. The house has eave bargeboard and added asbestos-shingle siding. The porch has original square posts.

There is a ca. 1925 gable-front, one-bay garage with weatherboard siding and knee brace brackets. The bay door is missing. There is a frame shed attached to the rear elevation. (C)

**281. 315 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a two-story Italianate-style, T-plan residence built ca. 1890. The porch has original milled posts and vergeboard. The main entrance has an original glass-and-wood door and single-light transom. Windows are six-over-one sash. The eaves have vergeboard and brackets.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 2000 one-and-one-half-story, frame garage with weatherboard siding and two garage bays. (NC)

**282. 318 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame side-passage residence built ca. 1890. The entrance has sidelights and transom. Windows are one-over-one sash. The porch has original square posts.

There is a ca. 2010 single-bay, frame garage with a lateral shed wing and weatherboard siding. (NC)

**283. 320 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, ca. 1890, side-passage residence. The main entrance has sidelights and transom. Windows are four-over-four sash. The porch has original simple square posts.

**284. 321 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, T-plan residence built ca. 1890. The porch has original milled posts and vergeboard trim. Windows are one-over-one sash. The main entrance has original glass-and-frame door and single-light transom.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1970 concrete-block, one-bay garage with a gable-front roof and an aluminum overhead-tracking door. (NC)

**285. 324 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is one-story, frame, ca. 1880 residence extensively altered with additions. But it still retains enough integrity to be contributive to the district. Original details include the façade porch with milled posts and square baluster railing and six-over-six sash windows. At the rear is a contributing ca. 1880 frame shed.

There is a ca. 1930 one-story, frame garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof of metal. (C)

**286. 327 Third Avenue South- Contributing**

This is a two-story, frame central-hall dwelling with a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, central, brick chimney, weatherboard siding, nine-over-nine, wood-sash windows, and a full-width-one-story shed porch with wood posts. The main entrance has narrow, wood double doors. The upper floor has nine-light, wood casement windows with pointed hoods. The rear elevation has a shed addition.

Behind the dwelling is a ca. 1990 one-story, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding and a gable roof. (NC)

**287. 334 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story, frame, pyramidal-roof residence built ca. 1905. The main entrance has large sidelights and transom. The house has one-over-one sash windows and eave vergeboard. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with diamond-light windows.

**288. 338 Third Avenue South – Contributing (originally listed as 348 Third Avenue South)**

This is a one-story, frame, T-plan residence built ca. 1890. On the main and east façades are porches with original milled posts. The house has one-over-one sash windows and eave returns.

**289. 329 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

Railroad Section House. This is a two-story frame residence built ca. 1890. The porch has added square posts and railing. Windows are nine-over-nine sash on the first story and nine-light casement on the second story and have pedimented window hoods.

**290. 350 Third Avenue South – Contributing**

This is a one-story frame residence built ca. 1900 with a side-passage entrance and porch, four-over-four sash windows, and weatherboard siding.

**Properties That Have Been Demolished in the Franklin Historic District Since 1999:**

**1. 111 Bridge Street – Contributing**

This was a ca. 1900 one-story frame double-pen-plan dwelling. The house had a concrete-block foundation, metal gable roof, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. The dwelling had a full-width shed-roof porch with unhewn wood posts on the main façade. Windows were four-over-four wood sash. To the rear of the house was a large gable-roofed addition with a shed-roof wing. The building housed an antique shop and was in a very deteriorated condition at the time of the previous survey.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**2. 112 Bridge Street – Non-Contributing**

Williamson County School Maintenance Building. This was a one-story brick-veneer building constructed ca. 1970.

**3. 113 Bridge Street – Non-Contributing**

This was a ca. 1970 one-and-one-half-story concrete-block building with a gambrel roof of asphalt shingle, a concrete-block foundation, and vertical-board siding on the main façade. The building had four gable dormers at the roofline and a shed-roof wing to the west.

**4. 108 Church Street – Contributing**

This was a ca. 1910 gabled-ell frame dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, three interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and exterior of vinyl siding. On the main façade was a rebuilt partial-width porch with square wood posts on brick piers. The main entrance had a single-light glass-and-wood door. Windows were one-over-one wood sash.

**5. 108 “B” Church Street – Contributing**

Next to the dwelling at 108 Church Street was a ca. 1930 rectangular concrete-block building that had been abandoned. The building had a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, interior brick chimneys, and exposed rafters at the eaves. Two entrances on the main façade had three vertical-light glass and wood paneled doors. Windows were six-light metal casement.

**6. 116 Church Street – Non-Contributing**

This was a ca. 1950 one-story brick gable-end Minimal Traditional dwelling. The house had a gabled entry on the main façade with square wood posts. The main entrance was a ca. 1950 glass-and-wood door. Windows were six-over-six wood sash. The house had a flat-roof wing with a ca. 1980 single-light glass-and-wood door.

**7. 117 Church Street – Contributing**

This was a ca. 1930 frame dwelling with a metal gable roof, interior central brick chimney, and a concrete-block foundation. Windows were six-over-six wood sash and ca. 1950 two-over-two horizontal sash. On the main façade was a large picture window with two-over-two sidelights. The main façade had a gabled entry bay with square wood posts. The main entrance had a ca. 1950 three-light glass-and-wood door. To the rear was a shed-roof wing.

**8. 223 Cummins Street – Contributing**

This was a one-story brick-veneer Bungalow-style duplex built ca. 1940. The dwelling had a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of stretcher-bond brick. The main entrances had original six-light and two-panel glass-and-wood doors. Windows were one-over-one wood sash. Over the entrances were wood canopies supported by knee-brace brackets.

**9. 710 Evans Street – Contributing**

This was a ca. 1920 frame one-story saddlebag-plan dwelling with a gable asphalt-shingle roof, central interior brick chimney, exterior of weatherboard siding, a multi-light glass-and-wood door, and paired one-over-one wood-sash windows. At the rear was a shed-roof wing.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**10. 145 Fifth Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

First United Methodist Church Annex. This was a two-story brick building constructed in 1965 and 1974.

**11. 113 First Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This was a ca. 1960 two-story brick and concrete-block commercial building with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and wood paneling in the gable field. On the main (E) façade, there were three large display windows on the first story and four two-over-two fixed windows on the second story. The main entrance had a ca. 1990 nine-light glass-and-metal door. The building had a rear gabled addition.

**12. 115 First Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This was a ca. 1925 frame one-story commercial building with a gable asphalt roof, false parapet front, and an exterior of asbestos shingles. The main entrance had a multi-light glass-and-wood door. Over the entrance was an attached shed-roof canopy. Wood windows were single-light and fixed. On the rear was a concrete-block T addition with a gable metal roof. The main building was suffering from neglect and deterioration.

**13. 117 First Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This was a ca. 1920 one-story commercial building of concrete-block construction with a gable-front roof of asphalt shingles and exposed rafters at the eaves. The main entrance had added paired multi-light glass-and-wood doors set in a large vertical-board frame with a ribbon of six-light casement windows above it. Over the entrance was an attached metal shed-roof canopy.

**14. 133 First Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This was a one-story ca. 1960 frame commercial/industrial building with a flat roof with a false front, vinyl siding, a track garage door, single-light glass and wood paneled main entrance, and one-over-one sash windows. On the rear was a hipped-roof addition.

**15. 133 Fourth Avenue South – Non-Contributing**

Christ Community Church Center. This was a one-story ca. 1950 concrete-block rectangular-plan commercial-style building. The building had a flat metal roof and large fixed glass-and-metal windows on the main façade. There was a recessed corner entry with a metal corner post. The entrance had glass-and-metal double doors.

**16. 135 Fourth Avenue South – Contributing**

Franklin Community Ministries. This was a ca. 1900 frame gabled-ell dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, stone and concrete-block foundation, and exterior of asbestos siding. Under the gable eaves were brackets. On the main façade was a partial-width porch with ca. 1960 metal posts. Windows were one-over-one wood sash with added exterior glass-and-metal storm windows. The main entrance had a single-light glass and decorative wood door with single-light transom. In the gable was an elliptical attic-light window.

**17. 104 East Main Street – Non-Contributing**

This was a ca. 1980 one-story gable-end brick-veneer commercial building. The building had a gambrel-roof wing and a gable wing. Four businesses occupied the building, which had four entrances with single-light glass-and-metal doors. The building had a gable dormer at the roofline.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

**18. 214 North Margin Street – Non-Contributing**

On the north side of North Margin was a ca. 1990 concrete-block industrial building that was the Durango Boot plant. The building had a brick-veneer façade and a flat roof with a false sheet-metal Mansard-style front.

**19. 207 South Margin Street – Contributing**

On the south side of South Margin Street where it intersects with Second Avenue was a one-story ca. 1910 frame rectangular-plan gabled dwelling/commercial building. The building had a gabled asphalt-shingle roof and weatherboard exterior. The main façade had a full-width porch with plain-square wood posts and plain wood valence. The porch had a metal shed roof with a gable over the entrance. The main entrance was a multi-light glass-and-wood door with four-light fanlight. Windows were six-over-six wood sash. Decorative wood vergeboard was in the gable.

**20. 204 Second Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

Franklin Iron and Metal/Used Auto Parts. This was a ca. 1930 frame gabled-end commercial building altered with added display windows.

**21. 112 Second Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

This was a ca. 1970 brick two-story commercial building with an asphalt-shingle gable-end roof. The building had a central recessed entry and one-over-one wood-sash windows.

**22. 122 Second Avenue North – Non-Contributing**

United Cities Gas Company. This was a one-story ca. 1950 concrete-block commercial building. The building had a stucco exterior, single-light fixed windows, a recessed entry, and glass display windows on concrete bulkheads.

**23. 136 Second Avenue North – Contributing**

This was a ca. 1920 pyramid square dwelling with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, two brick interior chimneys, a concrete-block foundation, and weatherboard exterior. There was a hipped dormer with two one-over-one wood-sash windows at the roofline. On the main façade was a full-width shed-roof porch with metal posts. The porch roof was collapsing at the time of the previous survey. Windows were one-over-one wood sash.

Franklin Historic District-  
 Additional Documentation  
 Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
 County and State

**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.)

**Areas of Significance**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)  
 ARCHITECTURE

- 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.

**Period of Significance**  
 Ca. 1805-1967

**Significant Dates**  
 N/A

**Significant Person**  
 (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)  
 N/A

**Criteria Considerations**  
 (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)  
 Property is:

N/A

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Cultural Affiliation**  
 N/A

**Architect/Builder**



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (**

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY**

**Significance for Architecture**

The Franklin Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance begins with the date of construction of the earliest extant buildings (ca. 1805) and ends with the last properties constructed fifty years ago (1967). The buildings comprising the Franklin Historic District represent the development and growth of the city beginning with its establishment. Founded in 1799, Franklin was incorporated in 1815. Franklin was the center of the county's commercial and political activities as the county seat and became one of the fastest growing and most affluent communities in the state. A bustling commercial area developed along Main Street, and numerous homes were built along First through Fifth avenues on either side of the commercial district. The collection of buildings in the Franklin Historic District represents the predominant architectural styles from the 19<sup>th</sup> through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Williamson County and the town of Franklin, Tennessee, were established simultaneously by an act of the Tennessee Legislature in October 1799. Landowner Abram Maury set aside 109 acres along the western banks of the Harpeth River for the town site, and named the town after American patriot Benjamin Franklin. The town was laid out in sixteen square blocks around a central public square, with each block containing twelve lots. Franklin was chosen as the county seat and its two hundred lots sold rapidly. A courthouse, jail, and market were established on the public square, and area roads were laid out connecting the town to Nashville.<sup>1</sup>

Families poured into the new county as settlers moved westward and Nashville residents continued to push further south. Many of the newcomers were those who had been awarded land grants for their service in the Revolutionary War. The valleys within the Harpeth River area contained excellent timber and rich fertile soil that supported an abundant growth of grains, a variety of vegetables, and other crops. A number of prosperous plantations and farms were established throughout the county, which soon was producing the highest yield of wheat in the state.

Franklin shared in this prosperity and growth as the county seat and focal point of county and market activities. The earliest extant buildings within the historic district date from ca. 1805. The Dr. J. B. White building at 341 Main Street is a two-story brick commercial building, and the Saunders-Marshall Reynolds House at 224 Third Avenue South is a two-story brick dwelling. Other early 19<sup>th</sup>-century dwellings include the ca. 1810 Blackburn-Kinnard House at 217 Fourth Avenue North. Within the historic district there are three resources dating from ca. 1815, the year the town was incorporated. The McPhail Office at 207 E. Main Street and the Maury-Darby Building at 304 Public Square are Flemish-bond brick commercial

<sup>1</sup> Virginia McDaniel Bowman, *Historic Williamson County: Old Homes and Sites* (Nashville, TN: Blue and Gray Press, 1971), 1-2; *Goodspeeds History of Tennessee, From the Earliest Time to the Present: Together with an Historical and a Biographical Sketch of Maury, Williamson, Rutherford, Wilson, Bedford & Marshall Counties* (Nashville, TN: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1886, reprint 1972), 789-791.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

buildings, and the Knight-Mosley House at 117 Third Avenue North is a brick dwelling (remodeled ca. 1850). These resources represent Franklin's period of establishment and reflect architectural trends of the time.

Bordered by the Harpeth River to the north and east, Franklin grew primarily to the south and west. As the population increased, farmland in this area was subdivided into lots for residential use and the town gradually extended its boundaries. In 1819, local entrepreneurs created subdivisions southwest of town, and in 1836 approximately half of this area was taken into the town boundaries.<sup>2</sup> One of these areas, known as "Hincheville," was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. There was a steady gain in the population of Williamson County during the first three decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (2,868 in 1800; 13,153 in 1810; 20,640 in 1820; and 26,638 in 1830).<sup>3</sup>

Important national events took place early in Franklin's history. In 1830, President Andrew Jackson came to Franklin's Masonic Lodge to negotiate a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians. This treaty, which called for the removal of the Chickasaw from their eastern homelands, initiated the removal of five Indian nations to areas beyond the Mississippi River and hastened the influx of white settlers.<sup>4</sup> The Masonic Lodge was also used as a lookout station by Union forces in the Civil War. Due to its association with such important national events, the Hiram Masonic Lodge on Second Avenue has been designated a National Historic Landmark.

By 1830, Franklin had a population of 1,318 people, of whom 556 were slaves.<sup>5</sup> In Franklin and neighboring county seats, the African-American population was between 40% and 46% of the total population during the three decades before the Civil War. The social and spatial intermingling of white and black residents of Franklin was constant during these years. Development of infrastructure in Middle Tennessee counties further contributed to the nuances of small-town life. The Franklin Turnpike from Nashville was chartered in 1830, and in 1832, the turnpike from Franklin to Columbia was established.<sup>6</sup> By 1834, the Franklin Turnpike was the only macadamized road in Middle Tennessee, reinforcing Franklin's status as a center of commerce and government. Turnpikes linked county seats to each other, as well as to outlying rural homesteads. Historically, paved roads emanating from county seats gave way to dirt paths six miles from town, influencing a town culture markedly different from the isolation of rural settings. Country roads were subject to weather conditions, and farmers typically ventured to town just once per year to trade handmade goods for store merchandise.<sup>7</sup>

By 1835 there was an assortment of merchants doing business in Franklin. At that time, Franklin had thirteen merchants, three tailors, two wagoners, four shoemakers, three silversmiths, two tanners, seven lawyers,

<sup>2</sup> "Franklin Founded 137 Years Ago By Abram Maury, A Virginian," *The Review Appeal* (Franklin, Tennessee), 1952. Photocopy on file at Williamson County Archives.

<sup>3</sup> "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.

<sup>4</sup> *The Review Appeal*.

<sup>5</sup> Lisa C. Tolbert, *Constructing Townscapes: Space and Society in Antebellum Tennessee* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 196, 259.

<sup>6</sup> Goodspeed, 792.

<sup>7</sup> Tolbert, 61.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

eight doctors, and several blacksmiths, saddlers, gunsmiths, bricklayers, and carpenters. The flourishing town was also home to four taverns, five schools (two female and three male academies), and four churches. Franklin's population was then 1,500 people.<sup>8</sup> The town was known as a center of legal and political activities, with a number of well-known leaders, including John Bell, an 1860 presidential candidate; Felix Grundy, a United States Senator and Attorney General under Martin Van Buren; John H. Eaton, Secretary of War under Andrew Jackson; and Newton Cannon, Governor of Tennessee from 1835-1839.<sup>9</sup>

In the years before the Civil War, Franklin continued to prosper as improvements were made in transportation and infrastructure. The Franklin-Lewisburg Road was improved into a turnpike in 1852, and construction of a railroad from Nashville to Alabama reached Franklin by November of 1852.<sup>10</sup> By 1853, the Tennessee-Alabama Railroad connected Decatur, Alabama, to Nashville and brought new trade to communities along its route. The Tennessee and Alabama Railroad was completed in 1859. By then, Williamson County was four years into the construction of a new building to replace its 1809 courthouse. The county government had purchased a lot on the square from Ferdinand Stitt for \$1000 and approved a \$3000 budget for the construction of the new courthouse. Construction on the building was not fully finished when the Civil War erupted. Just before the outbreak of the war, Williamson County was the third richest county in the state.<sup>11</sup>

Franklin strongly supported the Confederate cause during the Civil War and sent many soldiers to the southern armies. The city was occupied by Union troops in February of 1862, following the surrender of Fort Donelson and Nashville. By that time, some 40,000 Federal soldiers had passed through Franklin due to its strategic location on a well-paved turnpike south of Nashville. It was on the turnpike from Columbia that Federal troops moved north into Franklin in November of 1864. The city had remained under Union control to that point. Following Atlanta's fall to Union General Sherman in September of 1864, Confederate General John Bell Hood devised a plan to turn north and attack Union-occupied Nashville via Columbia and Franklin. In late November, Hood's Army of the Tennessee engaged Union forces at Columbia and Spring Hill on November 24-29, 1864. Union Major General John Schofield's troops managed to move past Hood's forces after sharp fighting at Spring Hill and marched northward along Columbia Pike to reach Franklin by the early hours of November 30th. Hood chose to attack Schofield's well-fortified position and suffered devastating casualties in fighting that ensued just south of town on the farm of Fountain Branch Carter.<sup>13</sup>

One of the war's bloodiest encounters, the battle produced thousands of casualties and devastated the community. Many homes, churches, and public buildings were converted into hospitals to care for the many wounded. A total of four properties associated with the Battle of Franklin were designated National Historic Landmarks in 1960 and placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 (10/15/1966). These

<sup>8</sup> Goodspeed, 802.

<sup>9</sup> *National Register Properties, Williamson County, Tennessee* (Franklin, TN: Hillsboro Press, 1995), 32.

<sup>10</sup> Letter twenty-two, dated November 23, 1852, from "The Letters of Dr. A.B. Ewing (1845-1862)," 23; Lyn Sullivan, *Back Home in Williamson County* (Nashville: Williams Printing Company, 1986), 87.

<sup>11</sup> Goodspeed, 789.

<sup>12</sup> Sullivan, 87.

<sup>13</sup> Goodspeed, 789; Larry Whitaker, "Civil War," accessed March 29, 2012,

<http://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=265>



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

properties are: Winstead Hill, where General Hood gave the order to attack; the Carter House, located on the front line of the battle; Fort Granger, an earthen fortification used by Federal troops; and Carnton, an 1825 plantation home that served as a Confederate hospital (all of these properties are outside the Franklin Historic District).

Due to the number the casualties, the McGavock family at Carnton plantation donated two acres for the burial of 1,481 Confederate soldiers. The bodies of Union soldiers were removed to Murfreesboro. The events of the Civil War stunted Franklin's growth and development. The abolishment of slavery prompted the flight of thousands of freedmen from the countryside into towns and cities and dismantled the de facto integration in the small town of Franklin. Race relations in the town became tense against the backdrop of Reconstruction politics.

Reconstruction (1865-1877) across the South brought disruptive cultural changes, sometimes resulting in violence. A notable incident occurred in Franklin on Saturday, July 6, 1867. According to several witnesses' affidavits, the 1867 riot of Franklin appeared to be provoked in the tense Reconstruction environment surrounding a speech given at the Union League. Also called the Loyal League, the Union League was established in 1862 in support of the Republican Party to assist in registering freedmen to vote. On the night of July 6, League members dispersed from a meeting and proceeded in a group towards the Franklin public square. There, a single shot of disputed origin instigated a volley of fire between League members and several prominent local residents. Approximately thirty people were wounded in the riot on the square and one man was killed. The incident stoked the animosity and resentment towards freedmen and the Radical Republicans.<sup>14</sup>

In the decades after the war, Franklin gradually recovered its pre-war economy. The population of Williamson County increased from 23,827 in 1860 to 28,313 by 1880.<sup>15</sup> During these years, Franklin prospered as the political and commercial center of the county, which spurred the construction of many new dwellings and commercial buildings in the city. The post-war economic improvement notwithstanding, the uneasy atmosphere of Reconstruction continued into the 1870s. Childhood memories of Major Albert S. McLemore, born in 1869, recall the racial and political language from the period. In 1874, Albert's father William Sugars McLemore (February 1, 1830- August 7, 1908) was elected criminal court judge in Franklin. A young Albert was surprised to discover his father's opponent, Judge Arch Hughes, was a white man, as he had often heard Hughes referred to as a "black Republican." W. S. McLemore was re-elected as circuit court judge in 1880, again opposed by Judge Hughes.<sup>16</sup> The defeat of the Republican candidate indicates the reversal of Reconstruction politics in Franklin, as occurred across the South by the late 1870s.

As Franklin and Williamson County continued recovering from the war, the area remained largely rural into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, supported by an agricultural economy. Williamson County's peak population during the 19<sup>th</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Selected affidavits presented before Esquire J. L. Burch, Justice of the Peace, in regard to the riot at Franklin, Tenn. on Saturday, July 6, 1867, <http://freedmensbureau.com/tennessee/outrages/franklinriot.htm>.

<sup>15</sup> "Population of the United States, Tennessee, and Tennessee Counties by Decennial Census: 1790 to 1990."

<sup>16</sup> "Records and Incidents of the Children of W.S. McLemore," *Williamson County Historical Society Journal* 32 (2001),

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

century was 28,313 in 1880. Between 1880 and 1890, Franklin's population jumped from 1,632 to 2,250. By the 1890s, the town was again expanding as new subdivisions were created. A leading figure in the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century development of Franklin was prominent attorney and businessman John B. McEwen. Director of the Franklin National Bank, McEwen had also served as mayor of Franklin during the Civil War period (1861-1865). A large landowner, McEwen bought and sold various tracts of land and city lots in the post-war years, including McEwen's Addition, a residential area south of town.<sup>17</sup> Also in the early 1890s, Moscow B. Carter established residential lots on land that had once been part of the Carter family farm and the site of the Franklin battlefield.<sup>18</sup> By the turn of the century, several homes had been built in these areas south of town, and in 1903 the city expanded its limits by annexing this growing residential section.

The years from 1880 to the 1920s were a period of intensive commercial and residential construction in the city. Many of the earlier log and frame dwellings were replaced by more substantial brick and stone veneer dwellings reflecting the Victorian styles of the period and later those of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. Along Main Street and around the Public Square, many new two-story brick commercial buildings were erected with modern storefronts of cast iron and large display windows. This period also witnessed the construction of new churches, a new city jail, and street paving projects. Electric power, telephones and new water lines also came to Franklin's residents in these years.

Annexation and in-migration from country to city resulted in inverse population changes between Williamson County and Franklin during the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Williamson County numbers dropped to 26,429 by 1900, then to 23,409 by 1920.<sup>19</sup> Franklin, however, grew during the same period, from 2,180 to 3,123 residents. By 1930, the town had a population of 3,377 with an additional 1,125 residents in surrounding suburbs. Despite the urbanization trend, the area remained a farming community with an economy based primarily on agriculture with tobacco as the dominant cash crop. Beginning in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, however, a new paradigm was taking shape for the city and county as the area began to attract outside developers in business and real estate.

The immediate post-World War II years brought about a building boom in Franklin. The downtown business district, traditionally considered to be Main Street from First Avenue to Five Points, was changing. Columbia Avenue, past the Carter House and Battle Ground Academy, saw five new businesses constructed in 1946, ranging from farm supplies, laundry-dry cleaners, and filling stations. Concerned about Franklin's future growth, Mayor Earl Beasley presented a list to the Franklin Lions Club in 1946. Mayor Beasley's concerns were: (1) lack of interest on the part of citizens in civic affairs, such as low voter turnouts, (2) definite planning and zoning regulations, (3) an adequate water supply, (4) the city's traffic situation, (5) an adequate school building for African-American children, (6) an incinerator for garbage disposal, and (7) extending Franklin's city limits.

In 1948, the issue of building a new high school for African-American students came before the city's board of education, since construction had been postponed by WWII. Both the Board of Education and the Board

<sup>17</sup> "From Mayor to Businessman, McEwen Made Impact," *The Review Appeal* (Franklin, Tennessee), 15 March 1998; Williamson County Deeds, 1892, Book 16, Page 1.

<sup>18</sup> Map of M. B. Carter's Second Addition to Franklin, 9 October 1894. Photocopy on file at Williamson County Archives.

<sup>19</sup> "Population of the United States, Tennessee, and Tennessee Counties by Decennial Census: 1790 to 1990."

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

of Mayor and Aldermen were hesitant to fund the construction of the school. An agreement was reached in July 1948 with the Williamson County Board of Education to begin construction of a high school no later than April 1949. The Franklin Training School was opened later that year. In 1962, teachers worked with the Williamson County Board of Education to change the name of the school to Natchez High School to reflect the desire for equality in education and recognition that the school had evolved beyond industrial training programs. The building is currently used as the Claiborne and Hughes Health Center.

The African-American elementary school, located on Glass Street, was not constructed until 1958 and was named for Dr. Charles C. Johnson, a prominent African-American physician. Dr. Johnson, a 1917 graduate of Meharry Medical College, had opened Johnson Hospital next door to his home on Columbia Avenue in 1948. Established to serve the African-American population of Franklin and the surrounding area, the hospital gained the reputation as one of the safest facilities for childbirth. By the mid-1950s, more than 100 babies were born there to mothers of both races.

The post-war economic boom benefitted Franklin through auto-tourism, attracting travelers to "Tennessee's Handsomest Town." The Rotary Club had established an annual Rodeo Days with a parade through downtown led by Governor Gordon Browning and bands from Franklin High School and Columbia Military Academy. The rodeo was considered the biggest event in Franklin.

To accommodate tourists, the Shea Home on East Main Street was razed in 1950 for construction of the town's first modern motor court. Built by Billy Bethurum, the Franklin Motel, a twenty-one-unit air-conditioned motor court, had a U-shaped layout with landscaping and parking for its guests. This motel served travelers until it was razed in the 1970s. In February of 1950, the Tennessee Highway Commission announced plans to extend Highway 96 through downtown Franklin to State Route 106 (Hillsboro Road) and then west to Highway 100. By the end of the same year, the city had extended the city limits along Lewisburg Pike. At that time, Franklin's population had grown to 5,475, while the county population was 24,307.

The Franklin Housing Authority was incorporated by the State of Tennessee after being formed by resolution of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen in 1953. Its purpose was to provide low-rent public housing. As part of a slum-clearance program, the area west of Columbia Avenue, north of Fowlkes Street, and south of Ninth Avenue and Main Street, was chosen for the first public-housing project. Objections from residents of the area influenced the ultimate location of the public-housing project. Thirty-nine duplexes were constructed in 1958 in an area bounded by Granbury, Strahl, and Carter Streets.

In January 1956 the Franklin High School on Columbia Avenue was struck by lightning. The school building, except for the gymnasium, was a total loss. By April of that year, property on Hillsboro Road, outside the corporate limits, was purchased for the construction of a new high school, which opened in December 1957. Two years later, in January 1958, the five-story Lillie Mills building, constructed in 1887, was destroyed by fire due to several explosions in its chemical laboratory. The Nebraska Consolidated Milling Company did not rebuild. The storage towers (silos) remained in use for several years and continue to be a landmark on First Avenue, South.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

In 1956, a bill co-sponsored by U.S. Senator Albert Gore Sr. of Tennessee would result in a tremendous impact on the country, including Franklin. The National System of Interstate and Defense Highways was signed into law on June 29, 1956, as the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956. Franklin's newspaper, the *Review Appeal*, reported that a "super highway" would run through Williamson County, crossing Murfreesboro Road (Highway 96), approximately four miles from Franklin's city limits. The newspaper article indicated a "cloverleaf" at this interchange would allow traffic to enter or leave the interstate highway. As with so many towns and cities, the interstate would eventually draw business, lodging, housing, industry, and push the city limits away from the downtown core. By the fall of 1960, the interstate bridges were under construction and land-use patterns shifted towards suburban development, a trend that occurred across the country.

By then, Franklin had already begun experiencing signs of suburbanization and loss of structures in the community. The 1959 Sanborn Insurance map depicted a changing downtown for Franklin. In addition to the motor court on Main Street, there was the Post Hotel, located in the northwest quadrant of the Public Square, and a small tourist camp at 411 Church Street. Four residences had been converted to rest homes for the elderly (137 Third Avenue North, 203 Third Avenue North, 145 Fourth Avenue South, and 136 Fourth Avenue South). Four residences had been converted to apartments (908 West Main Street, 507 Church Street, 210 Fifth Avenue South, and 119 Third Avenue South). In addition to several auto repair shops, filling stations, laundry-dry cleaners, and auto sales, the following businesses were noted as recent construction or buildings with additions: American Legion Clubhouse (220 Natchez Trail), Charles C. Johnson Elementary School, City Garage & Storage (113 Church Street), City Hall-Fire Station-Police Department (604 West Main Street), Dixie Poultry Processors (127 South Margin), Farnsworth Millwork, First Methodist Church Annex, Franklin High School (outside corporate limits), Franklin Junior High School, Middle Tennessee Electric Membership Corporation office and warehouse (116-118 Second Avenue North), Middle Tennessee Garment Company (105-107 East Main Street), Moore Seed & Grain, Peoples Coal Company, Public Library, Sedberry Feed Mill & Machinery Sales, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegram Company-offices (327 Cummins Street), Williamson County Tobacco warehouses and sales floor, the Creamery (109 First Avenue North), and the Wilson Company Cheese Factory.

Increased tourism promotion, as well as the recruitment of business and industry by the Chamber of Commerce, resulted in further growth of Franklin during the 1950s and 1960s. As many town leaders were looking forward to the growth the interstate would bring to Franklin, members of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) were concerned about segregation and the limited housing choices and educational opportunities in Franklin. In the early 1960s, the group formed the organization "Citizens for Human Dignity," whose mission was to promote integration and civil rights in Franklin.

Housing, businesses, churches, and schools for African Americans were segregated to the areas of Cummins and Evans streets, known as Bell Town; Eleventh Avenue North, Mt. Hope Street, Ninth Avenue North, and Green Street, known as "Hard Bargain"; and Columbia Avenue, Granbury Street, West Main Street, and

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

Natchez Street. Limited school desegregation began in 1962 with the goal of integrating one grade per year. By 1968 the schools in Franklin and Williamson County were completely integrated.

Single-family residential development during the 1960s occurred in suburban neighborhoods outside of Franklin. Shopping centers soon followed, springing up east and north of town. Multi-family housing was also outside the downtown area. One exception was the purchase in the early 1960s of the Ewin property at the corner of Fourth Avenue South and South Margin Street by a Dr. Ingram from Woodbury, Tennessee. Dr. Ingram had the house razed and in 1966 Forest Manor Apartments was constructed on the site. The building is a mid-rise, two-story breezeway apartment building with a flat roof and a stylized Colonial influence.

These developments illustrate the increasing struggle between growth and preservation. Plans were being developed for a downtown shopping mall that would require the demolition of a portion of the northeast quadrant of the Public Square, including Crockett's General Store, Wagner's Grocery, and Tom Cotton's auction barn in the old livery building. By 1968 the buildings were razed for the mall to be constructed in the early 1970s. By the 1970s, however, businesses had left downtown Franklin, where half the buildings on Main Street were closed. At the time, the idea of preserving old buildings was generally considered an impediment to progress, and Franklin's downtown declined in occupancy and appearance.

The transformation of Franklin from a bustling small-town county seat to a burgeoning city was evident in the census numbers. Since 1890, Williamson County had not risen above 26,000 residents; then between 1960 and 1970, the population jumped from 25,267 to 34,330. During the same period, Franklin's population increased from 6,977 to 9,497. The trends in development and population increase have continued. In December 1985, the Mack Hatcher Memorial Parkway opened, connecting Murfreesboro Road to Columbia Pike and later Hillsboro Road to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing population and expanding development.<sup>20</sup> Franklin continued to grow in residents, topping 12,000 in 1980, 20,000 in 1990, 40,000 in 2000, and 62,000 in 2010. With the founding of the Heritage Foundation of Franklin in 1967, the collective mindset of civic leaders and residents evolved to support preservation of the historic downtown, as well as the resources of Williamson County. The Franklin Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 and the boundary of the district was later expanded in later decades. The current update to the nomination reflects the commitment of the city to recognize its mid-20<sup>th</sup> century architectural and historical resources. Franklin promotes itself as "America's Favorite Main Street," and has a vibrant tourism economy based on its historic preservation efforts.

### Architects/Builders

The majority of the dwellings and commercial buildings constructed in Franklin lack attributions to particular architects or builders. According to county historian Rick Warwick, few records and accounts exist that can accurately identify which builders were responsible for individual homes. No architects are known

<sup>20</sup> Sullivan, 90.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

to have offices in Franklin before the late 20<sup>th</sup> century due to the city's proximity to the architectural firms and architects in nearby Nashville. The following is a list of the properties with documented architects and builders as well as commentary by county historian Rick Warwick.

*Architects*

108 Bridge Street – Clarence K. Colley, Nashville  
510 Columbia Avenue – James A. Wetmore, U.S. Government Architect, Washington  
214 Third Avenue, South – Hugh Cathcart Thompson, Nashville

*Builders*

During the 19th century, Robert Courtney was the principal builder i.e. courthouse, several houses. In the mid-19th century, A.C. Vaughan and Charles McAlpine were brick makers and masons and built many of the Main Street buildings. After the Civil War until the early 1900s, Green Williams built many of the Franklin homes and public buildings. He built the old elementary school at Five Points in 1907, which burned in 1963. From the 1918 to 1937, Frank Craig was major contractor for many homes and public buildings. He built the Franklin Theatre in 1937 just before his death. S.E. Farnsworth was the leading competitor of Craig and probably built more of the downtown homes than Craig since he lived longer. In 1942, contractor J.C. Russell of Nashville built the Old, Old Jail at 112 Bridge Street.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

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Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

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Franklin Historic District-  
 Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
 County and State

Name of Property

Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Primary location of additional data:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)	<input type="checkbox"/>	State Historic Preservation Office
<input type="checkbox"/>	previously listed in the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other State agency
<input type="checkbox"/>	previously determined eligible by the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/>	Federal agency
<input type="checkbox"/>	designated a National Historic Landmark	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local government
<input type="checkbox"/>	recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	<input type="checkbox"/>	University
<input type="checkbox"/>	recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	Name of repository:	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):			

Returned



Franklin Historic District-  
 Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
 County and State

Name of Property

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** \_\_\_\_\_ **USGS Quadrangle** Leipers Fork and Franklin

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

Boundary Map Reference	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	16 S	511385	3975859
B	16 S	511748	3976060
C	16 S	511964	3975950
D	16 S	512248	3975463
E	16 S	512113	3975228
F	16 S	511970	3975076
G	16 S	511705	3975161
H	16 S	511561	3975352

Returned

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary for the Franklin Historic District extension is illustrated on the accompanying city map (Figure 2). The northern boundary is the south side of North Margin Street and the eastern boundary is the west side of First and Second Avenues. The southern boundary is drawn to include the north side of the 100 block of South Margin Street and then includes all residential lots on Second Avenue and Third Avenue, South to the railroad right-of-way. The western boundary is an irregular line that includes properties on the east side of Fourth Avenue, South, both sides of South Margin Street to Evans Street, and properties on Cummins Street and Columbia Avenue.

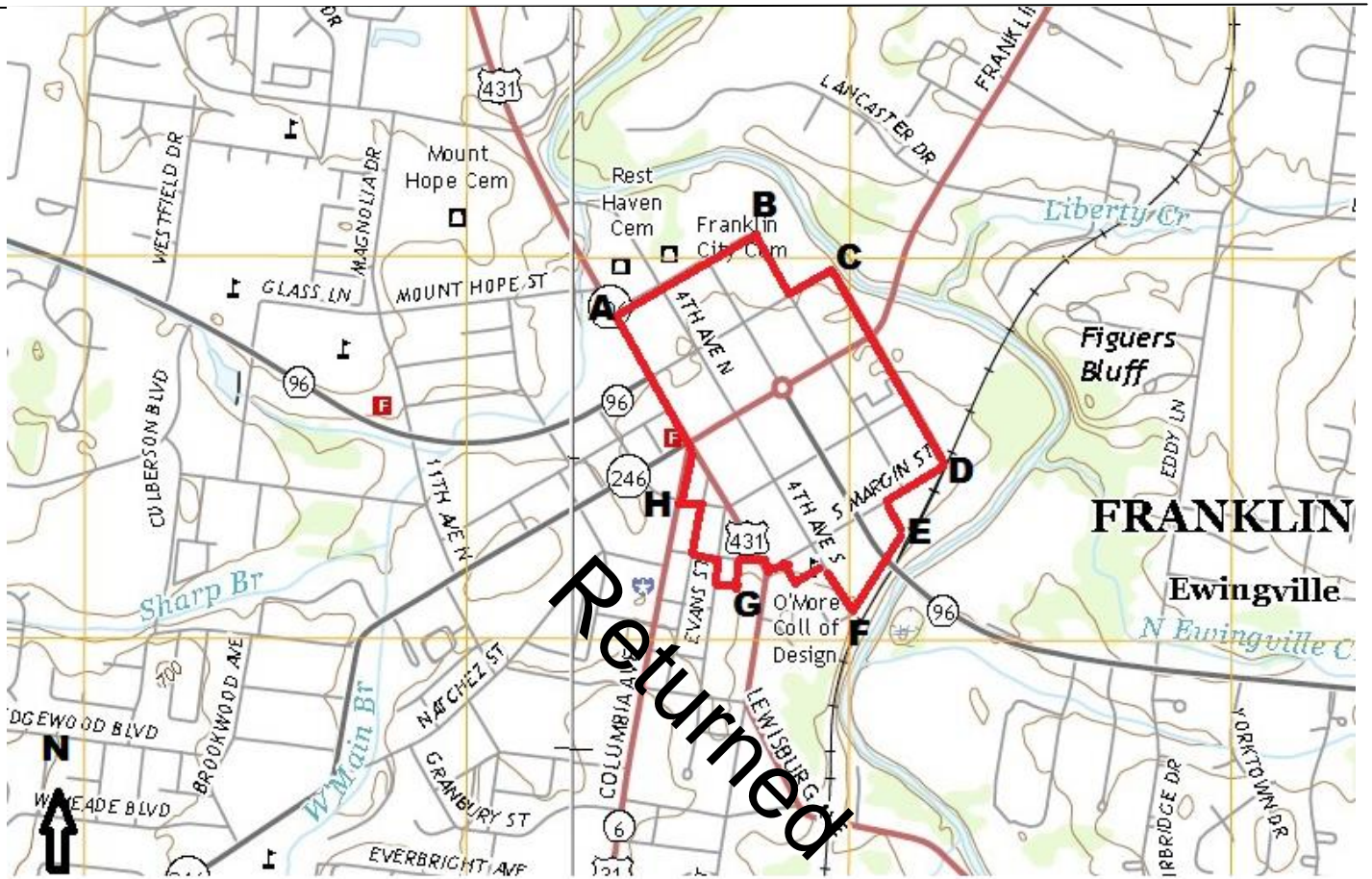
**Verbal Boundary Justification**

The boundary for the Franklin Historic District was originally drawn in 1972 as a rectangle to correspond with the original layout of the city and was bounded on the north by North Margin Street, on the east by First Avenue, on the south by South Margin Street and on the west by Fifth Avenue. This boundary did not include historic properties which were just outside of the original city layout and expansions of the historic district occurred in 1988 and 1999. The existing boundary of the Franklin Historic District is not recommended for any additional expansion. The district is bounded on the north by the Rest Haven and Franklin City Cemeteries which are both listed individually in the National Register. The east and south boundaries omit post-1967 buildings or earlier buildings which have been extensively altered. The west boundary abuts the Hincheyville and Lewisburg Avenue National Register Historic Districts and omits altered and post-1967 properties along Cummins and Evans Streets and Columbia Avenue.

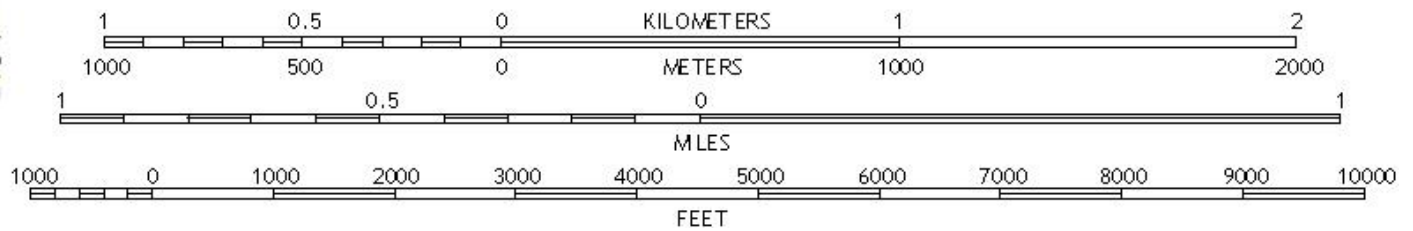
Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property



SCALE 1:24 000

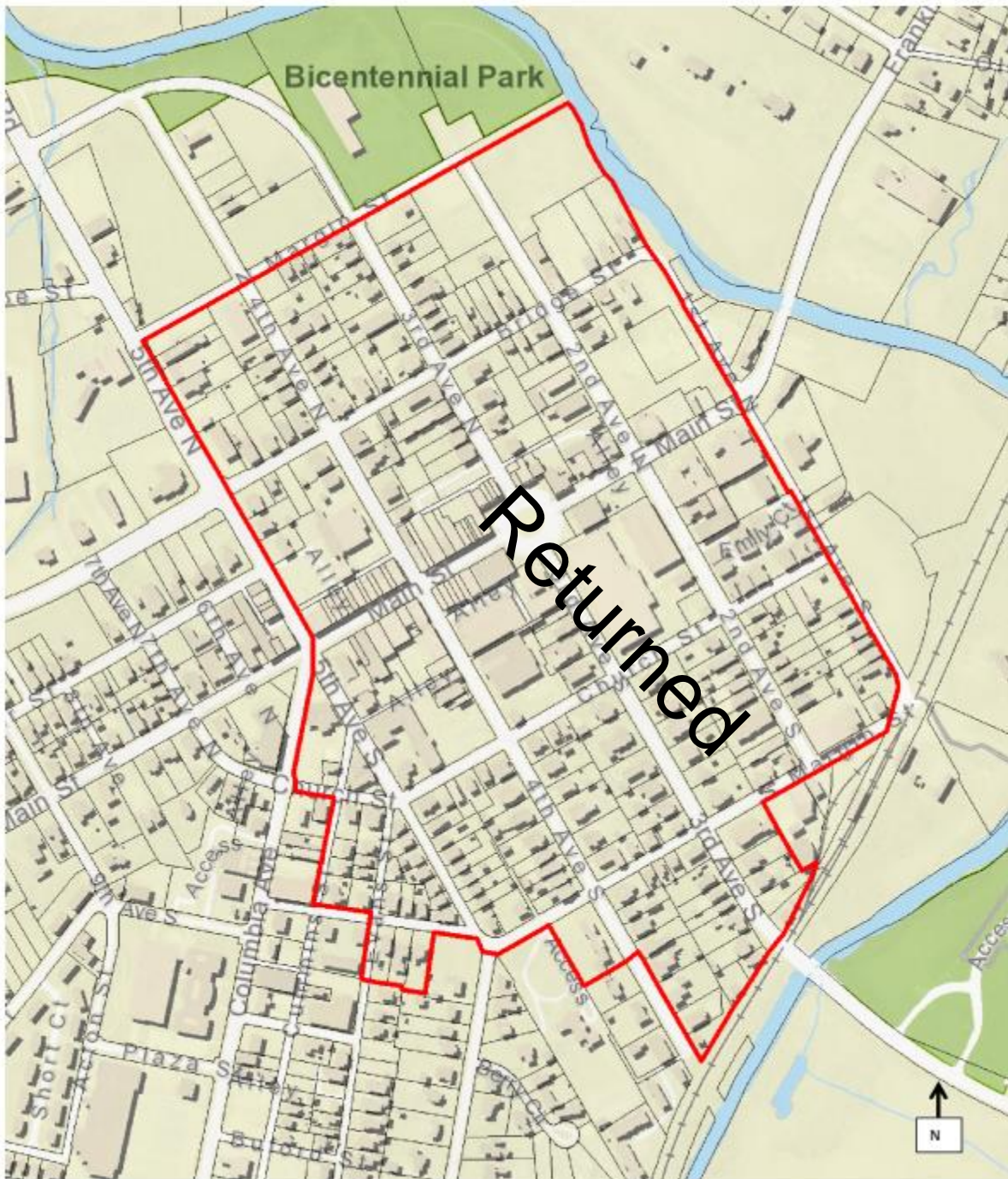


**Franklin Historic District Boundary USGS Map:** To scale, merged 2016 USGS Leipers Fork and Franklin Quadrangle Maps with the boundary and WTM points of the Franklin Historic District.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

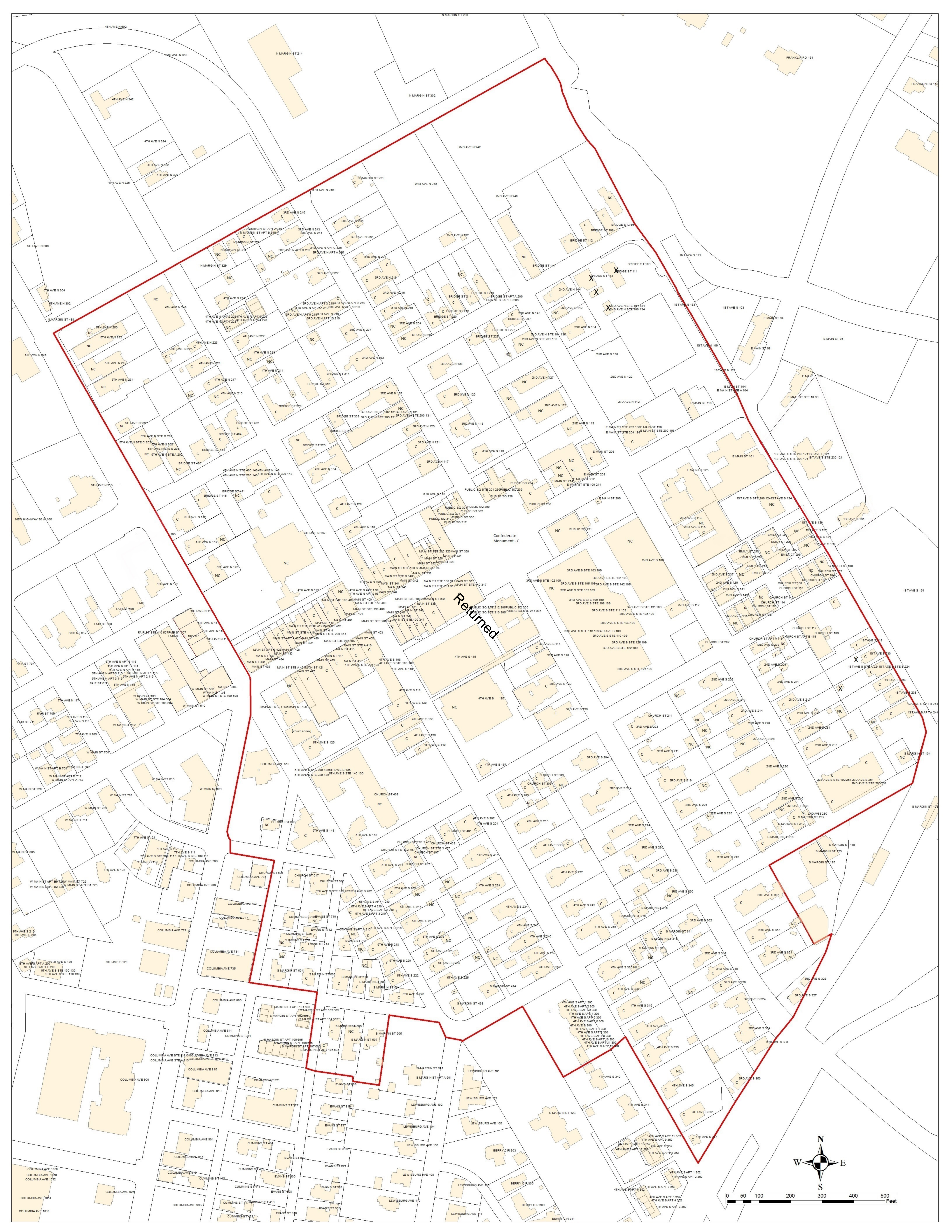
Williamson, TN  
County and State



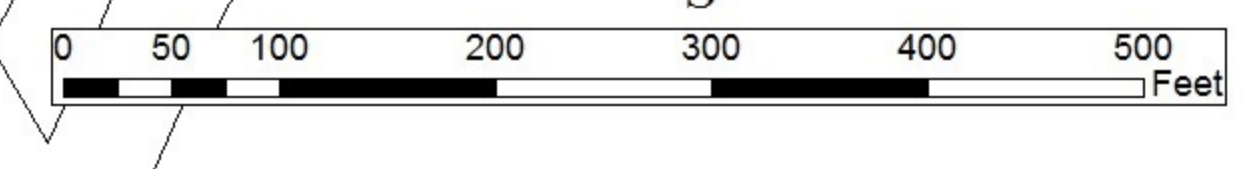
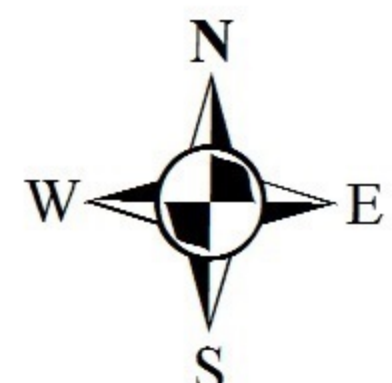
Parcel Map with Boundary of the Franklin Historic District shown in red. Scale 1" = 485'.

Large Parcel map with Contributing/Non-Contributing Indicated on following page.





Returned





Franklin Historic District-  
 Additional Documentation  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 County and State

**11. Form Prepared By**

Name Philip Thomason, Andra Martens, and Cate Hamilton

Organization Thomason & Associates

Street & Number PO Box 121225 Date February 18, 2018

City or Town Nashville Telephone 615-385-4960

E-mail Phil Thomason <thomason@bellsouth.net> State TN Zip Code 37212

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints)
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

Returned

**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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).  
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation

Williamson, TN  
County and State

Name of Property

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**Photo Log**

Franklin Historic District

Photos by: Thomason and Associates

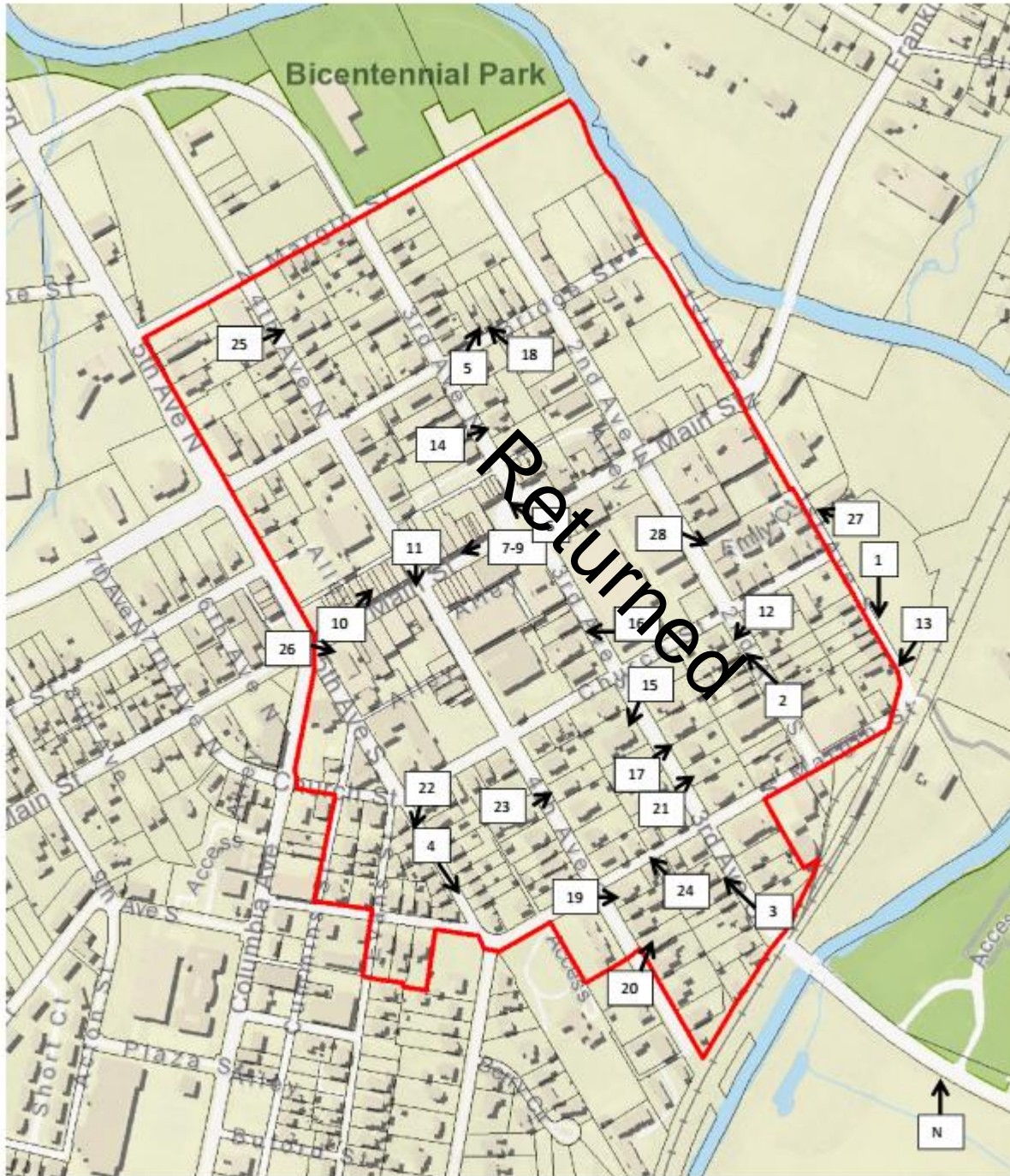
Date: July-August, 2017

- Photo 1 of 28: Streetscape 200 block of the west side of First Avenue, view to the south.  
Photo 2 of 28: Streetscape 200 block of the west side of Second Avenue South, view to the north.  
Photo 3 of 28: Streetscape 300 block of the west side of Third Avenue South, view to the west.  
Photo 4 of 28: Streetscape 200 block of the east side of Fifth Avenue South, view to the east.  
Photo 5 of 28: Streetscape 200 block of the north side of Bridge Street, view to the north.  
Photo 6 of 28: Streetscape 300 block of the north side of the Public Square, view to the northwest.  
Photo 7 of 28: Streetscape 300 block of the north side of Main Street, view to the southwest.  
Photo 8 of 28: Streetscape 300 block of the north side of Main Street, view to the southwest.  
Photo 9 of 28: Streetscape 300 block of the south side of Main Street, view to the southeast.  
Photo 10 of 28: Streetscape 400 block of the north side of Main Street, view to the northwest.  
Photo 11 of 28: Streetscape 400 block of the south side of Main Street, view to the southeast.  
Photo 12 of 28: 202 Second Avenue South, view to the north.  
Photo 13 of 28: 244 First Avenue South, view to the west.  
Photo 14 of 28: 126 Third Avenue North, view to the east.  
Photo 15 of 28: 214 Third Avenue South, view to the south.  
Photo 16 of 28: 132 Third Avenue South, view to the west.  
Photo 17 of 28: 219 Third Avenue South, view to the east.  
Photo 18 of 28: 216 Bridge Street, view to the northwest.  
Photo 19 of 28: 305 South Margin Street, view to the east.  
Photo 20 of 28: 309 Fourth Avenue South, view to the northeast.  
Photo 21 of 28: 235 Third Avenue South, view to the east.  
Photo 22 of 28: 202 Fifth Avenue South, view to the south.  
Photo 23 of 28: 217 Fourth Avenue South, view to the southeast.  
Photo 24 of 28: 316 South Margin Street, view to the west.  
Photo 25 of 28: 234 Fourth Avenue North, view to the northeast.  
Photo 26 of 28: 435 Main Street, view to the east.  
Photo 27 of 28: 100 block of the west side of First Avenue South, view to the south.  
Photo 28 of 28: 100 block of the west side of Second Avenue South, view to the east.



Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State



Franklin Historic District Photo Key with boundary shown in red. Scale 1" = 485'.

**Site Plan** (insert site plan with photo locations keyed to plan)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/10/2018      Date of Pending List:      Date of 16th Day:      Date of 45th Day: 8/24/2018      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      8/2/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.





# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

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

### National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Sheet

Property Name: Franklin Historic District (Additional Documentation),  
Williamson County, TN

Reference Number: 72001254

#### Comment

The Additional Documentation (AD) for Franklin Historic District is being returned for substantive revision.

This submission falls on the heels of a number of prior actions since the initial listing in 1972. Over time, the definition of what is and what is not actually listed in the district has become clouded. The following is a basic timeline of actions as reflected in our files:

- 1972 – original nomination submitted. There is no inventory, and only a USGS topo map with a rectangle drawn on to represent the boundaries.
- March 1988 – Under a Thematic Resource nomination, a boundary increase was submitted which extended the boundary on 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue South to include the 300 block.
- March 1988 – Additional Documentation is submitted for the original nomination which provided support for a period of significance that ends in 1941. A description of resources build between 1907 (the assumed end of the original POS) and 1941 is included.
- November 1988 – an inventory of resources from the original boundaries is submitted, providing a brief note on all resources within the original boundaries. These boundaries are clarified as well, and are noted as being inclusive of resource *on both sides* of N Margin St, S. Margin St., 1<sup>st</sup> Ave, and 5<sup>th</sup> Ave (emphasis mine). Looking at the inventory, resource on the north side of N. Margin and the east side of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue are noted.
- February 2000 – A boundary increase is submitted, adding resource on the east side of the 300 block of 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue S.
- February 200 – an updated inventory for the original district (inclusive of the 1988 boundary increase) is submitted. The inventory includes properties that are



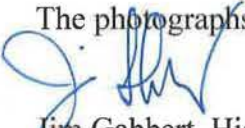
not within the bounds of the previously-listed district, including properties on Cummins and Evans, and the 500 block of S. Margin, The inventory does not include properties on the east side of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue, or the north side of N Margin. There is no indication that a boundary change was made in these areas.

- 2018 – Additional Documentation is submitted that reflects boundaries that are erroneous, based on the 2000 inventory (and possibly the local district boundaries).

So, I am returning this document for one of two actions. You may resubmit it with boundaries that reflect the accepted description based on the November 1988 verbal boundary description, and inclusive of the 1988 and 2000 increases (which include only the east side of 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue S); or, you may acknowledge the boundaries as submitted in 2018 by notifying affected owners in both the “to be added” section centered on Cummins and Evans streets (these owners have the right to object and possibly block the nomination) as well as the owners on the “outsides” of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue and N Margin Street whose properties would be removed (these owners cannot block the action). So, it would be resubmitted as Franklin Historic District (Boundary Increase, Boundary Decrease, and Additional Documentation).

#### Technical Issues

The photographs submitted were in .jpeg format. Please resubmit as .tiff files.

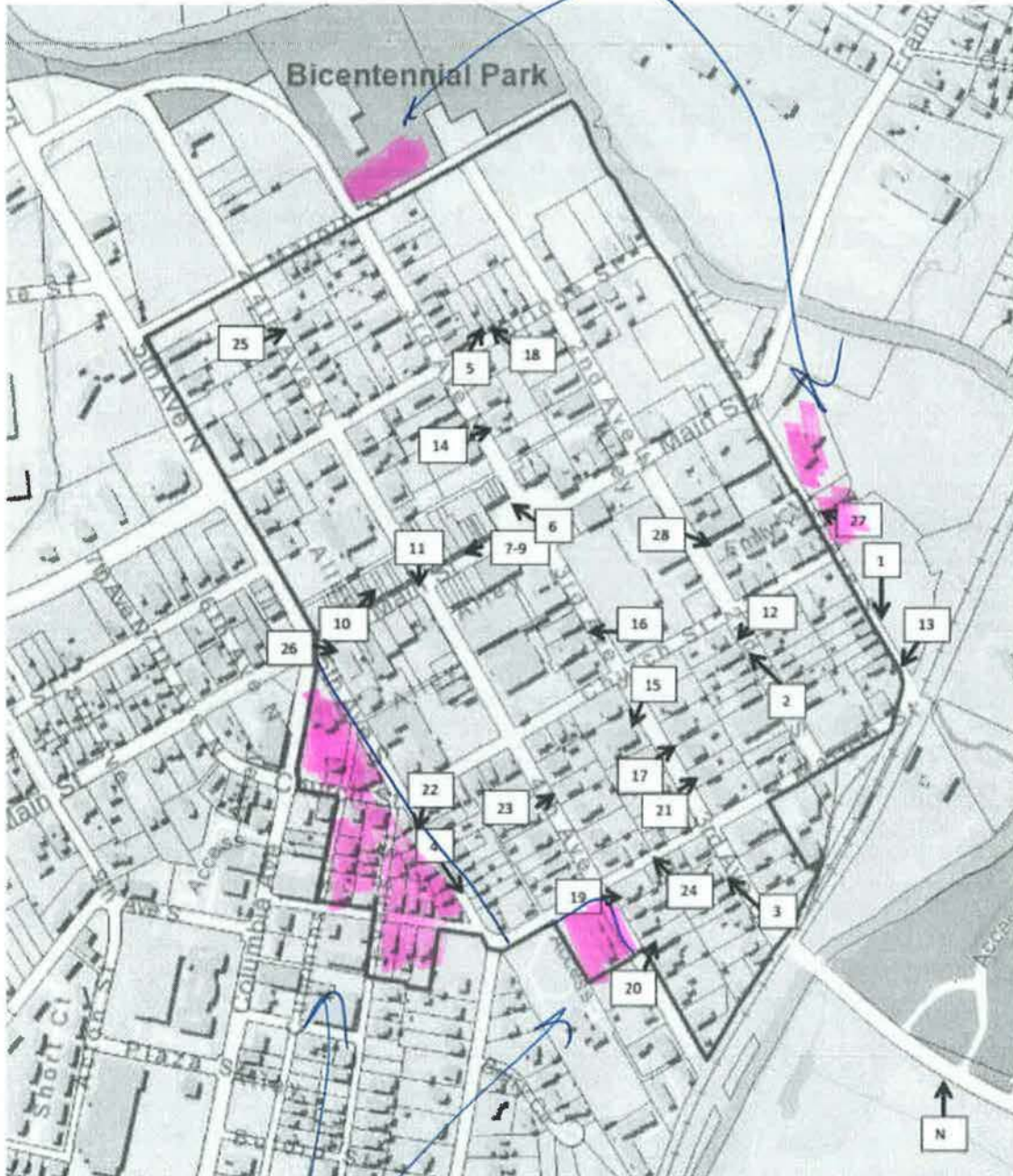


Jim Gabbert, Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
8/2/2018

Franklin Historic District-  
Additional Documentation  
Name of Property

Williamson, TN  
County and State

*I Did in 1988*



*Things that should and shouldn't be*

Franklin Historic District Photo Key with boundary shown in red. Scale 1" = 485'.

Site Plan (insert site plan with photo locations keyed to plan)

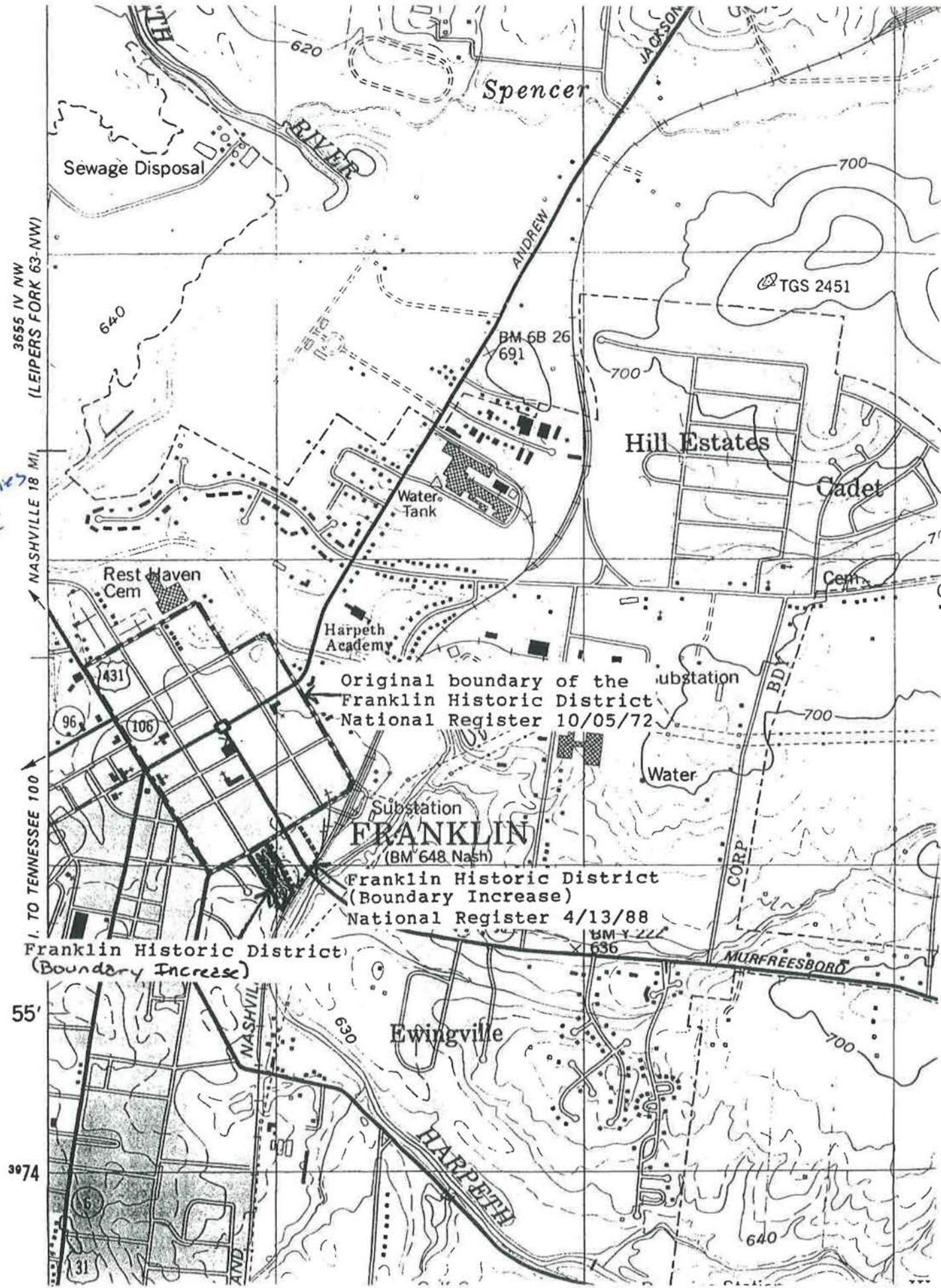
*Never Accepted as Boundary Increase*



BI

00-232

2000 BI



Accompanying  
2000 BI

3655 IV NW  
(LEIPERS FORK 63-NW)

NASHVILLE 18 MI

I. TO TENNESSEE 100

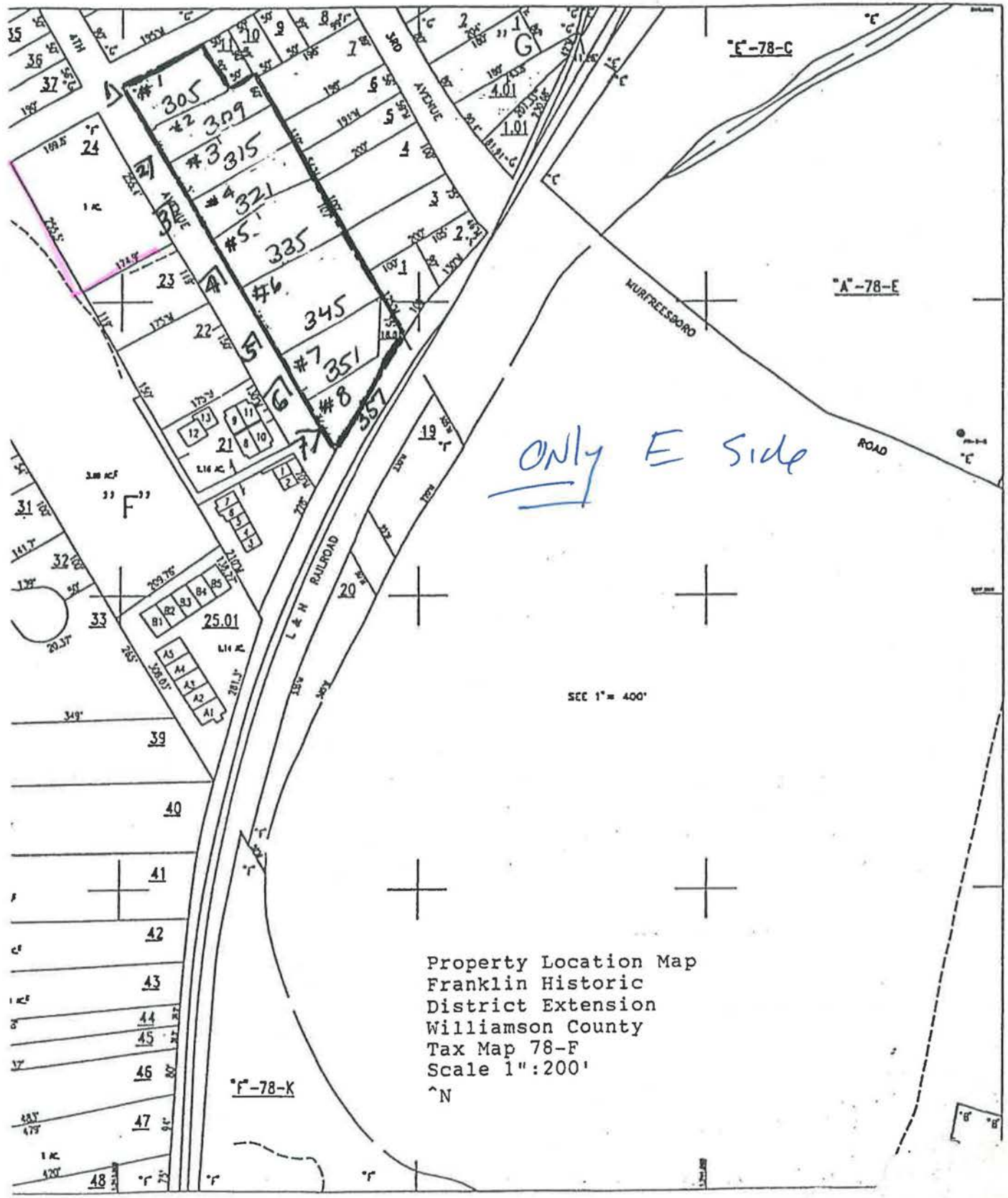
55'

3974

31



2000 B1 00-232



Property Location Map  
 Franklin Historic  
 District Extension  
 Williamson County  
 Tax Map 78-F  
 Scale 1" : 200'  
 ^N

78-B	78-C	78-D
78-C		78-E

- REVISIONS -	
1	2-78
2	11-78
3	2-79
4	2-79

W



NOV 8 1988

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Nov 1988

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Franklin Historic District

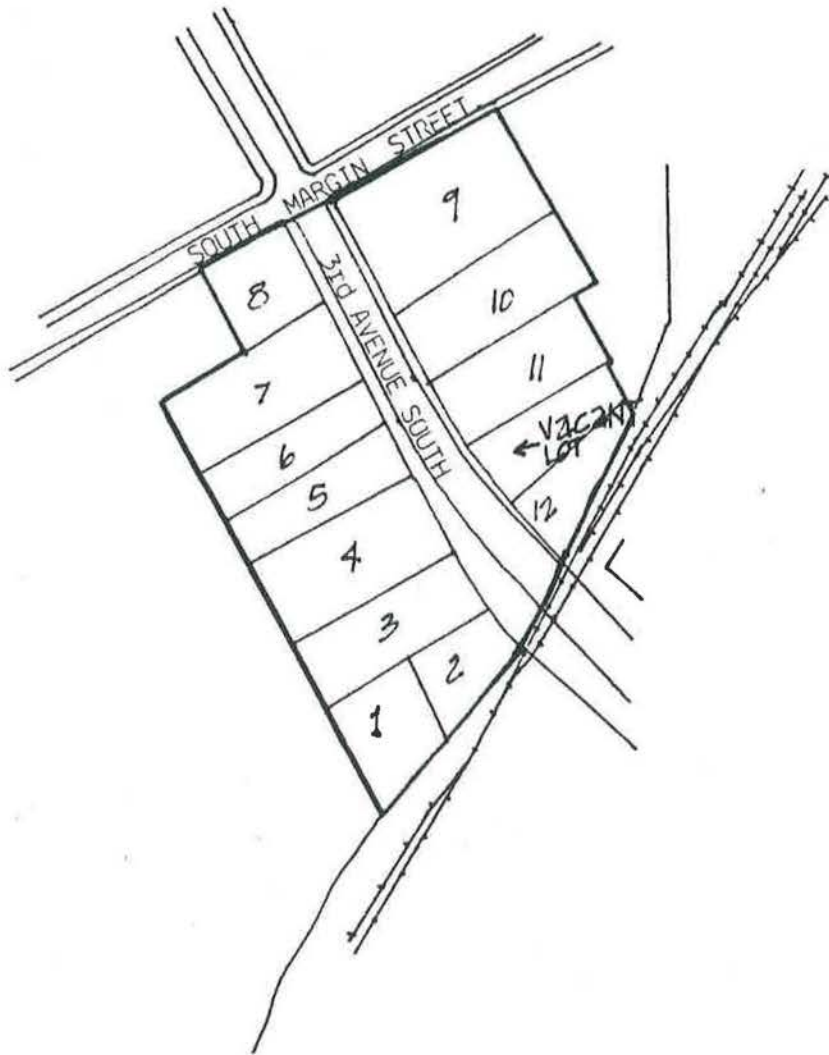
Section number 10 Page 1

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### BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries for the Franklin Historic District were not specified in the original nomination. However, the USGS map that accompanied the nomination drew the boundaries to include both sides of North Margin Street, both sides of South Margin Street, both sides of First Avenue, and both sides of Fifth Avenue. Generally, this constitutes the original town plan. The current updated inventory includes all of the properties within the boundaries drawn on the original map.

1988 B1  
300 Block 3rd Ave Inclusive



All principal buildings are contributing  
Franklin Historic District Extension  
Franklin, Tennessee  
Scale: 1"=200'





**TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION**  
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
2941 LEBANON PIKE  
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0442  
OFFICE: (615) 532-1550

November 13, 2018

J. Paul Loether  
Deputy Keeper and Chief,  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, DC 20240

*Resubmission--Updated National Register Nomination*

- *NR Franklin Historic District, Additional Documentation, Williamson County, Tennessee, Reference Number 72001254*

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct resubmittal of the Franklin Historic District-Additional Documentation nomination. The district was originally listed 10/05/1972 (70001254). The boundaries were increased on 04/13/1988 (88000324) and again on 03/15/2000 (00000232).

Due to confusion about a 2000 inventory that was likely based on local zoning districts that was submitted to NPS but not accepted, the 2018 submission was incorrect in places and missing listed properties within the inventory. The resubmittal has been updated to reflect the accepted boundary description based on the November 1988 verbal boundary description that is inclusive of the 1998 and 2000 increases (which include only the east side of 4<sup>th</sup> Ave S). Again, the enclosed additional documentation does not alter the boundaries but updates the inventory, context, and period of significance.

The Historic Zoning Commission commented in support of the update overall, but had concerns that property #124, a mid-century apartment building, is contributing to the historic district. According to guidance from Jim Gabbert in our evaluation

sheet, this property is not within the listed boundary and has been removed from the inventory.

If you have any questions or if more information is needed, please contact Holly Barnett at (615) 770-1098 or [Holly.M.Barnett@tn.gov](mailto:Holly.M.Barnett@tn.gov).

Sincerely,



Claudette Stager  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

CS:hb  
Enclosures (2)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 11/15/2018      Date of Pending List:      Date of 16th Day:      Date of 45th Day: 12/31/2018      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal                  | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL            | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request            | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver                  | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other                   | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
|  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLG  |   |

Accept       Return       Reject      12/17/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.