United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

For NPS use only

received FEB 1 0 1986 date entered

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туро ин оппи	о сотпристо приношине			
1. Nan	ne			
historic	Qak Hall			
and⁻or common	Century Oak			
2. Loc	ation			
street & numbe	r 1704 Wilson Pi	ke	N/ <u>/</u>	not for publication
city, town	Brentwood	X vicinity of		
state	Tennessee coo	de 047 county	Williamson	code 187
3. Clas	sification			
Category districtX building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition N/A in process being considered	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Owr	ner of Prope	rty		
name	Mrs. Samuel Madiso	n Ştubblefield		
street & number	,1704 Wilson Pike			
city, town	Franklin	N/A vicinity of	state	Tennessee
5. Loca	ation of Leg	al Descripti	on	
courthouse, reg	istry of deeds, etc. Wi	lliamson County Cou	rthouse	
street & number	Public Square			
city, town	Franklin		state	Tennessee
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Surveys	
title Willian	mson County Survey	has this pro	perty been determined eliq	gible? yes _X_ no
date 1982			federal _X_ state	county local
depository for s	urvey records Tenno	essee Historical Con		
	Nashyille		state	Tennessee

7. Description Condition — excellent — good — ruins — fair — unexposed Check one X original site — moved date — moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located on the east side of Wilson Pike near Brentwood (pop. 9,608) in Williamson County, Tennessee, Oak Hall is a two story red brick residence built in 1845 for Samuel S. Wilson. Rectangular in plan, the five bay residence sits on a limestone foundation and is surmounted by a hip roof with ridge. Originally constructed with three stories and a parapet roofline, the third story was demolished in 1920 when the house was struck by a tornado. The interior retains much of its original woodwork including a central spiral stairway and elaborate molded door casings. A detached kitchen is also located within the boundaries of the nominated property. Having undergone few recent alterations, Oak Hall retains much of its architectural integrity.

The east facade is a symmetrical design with each story displaying a central entry flanked by two windows. Both entries are comprised of a double leaf paneled door surrounded by shouldered architrave molding, glass and paneled sidelights, and a transom light. The 6/6 double hung sash windows are capped by polished limestone lintels with corner blocks. Many of the windows retain their original hinges for shutters. A one story trabeated wood porch, constructed in 1950, covers the main entry. The original porch was embellished with a second story balustrade and pilasters.

The north and south elevations are identical in design. Two exterior end chimneys are found on both elevations. A one story frame addition, attached to the east elevation, is visable from both sides.

Fenestration on the second story of the east elevation consists of four 6/6 double hung sash windows identical to the windows on the facade. Two additional windows are found on the north corner of this elevation. A one story shed roof frame addition covers the remainder of the east elevation.

The interior plan is defined by a central hall with two rooms on each side. Floor and ceiling joists are poplar, as is most of the flooring. Only the floors in the dining room and southeast parlor are oak. Ceilings are 12'8" tall while the plastered walls are 12" thick. All of the window and door casings are comprised of shouldered architrave trim. Windows on the first story also have paneled aprons. All of the interior doors retain their original hardware while each room contains a fireplace faced with polished limestone and lined with brick.

One outstanding feature of the interior is a spiral stairway located in the central hall. Leading to what was once the third story ballroom, the open string stairway is composed of a simple balustrade and a mahogany handrail. Sawn ornamental scroll brackets below the treads further enhance the finely proportioned stairway.

Openings framed by Ionic pilasters and a molded entablature with a denticulated architrave separate the first story rooms on each side of the central hall. Above the second story is what was once the ballroom. The open space is 25' wide and runs the length of the house. After the 1920 tornado demolished the ballroom, the walls were not refinished.

Electric wiring was installed in the 1940s. At this same time the second story northeast bedroom was divided and closets and bathrooms added. A 12'x37' basement (the same dimensions as the central hall) was excavated in 1950. Central heating was also installed then.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Oak Hall

Item number

7

age

Oak Hall is surrounded by mature trees and a fruit orchard. East of the residence is the original kitchen. The two story brick building is 20'x17' and is capped by a low pitch gable roof sheathed with metal. An exterior end chimney is situated on the south elevation while entries are found on the north and east elevations. Fenestration on the kitchen is identical to that on the main house. The original iron fireplace cranes are extant. Two cisterns are also located within the boundaries of the nominated property.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799X 1800–1899 _X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications	community planning conservation economics education	music	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1845-1933	Builder/Architect	unknown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Oak Hall is being nominated under National Register criteria B and C for its local historical and architectural significance. Built in 1845 by James Hazard Wilson II for his eldest son Samuel, the house is important for its association with the Wilson family, prominent landowners and developers in Williamson County. Architecturally the house is a good example of antebellum residential design, displaying Greek Revival entries and polished limestone lintels on the exterior. The interior retains much original woodwork, including moldings, door casings with an Ionic motif, and a three story spiral stairway. The original kitchen building is also included in the nomination. Although the roof of the main house was altered in 1920, there have been no other major alterations and Oak Hall retains its original character.

James Hazard Wilson II (1800-1869) was a prominent businessman and landholder in Middle Tennessee. He owned property in Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas and operated a steamboat line on the Mississippi River. In 1821 he married his cousin Emeline. She was the daughter of Samuel D. Wilson, one of the first Secretaries of State in Texas. Wilson built Rayenswood (NR 1983), his own residence, on Wilson Pike in 1825. He helped build a suspension bridge in Nashyille and during the Civil War outfitted an entire company. At one time he was estimated to be worth two million dollars.

Samuel S. Wilson(1823-1851), James' eldest son, married Lucy Ann Marshall (1829-1871) in 1845. Lucy was the daughter of Joseph H. and Frances Marshall who operated the old City Hotel in Nashville. James built a residence along Wilson Pike for Samuel and Lucy. Known as Oak Hall because of the ancient white oaks that surrounded it, the house originally had three stories with parapeted gable ends. Oak Hall contains excellent woodwork such as the spiral stairway and Ionic pilasters. A detached kitchen was also constructed at this time. Oak Hall was the second of three houses James H. Wilson II built on Wilson Pike. In addition to Ravenswood and Oak Hall, James had Inglehame built in 1858 when his son James H. Wilson III was married.

In addition to managing his own estate, Samuel had the responsibility of managing his father's vast plantation holdings in Tennessee while James traveled to properties outside the state. Samuel and Lucy had two daughters Lulie Byrd (1850-1909) and Anna Mae (1851-1866). Samuel died of a heart attack in 1851 while attending the funeral of his grand-mother.

In 1853 Lucy married Franklin Sterling Wilson (1831-1871), Samuel's brother, and they continued to live at Oak Hall. They had two children. Their daughter Frances Emeline Mobley Wilson Carr (1864-1933) continued to live at Oak Hall until her death.

An interesting story is told concerning Oak Hall during the Civil War. When Federal troops were in the area, Franklin supposed? Ied several of his (blindfolded) thoroughbred horses up the circular stairway and hid them in the ballroom.

The family Bible records that James H. Wilson II died at Oak Hall in 1869.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

GPO 911-399

10. Geographic	al Data			
Acreage of nominated property 1.3 acres Quadrangle name Franklin, TN UTM References		Quadrangle scale 1:24,000		
A [1,6] [5]2,0[7,9,0] [3,9] Zone Easting North C	7 9 6 3 0 ing	B Zone East D	ing Northing	
Verbal boundary description and	d justification			
See continutation sheet				
List all states and counties for	properties overlap	oping state or county	boundaries	
state N/A	code N/A	county N/A	code N/A	
state N/A	code N/A	county N/A	code N/A	
11. Form Prepa				
Mac Sam Stubb				
Tianie/title	iei ieiu		0.1.00.100	
organization N/A	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	date	October 30, 1985	
street & number 1704 Wilson Pil	Ke	telepho	ne 794-8316	
city or town Franklin		state	Tennessee	
12. State Histor	ic Prese	rvation Off	icer Certification	
The evaluated significance of this pro	perty within the sta	ite is:		
national	stateX	local		
As the designated State Historic Pres 665), I hereby nominate this property according to the criteria and procedu Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer si	for inclusion in the res set forth by the	National Register and co	eservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– ertify that it has been evaluated	
title Executive Director, Ter	nessee Histori	cal Commission	date 2/5/86	
For NPS use only	h, la included in the	National Bariston		
I hereby certify that this proper		tional Register	date $3 - 13 - 86$	
Keeper of the National Register		weers cell	date 272-06	
Attest:			date	
Chief of Registration				

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Oak Hall

Item number

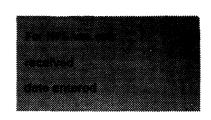
Page 2

Most of the oak trees were lost in 1912 when the Louisville and Nashville Railroad built a line through the front yard. In 1920 a tornado damaged the third story of the house and the present hip roof was built. Oak Hall remained in the Wilson family until Frances Carr's death in 1933.

Today the house is known as Century Oak for one of the remaining large oak trees. As one of three houses near Brentwood built by Samuel H. Wilson II, Oak Hall is a significant architectural and historical resource in Williamson County.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Oak Hall

Item number

9

Page

2

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bowman, Virginia McDaniel. Historic Williamson County. Nashville: Blue and Gray Press, 1971.

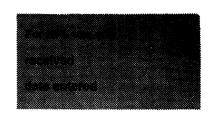
Brentwood, Tennessee: JM Publications, 1985. Little, Vance. Historic Brentwood.

Williamson County. Deed Books. Williamson County Courthouse. Franklin, Tennessee.

Williamson County. Williamson County Courthouse. Franklin, Tennessee. Will Books.

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Oak Hall

Item number

10

Page

2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is 1.3 acres in size and trapezoidal in shape. It is bounded on the west by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The southern boundary begins at a fence located approximately 75' from the driveway; the boundary continues in an easterly direction along the fence approximately 375' until it intersects with another fence; the boundary then turns and moves in a northerly direction along the fence approximately 300'; the boundary then turns and moves in a westerly direction along an imaginary straight line approximately 425' until it reaches the railroad. (See tax map). This includes enough land to protect the historical setting and architectural integrity of Oak Hall.

