

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Tennessee	
COUNTY: Davidson	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
673	74

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
Second Avenue Commercial District (Congressman Richard Fulton)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Second Avenue North, between Brandon Street and Broadway

CITY OR TOWN:
Nashville

STATE Tennessee	CODE 47	COUNTY: Davidson	CODE 037
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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	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 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 type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

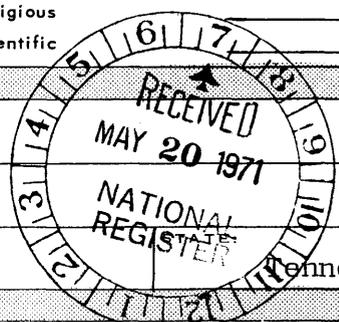
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Multiple owners

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Nashville

STATE: Tennessee	CODE: 47
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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

STREET AND NUMBER:
Court House

CITY OR TOWN:
Nashville

STATE: Tennessee	CODE: 47
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey (photographs only)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1970 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE: D.C.	CODE: 011
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STATE: Tennessee	COUNTY: Davidson
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<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		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located along the east side of 2nd Avenue between Brandon and Broad Streets is one of the most outstanding collections of cast iron and masonry storefronts remaining in America. These buildings were built in the 1870's and 1880's in what was one of the earliest settled areas of Nashville. Built for shops and stores, most are three or four stories tall and are the full block deep, running back to First Avenue and overlooking the Cumberland River.

No one building in the three-block area is particularly outstanding in itself nor was any one rendered by some architect of renown. However, as a group, the buildings with their Victorian Italianate design make a remarkable sight on Second Avenue. In the opinion of The Historic American Buildings Survey team who photographed the buildings in the summer of 1970, this row of buildings was thought to be one of the most remarkable grouping of Victorian commercial structures in the United States outside of the East Coast.

Almost all the windows in the structures have either arched or square "eyebrows" and are grouped in two's or three's. Many buildings have elaborate, heavy stone cornices with brackets. (e.g. T. M. DeMoss Building and the Watkins Block). Some very nice brick work with corbeling is noticed in the store fronts also. The buildings sit flush with the street and doorways open immediately off the sidewalks.

The exteriors of the buildings are almost all in the original condition with the exception of signs which have been changed or added; however, in a few cases some cornice changes have been made as old ones became dangerous. The original brickwork, arched windows, and cast iron trim are remarkably well-preserved.

The interiors of these structures have ceased, for the most part, to serve as retail stores and have become warehouses or quarters for wholesale companies. Because of limited space and traffic problems, warehouses are moving to other quarters. Several of these buildings are now vacant and an effort is underway to re-vitalize Second Avenue, North, into an area housing professional and business offices, small restaurants, small shops, and carefully controlled parking. It is the hope that this project will be done in such a way that will celebrate the Victorian structures now there, maintain the integrity of the street-scape, and enrich the urban experience of the people who will use or pass through the area.

One demonstration project is underway now by a local architect where a typical structure is being changed from an obsolete warehouse to a sophisticated office environment. The revitalization will not be just a restoration project: contemporary spaces and contemporary detailing inside will be used. There will be open spaces, interior trees under skylights, and much glass (e.g. 170 Second Avenue, North).

This plan can save this section of vanishing Victorian cast iron storefronts, revitalize the oldest area of downtown Nashville, and provide one of the most exciting areas in the town for tourist and the local people alike.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



6. 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 type="checkbox"/> Political	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input 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	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

On a bluff overlooking the Cumberland River, and within the shadow of towering business establishments, stands a rugged log replica of Fort Nashborough, the home and refuge of a hardy band of pioneers who came from the banks of the Watauga in upper East Tennessee in 1779 to establish at the Great Salt Lick the settlement that became the capital of Tennessee. The original Fort Nashborough, erected by these settlers led by James Robertson, was built slightly to the north of the present replica, and consisted of four cabins and a stockade. To this settlement in 1780 came an expedition of about forty boats, led by John Donelson. Among the voyagers were Mrs. James Robertson and her five children and Donelson's family, including his 12-year old daughter, Rachel, who, later became the wife of Andrew Jackson.

From behind the walls of the fort, the pioneers defended themselves against the attacks of the Cherokee and Creek Indians. On April 2, 1781, occurred the most serious of these attacks, and was known as the Battle of the Bluffs. Several people were killed and had it not been for the quick thinking on the part of Mrs. Charlotte Reeves Robertson, wife of James Robertson, the fort would very likely have been lost and all its inhabitants killed. Mrs. Robertson ordered that the dogs in the fort be turned loose on the Indians. The dogs, which had been trained to attack Indians, did just that, and during the ensuing confusion, Robertson was able to recoup his forces and drive the Indians away.

Since the fort was on what is now First Avenue, North, much of this activity occurred on the area of Second Avenue, North, formerly Market Street, just a block from the fort. This area was covered at the time by cedar trees and canebrake. As the settlement grew, residential areas spread primarily to the west and south, with few residences being built in the area of Market Street. In 1804, in the area covered by this district under consideration on Second Avenue, North, there were two frame residences, a stone house which had been built as a fort, three frame store buildings, one frame tavern, and a one-story log house from which was operated a ferry and keel boat landing.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Beard, William E., Nashville, the Home of History Makers (Nashville, 1929).
 Clayton, W.W., History of Davidson County, Tennessee (Philadelphia, 1880).
 Engelhardt, George W. (pub.), Nashville, Tennessee (Nashville, 1892).
 Jones, Ira P., The City of Nashville (Nashville, 1890).
 Robert, Charles E., Nashville and Her Trade for 1870 (Nashville, 1870)

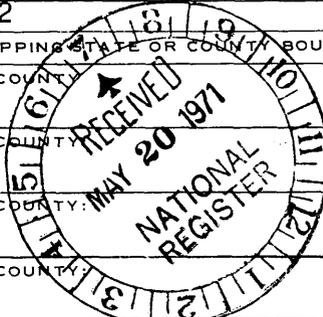
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds 36 ° 09' 56 "	Degrees Minutes Seconds 86 ° 46' 42 "		Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	
NE	36 ° 09' 59 "	86 ° 46' 35 "				
SE	36 ° 09' 44 "	86 ° 46' 26 "				
SW	36 ° 09' 41 "	86 ° 46' 33 "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 22

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Herbert L. Harper, Director of Field Services

ORGANIZATION: Tennessee Historical Commission DATE: 5/17/71

STREET AND NUMBER:
403 7th Avenue, North

CITY OR TOWN: Nashville STATE: Tennessee CODE: 47

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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:

National State Local

Name: Stephen S. Lawrence
 Title: Executive Director
Tennessee Historical Commission
 Date: 5/17/71

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest A. Connolly
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: FEB 23 1972

ATTEST:
William M. [Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: FEB 11 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

161520100/1001200

161520100/1001200

161520100/1001200

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Davidson	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 23 1972

(Number all entries)

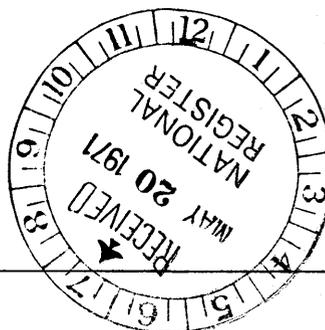
8. Significance (cont.)

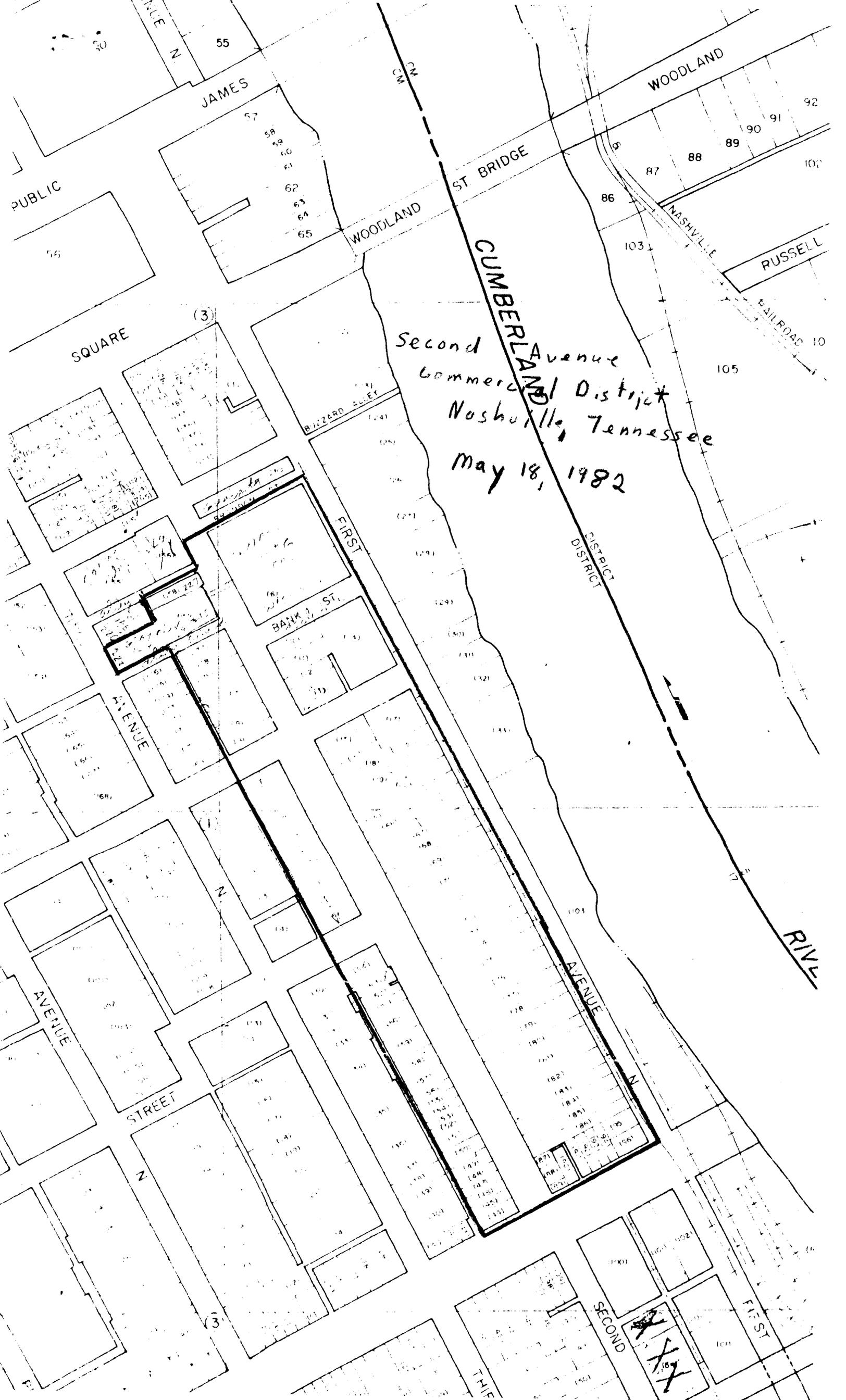
The area continued to develop as a business district, with most of the owners living further out from this area. In 1809, several businesses had been established here, including a tannery, a silversmith shop, a bookstore, and a tavern.

Nashville steadily grew as a center of trade and manufacturing, and its favorable location on the Cumberland River and the railroad which had been built up First Avenue South caused the First and Second Avenues area to become a center for warehousing and distribution of these manufactured goods. During the decades following the Civil War, as the merchants and manufacturers prospered, the impressive buildings now existing on Second Avenue, North, were built. Products of almost every description were distributed from this point. In 1890, among the business establishments in this two-block area were dealers in agricultural implements, books and stationery, carriages, boots and shoes, cigars and tobacco, clothing, drugs, dry goods, feed, fruits, furniture, grain, groceries, hardware, harness and saddles, hats and caps, hides and furs, horse collars, jewelry, liquors and wines, mill machinery, spices, notions, oil, paper and paper bags, patent medicines, produce, seeds, stoves and tinware, teas and coffee, typewriters, woodenware, wagons, and wool; manufacturers of bags, candy, cornices, house furnishings, musical instruments, and powder; barbers, bookbinders, boarding houses, stockbrokers, coffee roasters, commission merchants, distillers, freight companies, gunsmiths, merchandise brokers, mining companies, plumbers and pipe fitters, pork packers, printers, roofers, tanners, and watchmakers; a hospital and a hotel.

Due to the increasing problems of traffic and congestion today, many firms have constructed facilities on the outskirts of the city, leaving some of these fine old buildings vacant, awaiting a new era and a new fate.

Although the land upon which this area is located is part of the land upon which Nashville had its beginning, the Second Avenue, North district is not significant for its history. Its significance lies in the outstanding examples of Victorian commercial architecture, together with the development of this area as one of the most important industrial sections in Nashville's history from the beginning of the city to the present time.





Second Avenue
Commercial District
Nashville, Tennessee
May 18, 1982

PUBLIC

SQUARE

JAMES

WOODLAND

ST BRIDGE

WOODLAND

CUMBERLAND AVENUE

NASHVILLE

RUSSELL

RAILROAD

FIRST

BANK ST.

AVENUE

AVENUE

STREET

AVENUE

RIVER

SECOND

FIRST

(3)

(3)

169

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

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

Second Avenue

Continuation sheet Commercial District

Item number 7

Page 2



Three buildings in the Second Avenue Commercial District were damaged by fire on October 12, 1985. The Buttorff Manufacturing Building, facing First Avenue North in the block between Bank Street and Church Street, the Carriage Building at 210-212 Second Avenue North, and the Goodies Building at the corner of Church Street and Second Avenue North were damaged in the fire and are now being demolished. All three buildings have lost integrity and no longer contribute to the significance of the district. The remainder of the district is intact and the loss of the three buildings does not alter the district boundaries. The Second Avenue Commercial District is still a district geographic element that, overall, retains a high degree of historical and architectural integrity and significance in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Second Avenue Commercial District Davidson County TENNESSEE 72001237

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED

Gregory M. Rapley 1/19/96

DEC 5 1995

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Second Avenue Commercial District
Davidson County, Tennessee

The attached inventory is additional information for the Second Avenue Commercial District National Register Nomination. The Second Avenue Historic District was listed on February 23, 1972. The attached inventory provides an accurate count of the buildings within the district. The original nomination counted contributing and noncontributing by address rather than by buildings. Since 1972, five buildings have been demolished and some contributing buildings have changed to noncontributing. One non-contributing building is now contributing.

Herbert L. Hays

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

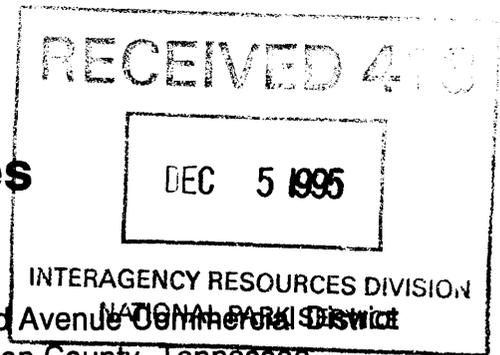
11/21/95
Date

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Second Avenue Commercial District
Davidson County, Tennessee



INVENTORY JUNE 1993

Checked April 19, 1994

Revised July 1995

East Side of Street

1. **100 Second Avenue.** Silver Dollar Saloon. circa 1893. Romanesque influences. Three story brick with terra cotta accents - wreaths, garlands, shells. This corner block building has a turret with an octagonal roof under which the main entrance is recessed and canted on the street corner. An overhanging cornice containing a wide terra cotta frieze, caps off the flat roof line. Fenestration: third story windows are rectangular one over one and rest on a stringcourse molding, second story windows are paired with a large arch encased within a surrounding round arch and rest on a stringcourse molding. Architect Jul. W. Zwicker. (C)
2. **108, 110, 112 and 114 Second Avenue.** Watkins Block. 1875. Italianate, three story, brick. (C)

Alterations to building include an center projecting addition to the Broadway side of the building. The brick wall has been pargeted, and a mural of a guitar has been painted on the wall. While this addition is distracting, the overall appearance of the Watkins Block has not been changed on either the First or Second avenue facades.

108 Second Avenue. Three story, three bay painted brick with a large overhanging cornice supported by two large end brackets and smaller paired brackets. Brick dentiling is situated above the third story windows, that match the second story windows: round arched sash with shouldered arched metal molding with a keystone. Fenestration glazing has been altered as has the storefront. The storefront has been covered with applied metal panels on the columns and corrugated metal siding elsewhere.

110 Second Avenue. Same as #108 except: 1) contains the block's dated parapet; 2) it has retained its original glazing of four over four; 3) the brick is no longer painted; 4) the cast iron store front has retained much of its original appearance.

112 Second Avenue. Same basic form as #108 except: 1) it also contains part of the block's dated parapet; 2) it has retained its original glazing of four over four; 3) the brick is not painted; 4) the cast iron store front retains integrity. At the street level facade, glass block has been inset into the sidewalk and lines the width of the facade.

*114 Second Avenue. Same basic form as 108 except its storefront has retained integrity and the windows are now one over one.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Second Avenue Commercial District
Davidson County, Tennessee

3. **116 and 118 Second Avenue.** Wild Horse Saloon. 1994. New construction based on old photographs, but clearly a new building. Large projecting sign. First Avenue side has modern aluminum garage doors and cooling and heating systems are prominent on the roof. Two contributing buildings were torn down to construct this building. (NC)
4. ***126 Second Avenue.** T. M. DeMoss & Sons. 1879. Italianate. Three story, three bay brick with a massive overhanging cornice supported by brackets and capped by a central dated parapet. The center bay projects out while the outer two contain brick corbelling above the windows. The upper stories are divided horizontally by stringcourse molding at the second and third floors. Fenestration: windows are arched one over one wooden sash with rusticated cut stone surrounding the arch with a keystone and coming downward to form shoulders. The cast iron storefront has retained much of its original integrity. (C)
5. **128 and 130 Second Avenue.** Hooper Building. 1924. Modern 20th Century Commercial Style. Three story, two recessed bays, brick with a flat roof. Fenestration is arranged in large linear grouping of modern fixed multi-pane metal windows with central pivotal openings. Both the Second and First Avenue sides have had all of the original windows removed and some bricks have been knocked out. Work in Progress: However too much damage has occurred for this building to retain its contributing status after construction is completed. Loss of integrity. (NC)
6. **132 Second Avenue.** Dudley Bros. & Lipscomb Hardware Co. circa 1890. Italianate. Three story, three bay brick with a flat roof and an overhanging cornice with brackets and dentiling. Corner pilasters are divided horizontally with limestone stringcourse upon which continuous segmented, recessed arches frame the arched 4/4 wooden sash windows. The storefront has retained integrity and currently has an awning. (C)
7. **134 and 136 Second Avenue.** Charles Nelson & Co. - Liquor Distributor. After 1890. Italianate. Three story, two bay brick with a flat roof and a overhanging cornice supported by three large brackets interspersed with smaller ones. Three unbroken pilasters create the two bays that contain three rectangular four over four windows with a molded lintel. The storefront has retained integrity. (C)
8. **138 and 142 Second Avenue.** MAJOR ALTERATIONS 1993. H. G. Lipscomb & Co. circa 1895. Italianate. Five story, two bay brick with a flat roof and a massive overhanging cornice with three large brackets that lay on the three continuous pilasters and with smaller brackets interspersed between them. Each bay is slightly recessed. Fenestration: fifth and fourth floor windows have pointed limestone lintels, third and second floors have limestone arches. All windows have shoulders. The storefront of this building has been altered to accommodate a pass-through walkway. One whole bay has been opened from the Second Avenue side to the First Avenue side. Obtrusive modern addition to rooftop and First Avenue side which involved the removal of portions of the original building. Loss of Integrity. (NC)

DEC 5 1995

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3Second Avenue Commercial District
Davidson County, Tennessee

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9. ***144 and *146 Second Avenue.** Pilcher Building. 1902. 20th Century Commercial Style with Italianate influences. Four story, two bay brick with flat roof and a projecting cornice supported by three dominant brackets and many smaller ones. Windows on both the third and second floors are clustered together, four one over one sash. The storefront is somewhat altered, but has retained integrity. New awnings and an ATM has been added in one bay of storefront. (C)
10. ***148, *150 and *152 Second Avenue.** Cheek-Neal Coffee Co./Nashville Sash & Door. circa 1880. Italianate. Four story, three bay painted brick with a flat roof and an overhanging cornice with paired brackets and corbelled brick. Two pilasters with capitals dominate its vertical lines. A series of one, two pair, and one windows are aligned on each floor and each series lay on a limestone solid stringcourse. The windows are hooded with metal round arches and are four over four sash. The cast iron storefront has retained its original integrity. (C)
11. **154, 156, 158, 160 and 162 Second Avenue.** Spring Brook Building. 1869. Early Italianate. Three story, brick with decorative cornice. (C)
- 154 and 156 Second Avenue. Three story, eight bay painted brick with a flat roof and an overhanging cornice supported by brackets. Three stone block pilasters divide the building up into two vertical sections, while a stone stringcourse divides the third and second floors and provides a sill for the third story windows. The windows are arched 6/6 wooden sash, with metal round arches. The store front still has its original cast iron columns, but the fenestration has been altered.
- 158, 160 and 162 Second Avenue. 1869. Early Italianate. Three story, eleven bay wide, this site is essentially three buildings. Their description is nearly the same as 154 and 156 except; 1) the brick is no longer painted; 2) some of the windows have been altered; 3) the storefronts are different except for the columns.
12. **164, 166 and 168 Second Avenue.** Rhea Building 1887/1994. 19th Century Commercial Style with Romanesque Influences. Three story, three bay brick with a central upward projecting bay that is higher than the outside bays, creating a stepped roof line. Brick corbelling follow the outline of the roof, while four grooved pilasters divide the building up vertically. Above the third floor is a half floor with no fenestration, but terra cotta decoration. The third floor windows are clustered together in a one, pair, one arrangement. The second floor windows are paired with arches and are contained within a larger arch which is also paired per bay. The windows are one over one sash and within the arched glazing is prism glass. Terra cotta decorative stringcourses fall above the third floor and below it, while the second floor rests on the molded cornice that separates the storefront from the upper floors. New storefront with new windows, entryway cut back into building. Loss of integrity. (NC)

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4Second Avenue Commercial District
Davidson County, Tennessee

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13. **170 Second Avenue.** Brown & Farrell Hardware/M. E. Derryberry. circa 1885. Late 19th Century Commercial Style. Three story, four bay brick with an overhanging cornice that caps off five capiteled and grooved pilasters that are divided horizontally by a stringcourse and the molded cornice at the storefront level. Each window is one over one rounded sash with a segmented arch. However, the storefront has been altered and contains an awning over the Prime Cut. 1994-1995 new awning over You're the Star. (C)
14. **172 Second Avenue.** C. B. Pearce & Co. circa 1885. Italianate. Three story, three bay brick with a flat roof, corbelled brick at the roof line, and an overhanging cornice with brackets. Two pilasters are used on the ends and it has a central projecting bay. The windows are one over one rounded sash with metal arches containing keystones. A molded, bracketed cornice separates the storefront from the upper floors and the storefront has retained integrity. (C)
15. ***174 Second Avenue.** Berry & Demoville. circa 1875. Italianate. Four story, four bay brick with a flat roof and a central arched parapet a top an overhanging cornice which is supported by brackets. Two series of grooved pilasters flank the building and have limestone blocks with bevels at the window line, while a molded stringcourse breaks into the pilasters at the horizontal center of the building. The windows are one over one sash with unusual, slightly pointed hoods with a central decoration and shoulders. The storefront has a bracketed cornice, but most of the rest has been altered. (C)
16. ***176 and 178 Second Avenue.** circa 1885. Italianate. This building is the same as 174 except for the windows which are arched one over one with metal round hoods on the second and third floors and flattened arched hoods with shoulders on the fourth floor. (C)
17. **180 Second Avenue.** circa 1930. 20th Century Commercial Style. Four story, three bay brick with a flat roof and limestone coping. Two pilasters contain three stringcourses above each floor, while continuous limestone sills support the three bay, paired two over two windows. The storefront retains integrity. (C)
18. **182 Second Avenue.** Drouillard/Nashville Paper Stock Co. circa 1895. Italianate Influenced. Three story, two bay brick with flat roof with an overhanging cornice supported by two end brackets. Fenestration: brick and stone segmented arched one over one windows with limestone sills. The storefront retains its integrity. (C)
19. ***184 Second Avenue.** C. T. Cheek & Son. circa 1890-1900. Commercial Style. Three story, five bay brick each divided vertically by brick pilasters, and horizontally by limestone stringcourses that extend the width of the facade. The roof is flat but pierced by each pilaster. Another significant feature on the building is the great amount of brick corbelling - below the roof line, above each window bay, and at the storefront line. The windows are one over one paired with an

DEC 5 1995

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5Second Avenue Commercial District
Davidson County, Tennessee

arched transom, contained within a rusticated brick archway. The storefront has been altered and presently contains an awning. Tax Act Project. (C)

Parking Lot (3 contributing buildings demolished. 200, 202 & 210-212)

20. **214 and 216 Second Avenue.** circa 1875. Italianate. Four story, three bay brick with the central bay projected and topped by a pedimented parapet. The corner capiteled pilasters connect with heavy stringcourses that delineate each story. The outer bays are capped by a flat roof that is supported by an overhanging cornice with brackets and on the stringcourse directly below it contains dentiling. The windows are capped by metal round arch hoods and have limestone sills. The cast iron storefront has integrity. (C)
21. **218 and 220 Second Avenue.** Tyler Stratton & n Co./Spurlock Neal Co. Original building circa 1860. Commercial Style/no style. This structure has had a unsympathetic face lift over its lifetime. Its original style was Renaissance Revival, built before the Civil War (between 1854 and 1864) however, the facade was changed sometime after 1942 to what it is presently. Four story, five bay brick with a flat roof and coping with a stringcourse at the top. The facade has been altered-new arched one over one windows. The storefront maintains integrity (new glass), and has a cornice supported by brackets and Corinthian columns. Loss of integrity. (NC)
22. **222, 224, 226 and 228 Second Avenue.** Washington Manufacturing Co. (NC)
- 222 Second Avenue. 1878. Italianate. Five story, three bay brick with a projecting central bay and pilasters at the sides of the building. The one over one windows have a semi-elliptical limestone arch with shoulders and keystones, with limestone sill courses each continuing horizontally across the width of the facade. The storefront integrity is reasonable. However, a fifth story has been added.
- 224 Second Avenue. circa 1885. Commercial Style with Italianate Influences. Five story, three bay brick with a projecting central bay and pilasters at the sides of the building. The fifth floor windows are one over one rectangular with flat brick arches and limestone sills. The fourth and third floors windows have a semi-elliptical limestone arch with shoulders and keystones set on limestone stringcourses that run the width of the facade. The second story windows are arched one over one with arched brick headers. The first story windows appear to be modern metal and glass. However the first floor does not rest at the sidewalk level-the basement level is partially exposed and has glass and metal windows and is faced with concrete forms to look like coursed-blocking. No storefront remains.
- 226 Second Avenue. circa 1890. Commercial Style with Romanesque Influences. Five story, three bay brick with a fifth floor added on top of the original roof line (which is still

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visible because its cornice is still projecting out). The fifth floor windows are rectangular one over one and rest on the cornice. The fourth floor windows are rectangular one over one and are situated above three terra cotta panels. The third and second floor windows are encased within a three section arcade. The third story windows are one over one round arched with transoms and terra cotta panels inset below them, while the second are rectangular and have no panels below. A limestone stringcourse separates the storefront from the upper floors and the first floor windows appear to be modern glass and metal but the transoms are prism glass. There are exposed basement windows

228 Second Avenue. circa 1885. Both Renaissance Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque Influences. A mansard roof fronted by a brick and terra cotta pediment, caps this five story, two bay brick structure. The fifth floor windows are paired with a continuous arch (arcade) over both. Fourth floors windows are in groups of three with a terra cotta molding above them and rest on a terra cotta cornice. Third floor windows are rectangular and sit above the two bay continuous arches (arcade) that contain paired one over one windows with large transom arches. This arcade's pilasters rest on terra cotta capitals, again on more pilasters that extend down to the street level. The first floor storefront has been altered over the years and presently contains a triangular shaped breezeway through the left side bay (it has the left corner column standing alone-recessed corner entrance) and it may have its original prism glass transom arch windows.

West Side of Street

23. ***227 Second Avenue.** circa 1905. 20th Century Commercial Style with Italianate Influences. Four story, three bay brick with a flat roof, overhanging cornice with giant supporting brackets, and two capiteled pilasters at the buildings edge. The windows are paired one over one with transoms. The storefront has been altered/modernized with large square marble tiles and solid glass windows and a stone kickplate. (C)
24. ***225 Second Avenue.** (building says 222) Gray & Dudley Hardware Co. 1895. Chicago Commercial Style. Seven story, five bay brick with flat roof and a massive overhanging cornice with dentiling. The outer two bay's windows are contained within an arcade on the fourth, fifth, and sixth floors, and the inner bay windows on these same floors are clustered together in 3's and have keystones in their flat arches. The seventh floor outer two bays are a series of three rectangular windows, the inner bay a single rectangular window. The third floor outer two bays are a series of paired rectangular windows, the inner bay just one (and all on this floor have keystones). There are series' of major and minor stringcoursing-the full width of the facade at the bottom of the third, fourth, and seventh floors; smaller ones within the arcade at the sills of the fifth and the sixth floors. There may be a mezzanine within the first floor level. The storefront is altered/modern metal and glass. (C)

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25. * **219 Second Avenue.** circa 1875/c. 1920 facade. No style. This four story brick has large pilasters at the corners of the building with defined horizontal breaks in the facade because of each floors continuous expanse of single pane glass and metal windows. Separating each floor are two horizontal and two vertical courses of different colored brick with limestone square blocks at all four corners of this decoration. The second, third, and fourth floor window courses all rest on limestone sills. The first and fourth floor windows have transoms. (C)
26. **217 and 215 Second Avenue.** Nashville Laundry Co. circa 1875. 19th Century Commercial Style with classical elements. This building has two mirroring facades but different cast iron storefronts, the store front on 217 has been altered abusively. Storefront on 215 has also been altered, but does not affect the integrity of the building. . Two story, three bay each brick with a central projecting arched bay with a keystone and a pediment above. Each facade is topped by a continuous mansard metal roof with a dentiled cornice. The windows are arched one over one sash with corbelling above them and rest on limestone stringcourses. There are capitated pilasters around each window, projecting upward into the arch around them. (C)
27. **Second Avenue.** Parking Garage, circa 1960. (NC)
28. ***203 Second Avenue.** MAJOR ALTERATIONS circa 1990. circa 1895. Original structure has Italianate influences. Three story brick with dominant pilasters at corners that are broken at each level by course molding. The first floor brick pilasters have alternating limestone courses. The roof is altered and presently has a stuccoed addition onto the original flat roof which has corbelling beneath it. All windows are new. The third story one over one windows have limestone lintels with shoulders and the second story windows have slightly center pointed limestone lintels with shoulders. Each floor's horizontal window organization is one window, paired windows, and one window. Extremely altered storefront. Loss of integrity. (NC)
29. **201 Second Avenue.** George A. Dickel & Co. circa 1882. Original structure seems to be Italianate. Four and one half story, three bay brick with decoration on the limestone pilasters at the corners. The fourth floor windows are unusually small and rest on a limestone course. The third floor windows have jack limestone lintels and rest on a limestone stringcourse. second floor windows have continuous flat limestone lintels. The half floor above the fourth floor is an addition onto the original roof. All windows are one over one sash. The storefront has been altered but retains its original cast iron columns. (C)
30. **Second Avenue.** South Central Bell offices and garage. circa 1960. Remodeled in 1994-1995 with new brick elevation and storefront windows. (NC)
31. **Second Avenue.** Parking Garage, circa 1960. (NC)

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This begins the portion of the west side of Second Avenue that fifteen to twenty feet of the fronts of the buildings were removed to widen the street circa 1926-27. Thus the facades reflect the 1926-27 changes instead of the actual age of the building.

32. **Second Avenue.** 1995. McDonalds. Currently under construction. Two story, brick. Sizing and massing fit in with district. (NC)
33. ***135 Second Avenue.** 20th Century Commercial Style. Three story, six bay brick with stringcourses at the roof line, top of the third and second floor windows, and the first floor openings. The windows are rectangular modern fixed with a central hopper opening. Decorative star metal finials on the facade connect to reinforced members within the building. The storefront is metal and glass with transoms. (C)
34. **131 Second Avenue.** Art Deco. Five story, two bay brick with three dominant brick pilasters separating the two bays which are largely glass (clustered in groups of three one over one) with metal panel insets below and above each floor. At the top of the pilasters each one is stepped up to a single point and at this position a light colored metal vertical member is placed. The storefront is mostly glass. (C)
35. ***129 Second Avenue.** Facade has Classical Revival influences. Three story, three bay brick with a cornice at the roof line with a large course and a small course of dentiling. Fenestration: rectangular triple hung one over one over one windows with molded lintels. The storefront has new solid pane (15) windows with fans and fluted pilasters, however the storefront has been unsympathetically altered. (NC)
36. ***127 and *125 Second Avenue.** 20th Century Commercial Style. Two story, two bay brick divided by a pilaster and has one on each corner. The bays are slightly recessed with corbelling above the windows. The windows are modern fixed with a central hopper opening with brick lintels and limestone sills. Flat roof line. Storefront has a recessed entry with transoms. (C)
37. ***123 Second Avenue.** 20th Century Commercial Style. Two story, two bay brick with a flat roof. Fenestration: each window is a modern fixed with a central hopper opening and limestone sills. The storefront has a recessed entry with five transoms above the door and the display window with wooden panels below it. (C)
38. **Second Avenue.** 20th Century Commercial Style. Two story, two bay brick with a central parapet at the roof line and rectangular caps at the corners. Fenestration: two large glazed modern fixed with a central hopper opening. The storefront has a central recessed entry. New hanging sign with spotlights. (C)

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39. **117 Second Avenue.** No style. Two story, two bay painted brick with two windows six over six sash with shutters on each bay. The roof is flat and has metal coping. The storefront is divided by each bay's glazed area. This storefront area is mostly glass door, display window, and multi-transoms. **(NC)**
40. ***115 Second Avenue.** 20th Century Commercial Style. Two story, three bay brick with awnings over the 3 upper story modern fixed with central hopper opening windows. It also contains a flat roof. The storefront has large expanses of glass and transoms and a recessed entry. **(C)**
41. **113 Second Avenue.** 20th Century Commercial Style. Two story, five bay brick with a flat roof and two rows of brick coursing above the nine over nine windows with limestone sills. The storefront has large transoms (14) that run the width of the facade, a recessed entry and large single pane display windows with a kickplate. Wendys has added a new sign, windows, awning, lights and has changed the entrance from a center entrance to two side entrances. **(NC)**
42. ***109 and *111 Second Avenue.** 20th Century Commercial Style. Two story, two bay brick with limestone coping on a flat roof, a stringcourse above the one over one windows which rest on a limestone sill. The stringcourse separates the storefront from the upper story. The storefront has three large rectangular transoms, left side recessed entry, and a large single pane display window with a kickplate. **(C)**
43. ***105 and *107 Second Avenue.** 20th Century Commercial Style. Two story, two bay brick divided by a central pilaster and one on each corner. Flat roof with limestone coping, limestone courses above the windows (four one over one per bay) and set on limestone sills. The storefront has a left side recessed entry with a glass display window. **(C)**
44. **200 - 206 Broadway.** Lelsie Warner Building. 1884. Italianate Influence Commercial Building, five stories, brick. Second Avenue facade has windows bricked shut. Counted as a contributing building in the Broadway Historic District NR 7/18/1980.

* These buildings have filed "part 1" for Investment Tax Credit. However the majority did not follow through with their restoration projects using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

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Contributing Buildings 29

Non-Contributing Buildings 14

