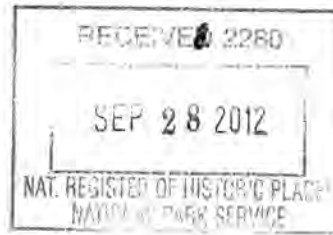


NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018



947

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Rest Haven Cemetery
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number North Margin Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues North NA not for publication
city or town Franklin NA vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Williamson code 187 zip code 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 for 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
E. Patrick McHenry, Jr. 9-21-2012
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other, (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 11-14-12

Rest Haven Cemetery
Name of Property

Williamson County, TN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

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

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
walls N/A

roof N/A
other Stone, Metal

Narrative Description

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

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Rest Haven Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee

DESCRIPTION

The Rest Haven Cemetery is located in the City of Franklin (pop. 62,487), Tennessee, twenty miles south of Nashville. Franklin is in the center of the state and is the seat of Williamson County. The Rest Haven Cemetery is located three blocks northwest of Franklin's courthouse, along North Margin Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues North. The cemetery's oldest known burial occurred in 1842, and the last burial was in 1969. There are approximately 475 documented internments in the cemetery.¹ General orientation of burials runs linearly in a west to east pattern. Distinct family groupings are evident in rows of forty-three plots, encompassed within limestone or limestone and metal borders. The linear arrangement of family plots creates walking paths in between their rows. Grave markers are of limestone and marble. The Rest Haven Cemetery is surrounded on three sides by a 1916 limestone dry-stack wall and has a formal gated entrance on its northeast boundary. The cemetery maintains a high degree of integrity in setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, design, and location.

Located at the margin of town, the Rest Haven Cemetery is in the bottoms of the Harpeth River. The terrain of the seven-acre cemetery is flat and its shape is rectangular. Its setting conveys a sense of separation from daily life and activity, appropriate for its purpose as a final resting place. Across Fourth Avenue North, to the east of the Rest Haven Cemetery, the Franklin City Cemetery was established in 1811 and reached capacity by the mid-1850s. The area to the north and east of both cemeteries remained largely undeveloped into the twentieth century when a handful of impermanent dwellings (no longer extant) were built. Modern businesses fronting Fifth Avenue North to the west are concealed from the cemetery by a row of trees.

The site is lined on the east, south, and north by a dry-stack limestone wall, approximately two-and-one-half feet in height and two feet thick (Photo #5). The top row of the wall consists of a coping course made up of thin limestone rocks turned on end. The walls help to enhance the feeling of separation from street activity. The south wall has an eight-foot wide entrance with a partial metal gate. The east wall, opening onto Fourth Avenue North, has a more formal main entrance featuring square, rough stone piers with stone caps engraved with "REST" on one pier and "HAVEN" on the other (Photo #4). The entrance piers are approximately eight feet in height. A wide metal gate is hinged on the second pier. These piers and gates closely resemble those added to the Franklin City Cemetery in 1916, suggesting the wall at Rest Haven Cemetery was constructed at the same time. The east entrance originally opened onto a carriage lane across the width of the cemetery. Today, however, there is a chain outside the entrance gate to block vehicles from entering the cemetery. The wall, including its entry gates, is included as a contributing structure. It retains a significant degree of its historic integrity and enhances the feeling of separation from street activity.

The Rest Haven Cemetery is largely in direct sunlight, with a scattering of evergreen and deciduous trees. In the northern third of the cemetery are some pine trees. About one-third of the distance from the northern border, there is a magnolia tree closely planted to a hemlock tree. The southern two-thirds of the cemetery is largely devoid of trees. The western border of the cemetery lacks a wall; magnolia, dogwood, redbud, and other deciduous trees were planted along this periphery to form a physical and visual barrier between the

¹ Kim McFadden, "Williamson County, TN – Cemeteries: Rest Haven Cemetery," 2002. Available at website <http://files.usgwarchives.org/tn/williamson/cemeteries/resthaven.txt> accessed March 29, 2012.

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Section number 7 Page 2

Rest Haven Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee

cemetery and the businesses fronting Fifth Avenue North. Thus, the landscaping within the Rest Haven Cemetery contributes to the feeling of the site as a place of sanctuary and serenity.

Grave markers in Rest Haven Cemetery exemplify the evolution of American burial customs, in design and materials, throughout the mid-nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century. Whereas markers in the older Franklin City Cemetery were almost exclusively of native limestone, the Rest Haven Cemetery includes both limestone and marble markers. Unlike the many table tombs and box tombs found in the earlier Franklin City Cemetery, Rest Haven Cemetery has only one table and no box tombs. These types of burial markers are common among early-to-mid-nineteenth century cemeteries throughout the country. The table tomb features a flat ledger stone on which inscriptions were engraved, supported by four "legs."² They were popular funerary monuments among affluent families until the Civil War.³ More predominant in the Rest Haven Cemetery are the approximately twenty-five obelisks. The obelisk is considered an elite example of funerary monument reflective of the Neo-Classical movement of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.⁴

Unlike the earlier Franklin City Cemetery, plot borders are numerous and well-defined in the Rest Haven Cemetery (Photos #6 through #9). These borders are of limestone and range from low, modest curbing to solid walls two feet in height. The low curbing can be plain or feature corner posts with iron picket fencing in between. Some of these iron fences have rounded or Gothic arches. Eleven plots in the cemetery include iron fencing; thirty plots have low curb borders without fencing; two plots have solid stone walls. In addition, the Rest Haven Cemetery has three bronze ground markers.

Motifs found within the collection of markers include willow trees, lilies, roses, cloaks, angels, triangles, wreaths of laurel, crowns and crosses, bodies in repose, and floral designs of unidentifiable botanical species. Each motif represents a state or quality that was understood culturally to symbolize individual and collective belief systems or affiliations with social or fraternal orders of the period. The willow tree symbolizes mourning or lament, as does a cloak or drapery. The rose represents unfailing love and beauty. Laurel wreaths symbolize achievement or eternity, while a lily represents restored innocence of a soul after death. An angel is an agent of God, guarding over the dead. There are a few headstones marked with the traditional symbols of free masons - a compass and square. The triangle represents the Trinity and is used often in Masonic symbolism.⁵

There are approximately 475 documented internments in the cemetery.⁶ Of note are sixty-six graves of Confederate soldiers, including that of Captain Theodorick "Tod" Carter, of the prominent Carter family of Franklin (Photo #12). Several burials in the Rest Haven Cemetery pre-date its official deed of 1855.⁷ In fact, about fifteen burials occurred here before that year, most of them young children. The earliest documented

² Douglas Keister, *Stories in Stone, A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography*, (Salt Lake City, Utah, Gibbs Smith Publishers, 2004), 32.

³ M. Ruth Little, *Sticks & Stones, Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers*, (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1998), 15.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 15.

⁵ Keister 2004, 48, 54, 67, 138, 168.

⁶ McFadden, "Williamson County, TN - Cemeteries: Rest Haven Cemetery."

⁷ Virginia McDaniel Bowman, *Historic Williamson County: Old Homes and Sites* (Nashville: Blue & Gray Press, 1971), 102.

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Section number 7 Page 3

Rest Haven Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee

interment was of infant Nicholas Bradley (December 15, 1841-November 14, 1842). The vast majority of burials are from the late nineteenth century. Of those, most of the burial dates tend to range from the 1860s-1880s, with a few before and after those decades. Approximately twenty percent of the burials occurred in the early- to mid-twentieth century, the last being for (no given name) Binns, interred January 3, 1969. The cemetery is no longer open for burials.

The only burial to occur in the Rest Haven City Cemetery since 1969 occurred in 2009. Construction at a development site in the area of the Franklin Battlefield unearthed the remains of a Civil War soldier, buried in a coffin in a shallow grave. Material evidence found with the remains included buttons from a Union army uniform and a Minie ball, a type of rifle bullet adopted by the U.S. government shortly before the war. It was impossible to conclusively determine whether the soldier was Union or Confederate. Regardless, he was honored as an unknown soldier who died serving his country. Following a military funeral and procession, the remains were interred in the center of Rest Haven Cemetery. In 2011, the grave was honored with a historical marker. Additionally, a special monument (Photo #13) for the soldier was erected incorporating portions of columns and Ionic capitals from the State Capitol building. Designed by William Strickland, the State Capitol building's original columns required replacement in the 1950s, and their sections were removed to a back lot at the state prison grounds in Nashville. Local photographer Robin Hood designed the monument using sections of the discarded columns and capitals.

With the exception of the unknown Civil War soldier monument, there have been no significant changes to the Rest Haven Cemetery within the past fifty years. The design and layout of the cemetery, as well as the surrounding stone walls retain substantial integrity from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The wonderfully preserved markers and motifs demonstrate the evolving burial customs, beliefs, and trends from the mid-nineteenth century through modern times.

Rest Haven Cemetery
Name of Property

Williamson County, 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/ SETTLEMENT
 COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
 ART

Period of Significance

1855-1962

Significant Dates

1855, 1916

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)
 N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown; multiple

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:
 City of Franklin

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Rest Haven Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement; Community Planning and Development

Formally established in 1855, the Rest Haven Cemetery is locally significant under National Register Criteria A in the areas of exploration and settlement, and community planning and development. The cemetery contains a multitude of burials of Franklin's early settlers and community leaders of outstanding importance, as well as a large number of Civil War veterans. It is an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth century city cemetery established to accommodate the needs of the rapidly growing city of Franklin and subsequently, the limited space available within the earlier Franklin City Cemetery located directly across Fourth Avenue North.

Criterion C: Art

The Rest Haven Cemetery is significant under Criterion C in the area of art. Its distinctive markers and their symbolic motifs reflect popular funerary trends from its first interment in 1841 through the mid-twentieth century. The funerary markers represented in the Rest Haven Cemetery, as well as their deliberate spatial arrangement differs in many ways from the earlier Franklin City Cemetery and reflects an evolving national trend in burial customs from the practicality of the urban cemetery to one situated beyond the city limits with an emphasis on park-like landscaping and artistically pleasing markers and structures. The period of significance for the Rest Haven Cemetery is 1855, with its formal establishment, through 1962, in keeping with the fifty-year rule for National Register listing of properties. Significant dates include 1916 with the construction of the surrounding stone wall and entrance gate.

Criterion Consideration D: Cemeteries

The Rest Haven Cemetery satisfies Criteria Consideration D for cemeteries. The cemetery demonstrates efforts of early community planning in Franklin during the mid-nineteenth century, and reflects the city's rapid period of development between the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. The Rest Haven Cemetery retains a high degree of integrity and retains its historic design elements.

BACKGROUND

The City of Franklin, Tennessee, was founded on October 26, 1799 and was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. At the same time, the Tennessee General Assembly established Williamson County, named for Revolutionary War veteran Dr. Hugh Williamson of North Carolina. The land used to found Franklin consisted of 109 acres that were originally part of a land grant belonging to Major Anthony Sharp. Major Sharp had sold 640 acres to Abram Maury (1766-1825), who laid out the city of Franklin.⁸ The land for the Rest Haven Cemetery was originally owned by P.A. Perkins, who sold the parcel to Franklin lawyer, John Marshall (September 5, 1803-October 3, 1863) for \$1,085.62 in September of 1853. John Marshall then

⁸ John E. Acuff, "Williamson County," in *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* (Nashville: Rutledge Hill Press, 1998), 1063.

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Rest Haven Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee

deeded the land to the City of Franklin in 1855.⁹ The tract was a logical site for the cemetery, across Fourth Avenue North from the nearly full Franklin City Cemetery and still at the edge of town.

“Beginning on the South West side of Indigo Street on the line between Mrs. [Grady] and P.A. Perkins running thence south 53 degrees West 24 poles and six links to a rock North 33 ½ degrees West 57 poles and twelve links to a rock thence North 53 ½ degrees West eleven poles and twenty one links to a rock on the Big Harpeth River near the water and running with the outer of the upper wall of the [sic] north 8 [8] ½ degrees East twelve poles and fifteen links to a rock thence South 27 degrees East four poles and twelve links to a rock thence South 53 degrees West two poles and eighteen links to a rock thence South 27 degrees East [sic] six poles and two links to the beginning.”¹⁰

The area chosen for both cemeteries was outside the original town limits, which was bounded by North, South, East and West Margin Streets (*see plat in Continuation Sheets*). Located at the margin of town, the Rest Haven Cemetery was in the bottoms of the Harpeth River, not a desirable building site. For many years after the founding of Franklin, the land outside North Margin Street remained undeveloped with the exception of the two cemeteries. Only the city dump and a half dozen African-American dwellings of modest construction joined the built landscape outside of North Margin Street. By the 1920s, a small depot on the Nashville inter-urban rail line was also constructed here (*see 1927 map in Continuation Sheets*).

Beginning in the 1830s, national burial customs shifted away from the establishment of cemeteries within the heart of the city toward more rural, secluded areas. Towns of varying sizes established cemeteries on the fringes of commercial activity and daily life as retreats or havens, places of repose for the deceased and the living. At a time when there were no public parks or gardens, cemeteries became places for the enjoyment of nature, art, and recreation. The rural cemetery movement, as it has become to be known, emphasized designed landscapes and gardens as principal elements of cemeteries.¹¹ As the older Franklin City Cemetery was nearing capacity, the land tract across Fourth Avenue North was a logical site to establish the Rest Haven Cemetery. Although the Franklin City Cemetery was established just beyond the city limits, its lack of planned landscaping or spatial arrangement of family plots and burials, as well as the modest markers represented within, suggest that the cemetery was created for practical purposes only. As such, the Franklin City Cemetery represents a transitional period from urban municipal cemeteries to large, rural cemeteries with park-like settings and elaborate structures. Similarly, the subsequent establishment of Rest Haven was for practical purposes - to accommodate the need for additional burial space. Its location across the street from the Franklin City Cemetery, as well as its modest landscaping, does not suggest a deliberate attempt to establish the cemetery as a park or retreat. However, the spatial arrangement of the burials and family plots,

⁹ Bowman, 102.

¹⁰ Deed of Sale from John Marshall, October 27, 1855, Deed Book V, 444. Though entered as October 27, 1855, the sale within the deed text read October 29, 1853.

¹¹ Thomas Bender, “The ‘Rural’ Cemetery Movement: Urban Travail and the Appeal of Nature,” *The New England Quarterly* Vol. 47, No. 2 (Jun., 1974), 196; Kenneth T. Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States* (Oxford/New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), 63-64, 71, 73.

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Rest Haven Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee

as well as varying marker types and motifs hint at an apparent shift toward developing, over time, a space that would exhibit elements of the park-like settings desired throughout the mid-nineteenth century.

The rural cemetery movement's embrace of park-like settings coincides with an increasing cultural regard for gardening and landscaping in general. Equating America's agrarian roots with virtue and morality, horticulturist and landscape designer Andrew Jackson Downing published his extremely influential *Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* in 1841. At a time when the urban population of America increased by ninety percent (between 1840 and 1850), suburban neighborhoods were developed on the periphery of towns.¹² Here, Downing's pattern books were brought to life in popular domestic architectural and landscape design. During this period, Franklin experienced the development of the Hincheyville neighborhood, the first subdivision development, in the block west of West Margin Street.¹³ Invoking Thomas Jefferson, Downing informed his readers that the preservation of democracy relied on a return to rural values, even if one lived near town. One could still be close to nature with the improvement of his own plot through thoughtful landscaping. This notion translates to home gardens as to family burial plots. As seen in the Rest Haven Cemetery, graves are grouped within stone borders, many adorned with iron pickets or arches. Numerous markers are beautified with botanical motifs. The funerary art displayed in the Rest Haven Cemetery, including the various marker types and motifs, reflect local and regional customs of the period. Additionally, an increasing use of funerary art indicates the growing Victorian-era sensibility for ornamentation. Gothic designs gave way to Neo-Classical forms in the Rest Haven Cemetery, as cultural orientation towards Classical ideology swept the nation. Common funerary symbology used on grave markers in the Rest Haven Cemetery includes willow trees, roses, cloaks, and lilies. Masonic iconography can also be found.

The population of Williamson County increased from 23,827 in 1860 to 28,313 by 1880.¹⁴ This period represents Franklin's peak as a nineteenth-century small town county seat. During these years, Franklin prospered as the governmental and commercial center of the county and spurred the construction of many new dwellings and commercial buildings in the city. The intense activity of the town during these two decades is reflected equally in the population growth and in the use of the Rest Haven Cemetery. It was during this time that burial in the cemetery was most intense. The greater number of burials attests to the substantial development of the community during this period, as seen in its increased population, expansion, and growth.

Following the Battle of Franklin (1864), the McGavock family at Carnton plantation (Franklin Battlefield – NHL/1960) donated two acres for the burial of 1,481 Confederate soldiers.¹⁵ The Union dead were removed to Murfreesboro, still occupied by Federal troops and where a national cemetery was established for the interment or re-interment of fallen soldiers from locations around Middle Tennessee (Stones River National

¹² Margaret Marsh, *Suburban Lives*, (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1990), 1, 5, 88.

¹³ Tolbert, 92-93.

¹⁴ "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.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 789; Larry Whitaker, "Civil War," at website <http://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=265>, accessed July 9, 2012.

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Rest Haven Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee

Battlefield/Cemetery-NR/1966). Despite the thousands of Civil War burials in these cemeteries, Rest Haven Cemetery contains a large number of Civil War veterans who were citizens of the City of Franklin.

As Franklin and Williamson County continued recovering from the war, the area remained largely rural into the twentieth century, and supported by an agricultural economy. Williamson County's peak population during the nineteenth century was 28,313 in 1880. This number gradually dropped to 26,429 by 1900, then to 23,409 by 1920.¹⁶ Burial in the Rest Haven Cemetery similarly began to decline after 1880. By 1900, use of the cemetery dropped considerably. Between 1900 and 1929, approximately 75 burials occurred. In 1916, the limestone wall and entrance gates were constructed around Rest Haven Cemetery enhancing the cemetery's sense of separateness and creating an enclave of permanent repose from the outside lively world.

Nationally, burial customs began to change in the early-twentieth century, leaning away from the sentimentalism of the rural cemetery movement. Beginning in the late nineteenth century, there was a growing concern over land conservation and public health, leading to a cremation movement and the adoption of mausoleums in modern cemeteries. The park-like quality embraced by the rural cemetery movement evolved in the twentieth century as memorial parks were developed by private companies. Simple block gravestones with brief inscriptions of name and dates replaced artistic markers with touching personal messages. The modern cemetery also gave rise to markers flush with the ground, convenient for lawn maintenance. In Franklin, Mt. Hope Cemetery was established in 1947 a short distance to the northwest of the Rest Haven Cemetery. With its orderly rows of simple block markers, this newer cemetery exemplifies the movement away from community burial grounds towards professionally managed ones. The establishment of Mt. Hope Cemetery in Franklin and changing funerary trends nationally are demonstrated with the decline of burials in the Rest Haven Cemetery after 1940.

Rest Haven Cemetery is an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth-century city cemetery established to accommodate the needs of a rapidly growing community. It is the burial place of a multitude of Franklin's early settlers and community leaders, citizens who helped shape the local, and in some instances, state history, as well as a large number of Civil War veterans. Its distinctive marker types and their symbolic motifs reflect popular funerary trends from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. Furthermore, the limestone wall and entrance gates, constructed in 1916, remain in excellent condition and reflect early-20th century efforts to further separate the cemetery from daily activity. The Rest Haven Cemetery retains a high degree of integrity including its historic design elements. Its location remains the same as from its original establishment; the setting has not been altered with any inappropriate inclusions, the feeling of the site is still one of separation and peacefulness; its association with the city of Franklin and its leaders is evident through the inscriptions on the markers, identifying citizens prominent in the development of the town; its historic design elements, workmanship and materials are strongly perceived in the limestone, marble, and iron markers, plot fencing, perimeter limestone wall and entrance gates. Its surviving integrity evokes the early planning and development of Franklin, and visitors to the cemetery continue to enjoy its peaceful setting and to honor the Civil War veterans buried here.

¹⁶ "Population of the United States, Tennessee, and Tennessee Counties by Decennial Census: 1790 to 1990."

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Rest Haven Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee

PROMINENT FRANKLIN FAMILIES BURIED IN THE CITY CEMETERY

John B. McEwen (1820-1903) was born at his parent's homestead, two miles north of Franklin. The family was among the early settlers to this area. In 1842, McEwen married Cynthia Graham (1821-1894). They bought a two-room brick house in Franklin and expanded it with an imposing two-story Italianate addition. In the aftermath of the Battle of Franklin, the family tended to the wounded, Federal and Confederate, in their home.¹⁷ Following the war, the Franklin attorney developed Fernvale, a springs resort southwest of the city. McEwen operated the resort for many years. In addition to the resort, McEwen owned 3,000 surrounding acres. McEwen was the first post-war developer in Franklin, establishing the town's early subdivision known as McEwen's Addition. He sold lots between Columbia Avenue and Lewisburg Avenue and named streets in honor of Confederate generals who fought in the Battle of Franklin.¹⁸

William Sugars McLemore began his law practice in Franklin in 1851 and held the office of County Court Clerk from 1856 to 1860. Also in 1856, he married Annie Wharton, of Tuscumbia, Alabama. At the start of the Civil War, McLemore enlisted with Company F, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry of the C.S.A. He was routinely promoted, rising from lieutenant to captain to major. Finally, he was commissioned colonel of a cavalry brigade. After the war he returned to his law practice in Franklin.¹⁹ Both William and Annie McLemore were buried in Rest Haven Cemetery in a family plot where the couple buried three infant children in the late 1850s and early 1860s.

John Marshall, who had deeded the land for Rest Haven Cemetery, was a primary supporter of the Tennessee Female College, founded in Franklin in 1856.²⁰ Marshall was born in 1803 shortly after his parents William (1757-1826) and Anne (1768-1860) settled on granted land three miles east of Franklin. John Marshall married his first wife Margaret Park Campbell in 1833. The couple had four children before her death in 1842. Marshall married Frances Crockett in 1845. Around that time the Marshalls bought a large brick house, which still stands, on Third Avenue in Franklin. Marshall was a highly respected lawyer and also served as a special judge on the Tennessee Supreme Court.²¹

Several members of the prominent Carter family were buried in Rest Haven Cemetery. Fountain Branch Carter (April 6, 1797-August 22, 1871) was a very successful farmer and merchant who had moved to Franklin with his parents (Francis B. and Sarah Holcomb Anderson Carter) from Halifax County, Virginia. In partnership with a Mr. Allgaier, F.B. Carter manufactured boots and shoes. He married Mary Armistead Atkinson in 1823. In 1829, F.B. and Mary Carter purchased land on Columbia Pike to build the home

¹⁷ Bowman, 120-121.

¹⁸ Bowman, 121-122; Sullivan 70-71, 87.

¹⁹ "Records and Incidents of the Children of W.S. McLemore," in *Williamson County Historical Society Journal* No. 32, 2001, 55; Goodspeed, 997.

²⁰ Goodspeed, 806.

²¹ Bowman, 133-134.

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Rest Haven Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee

around which the Battle of Franklin later took place. Among the couple's twelve children were Moscow Branch and Theodrick (Tod).²²

At the time of the Battle of Franklin Moscow Branch Carter, a veteran of the Mexican-American War, was at home in Franklin. As Confederate lieutenant-colonel, he had been captured by Union troops in 1862 and held as a prisoner of war before being paroled the following year.²³ Tod Carter joined the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment, which included his older brother Moscow and other prominent citizens of Franklin: Dr. Daniel B Cliffe (January 16, 1823-January 22, 1913) was General Felix Zollicoffer's Brigade Surgeon; lawyer John Marshall was named quartermaster; and lawyer William S. McLemore was appointed first lieutenant of Company G of the Third Cavalry, organized on May 25, 1862.²⁴ Confederate Captain Tod Carter was fatally wounded in the Battle of Franklin, which was fought on his family's property.. The Carter family was able to retrieve Tod from the battlefield and bring him home. After two days, however, he succumbed to his injuries and was buried in the Rest Haven Cemetery.²⁵ Moscow's first wife Caladonia (Callie) Orlena Carter (November 12, 1834-July 27, 1860) was buried in Rest Haven Cemetery before the war. His second wife, American Cattles Carter (February 21, 1832-July 25, 1876), with whom he had two children, is also buried in Rest Haven Cemetery.

Another burial in Rest Haven Cemetery resulting from the war was that of Dr. Fielding Pope Sloan. Born April 7, 1833, Dr. Sloan was a surgeon for the Confederate Army and at the Battle of Franklin suffered wounds to his wrist and lung. Sloan remained bedridden in the home of Franklin's wartime mayor John B. McEwen until succumbing to his battle wounds on June 19, 1865. The McEwen family buried him in their Rest Haven cemetery plot.²⁶ Another Civil War veteran surgeon buried in Rest Haven Cemetery was Dr. Daniel B. Cliffe, who had become a leading physician in Williamson County under the guidance of his uncle, Dr. McPhail. After McPhail's death while serving in the Mexican-American War, Cliffe inherited part of McPhail's estate and continued his practice in Franklin.²⁷

Another prominent Franklin citizen and Confederate veteran buried here was Daniel German (1831-1911). His father, also Daniel German (May 5, 1789-December 24, 1858), was born in Gaswell County, North Carolina and came to Tennessee with his family as a child. The family was of French-Dutch descent. The elder Daniel German married Elizabeth Rounsaville (September 22, 1805-December 2, 1882), a native of Williamson County. The younger Daniel German began studying medicine in 1850, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania. He returned to Franklin to start a practice, and when war broke out, he became a surgeon with the Eleventh Tennessee Infantry of Cheatham's Division of the CSA. In 1863, he became Chief

²² Bowman, 144; Rosalie Carter, "Captain Tod Carter of the Confederate States Army," pamphlet, 1978, at <http://www.tennessee-sc.v.org/Camp854/todbio.htm>., accessed July 13, 2012.

²³ Goodspeed, 972.

²⁴ Carter, pamphlet; Goodspeed, 798-800.

²⁵ Cpt. Tod Carter's burial in Rest Haven Cemetery is noteworthy, when most of the fallen Confederate soldiers were interred on a parcel of land specially donated by the McGavock family of Carnton Plantation, located at 1345 Carnton Lane off Lewisburg Pike, south of downtown Franklin.

²⁶ Bowman, 121; Kim McFadden, "Williamson County, TN -Cemeteries: Rest Haven Cemetery," 2002.

²⁷ Bowman, 105; "Franklin Cemeteries Project and Preservation Plan," (Murfreesboro, TN: MTSU Center for Historic Preservation, 2010), 18.

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Rest Haven Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee

Surgeon of Roddy's Cavalry Division in North Alabama. In this role, he was at Decatur when the Confederate army surrendered that city. Following the war, he returned to private practice in Franklin and married Miss Adelia McEwen, daughter of John and Cynthia McEwen. The couple had several children, and the family was highly regarded in the community.²⁸ The elder Daniel German, his wife Elizabeth, and their son are buried in Rest Haven Cemetery in a family plot enclosed with a metal fence of Gothic arches. Altogether, the cemetery includes the graves of sixty-six Confederate veterans and also the grave of the Unknown (Civil War) Soldier, interred in 2009.

²⁸ Goodspeed, 983.

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Rest Haven Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee

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Rest Haven Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee

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Williamson County Historical Marker for the Allen Manufacturing Company at 230 North Franklin Road.

Williamson County Historical Marker for the Rest Haven Cemetery at Fourth Avenue North entrance, Franklin.

Rest Haven Cemetery
Name of Property

Williamson County, TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7 acres Franklin 63 NE

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>511401</u>	<u>3976004</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Andra Kowalczyk Martens
organization Thomason and Associates date May 16, 2012
street & number 1907 21st Ave. S. telephone 615-385-4960
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37212

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name City of Franklin
street & number 109 3rd Ave. S. telephone 615-794-5362
city or town Franklin state TN zip code 37064

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

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

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National Park Service

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Section number 10 Page 13

Rest Haven Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Rest Haven Cemetery is part of a seven-acre tract within the city limits of Franklin in Williamson County listed as Map 063N, Group D, Parcel 00300. Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of North Margin Street and Fifth Avenue North, the southeastern boundary moves northeast for approximately 396' along North Margin Street; the boundary then turns 90 degrees to the northwest and runs along Fourth Avenue North for approximately 702' forming the northeast boundary of the property. The boundary then turns 90 degrees to the southwest and runs for approximately 167' forming the northwest boundary; the boundary then turns approximately 45 degrees and runs approximately 752' due south along the back property lines of businesses facing Fifth Avenue North forming the southwest boundary to return to the point of origin.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary for the Rest Haven Cemetery includes the entire seven-acre parcel as deeded in 1855 to the city.

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Rest Haven Cemetery
Williamson County, Tennessee



Map of the Rest Haven Cemetery outlined in heavy black line, in relation to N. Margin Street, 4th Avenue N., and Hwy. 431 (5th Avenue N.).

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Rest Haven Cemetery
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

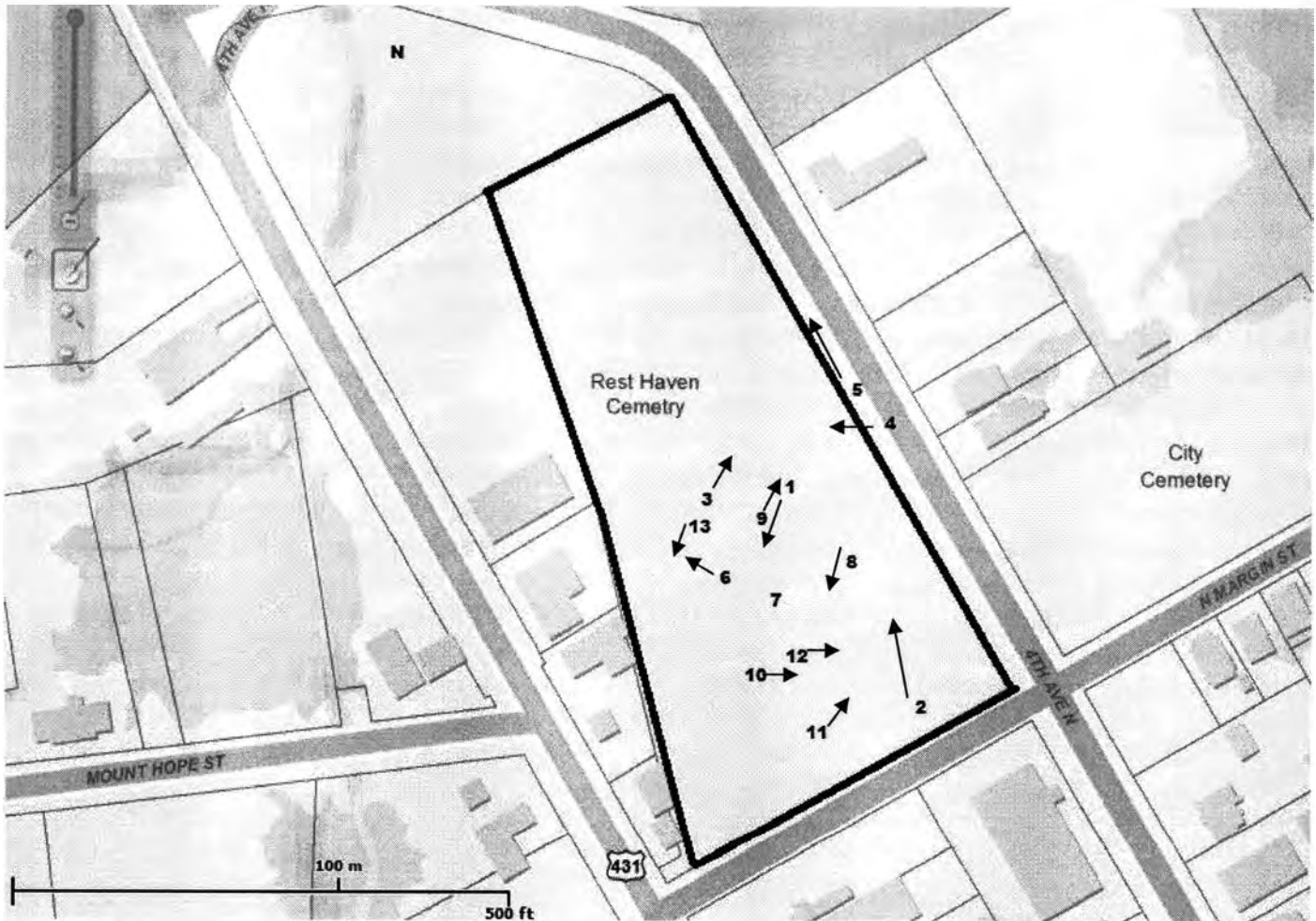
1. Towards Fifth Avenue North, view to southwest
2. From N. Margin Street and Fourth Avenue North, view to north
3. From Unknown Soldier columns, view to northeast
4. Formal entrance on Fourth Avenue North, view to west.
5. Stone wall on Fourth Avenue North, view to northwest.
6. Cast iron fence border on Davis plot, view to west.
7. Stone curb border on John and Frances Marshall plot, view to southwest.
8. Iron fence and obelisk of Louis and Charles Merrill plot, view to southwest.
9. Stone wall border on Campbell plot, view to northeast.
10. Symbols: angel watching over sleeping baby
11. Obelisks for John McEwen and Richard Anderson Graham, view to northeast.
12. Grave of Confederate Captain Tod Carter
13. Columns from the Tennessee State Capitol marking the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, view to southwest.

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Section number photos Page 16

Rest Haven Cemetery
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee

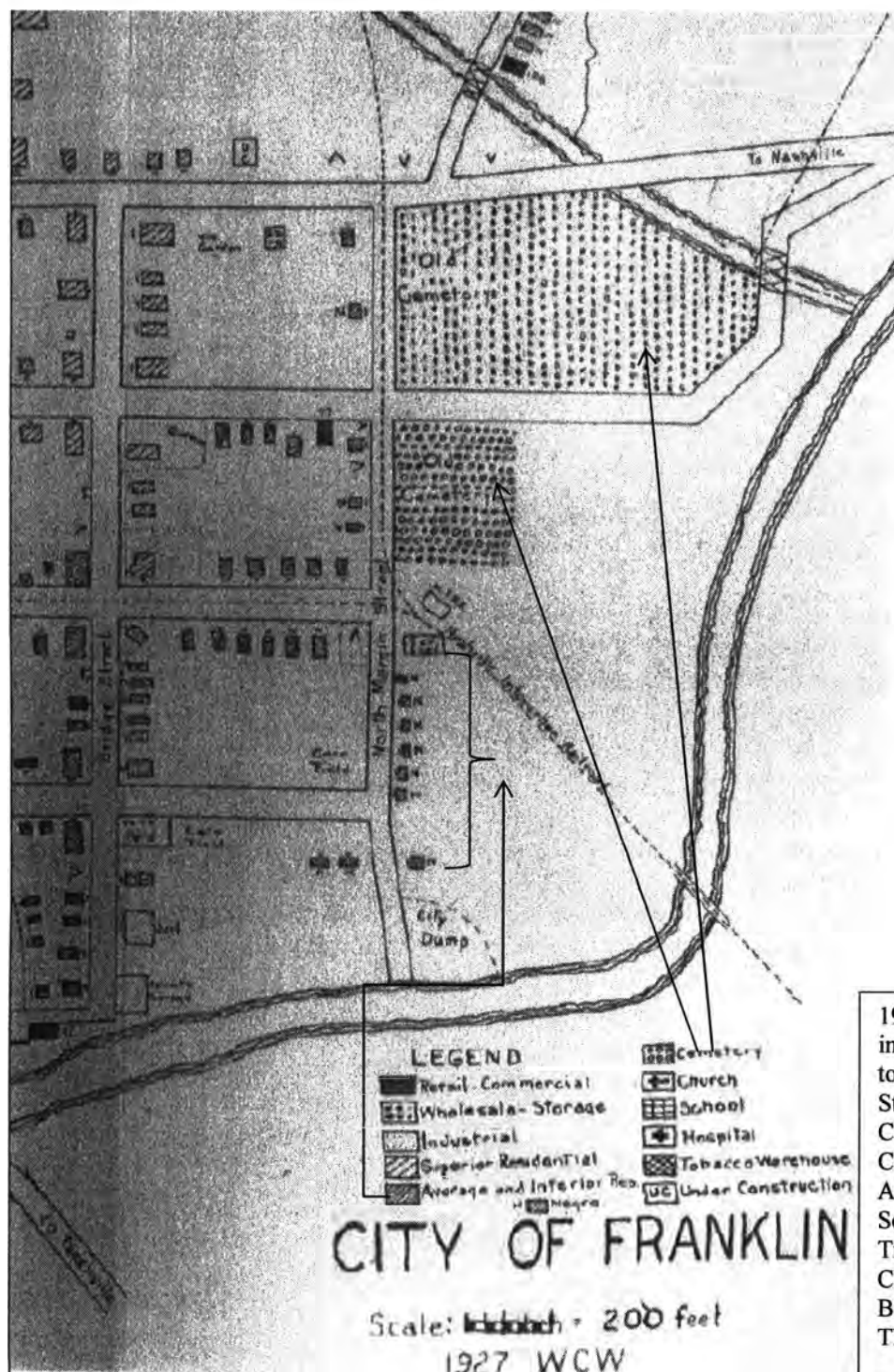


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National Park Service

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Section number Maps Page 17

Rest Haven Cemetery
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee



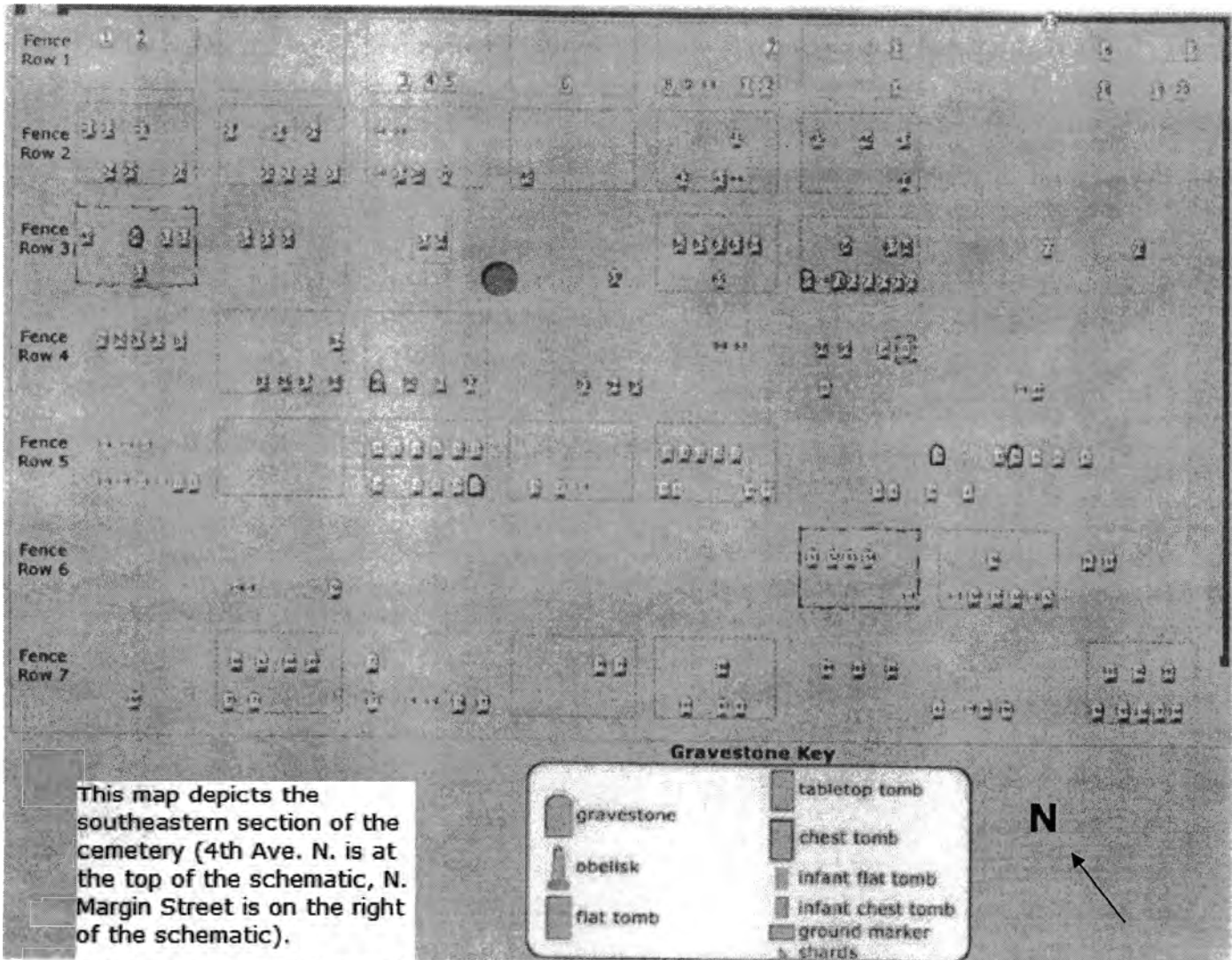
1927 Map of Franklin indicating land use of the area to the north of North Margin Street, including Franklin City Cemetery, Rest Haven Cemetery, City dump, and African-American residences. Source: Tyler, Ilene R. and Tracy L Coffing. "Phase I Cemetery Assessment: Bicentennial Park, Franklin, TN." 2006.

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Rest Haven Cemetery
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee



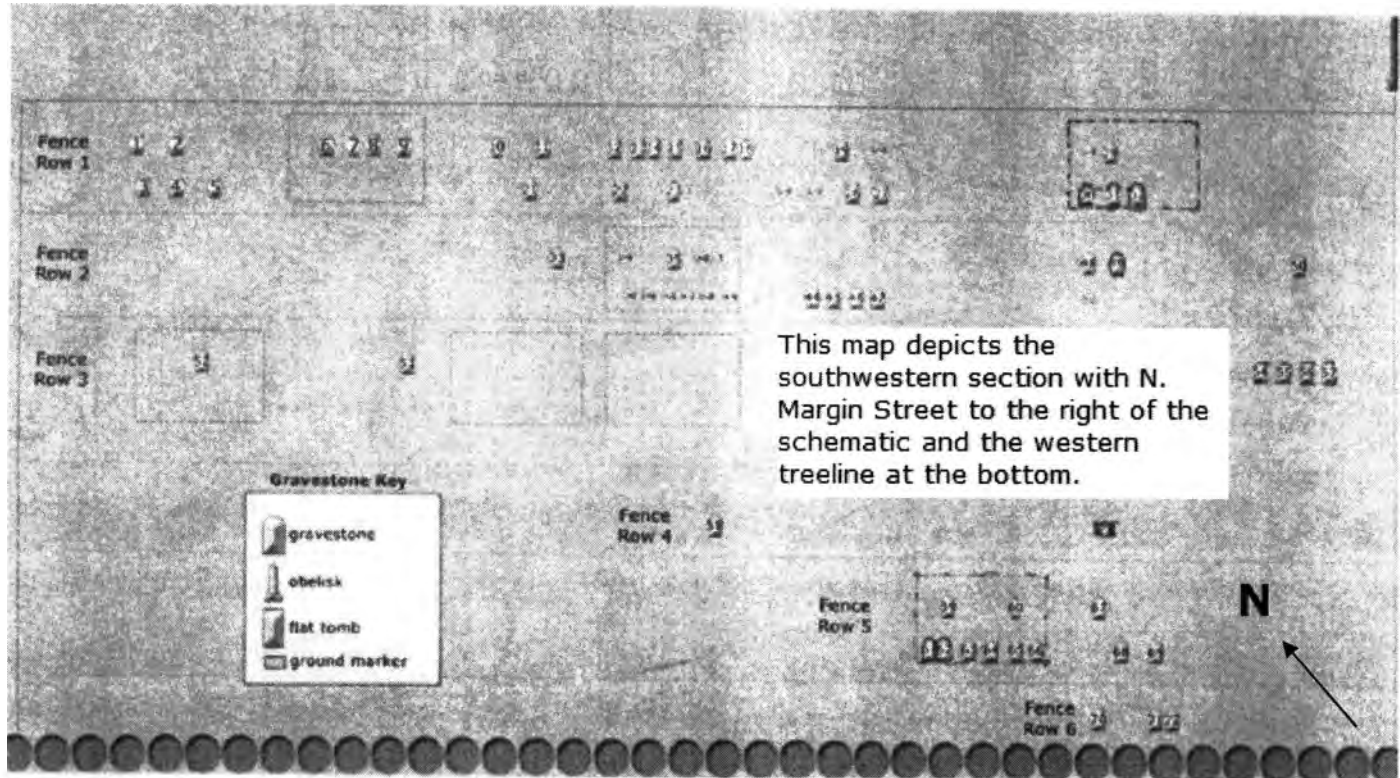
Source: Rest Haven Cemetery Schematic Map Section I, from Tyler, Ilene R. and Tracy L Coffing. "Phase I Cemetery Assessment: Bicentennial Park, Franklin, TN". 2006.

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Rest Haven Cemetery
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee



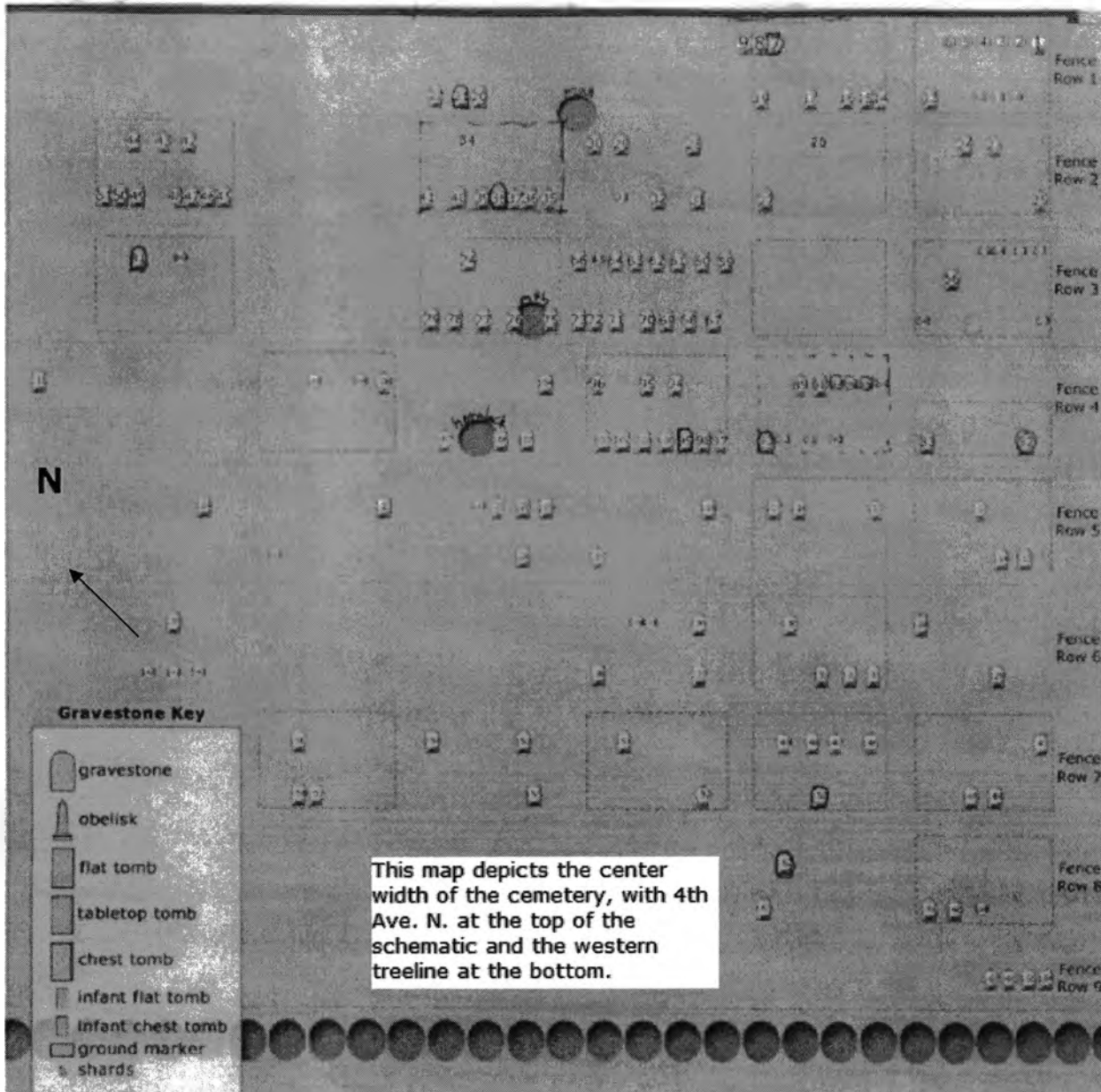
Source: Rest Haven Cemetery Schematic Map Section 2, from Tyler, Ilene R. and Tracy L. Coffing. "Phase I Cemetery Assessment: Bicentennial Park, Franklin, TN". 2006.

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Section number Maps Page 21

Rest Haven Cemetery
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee



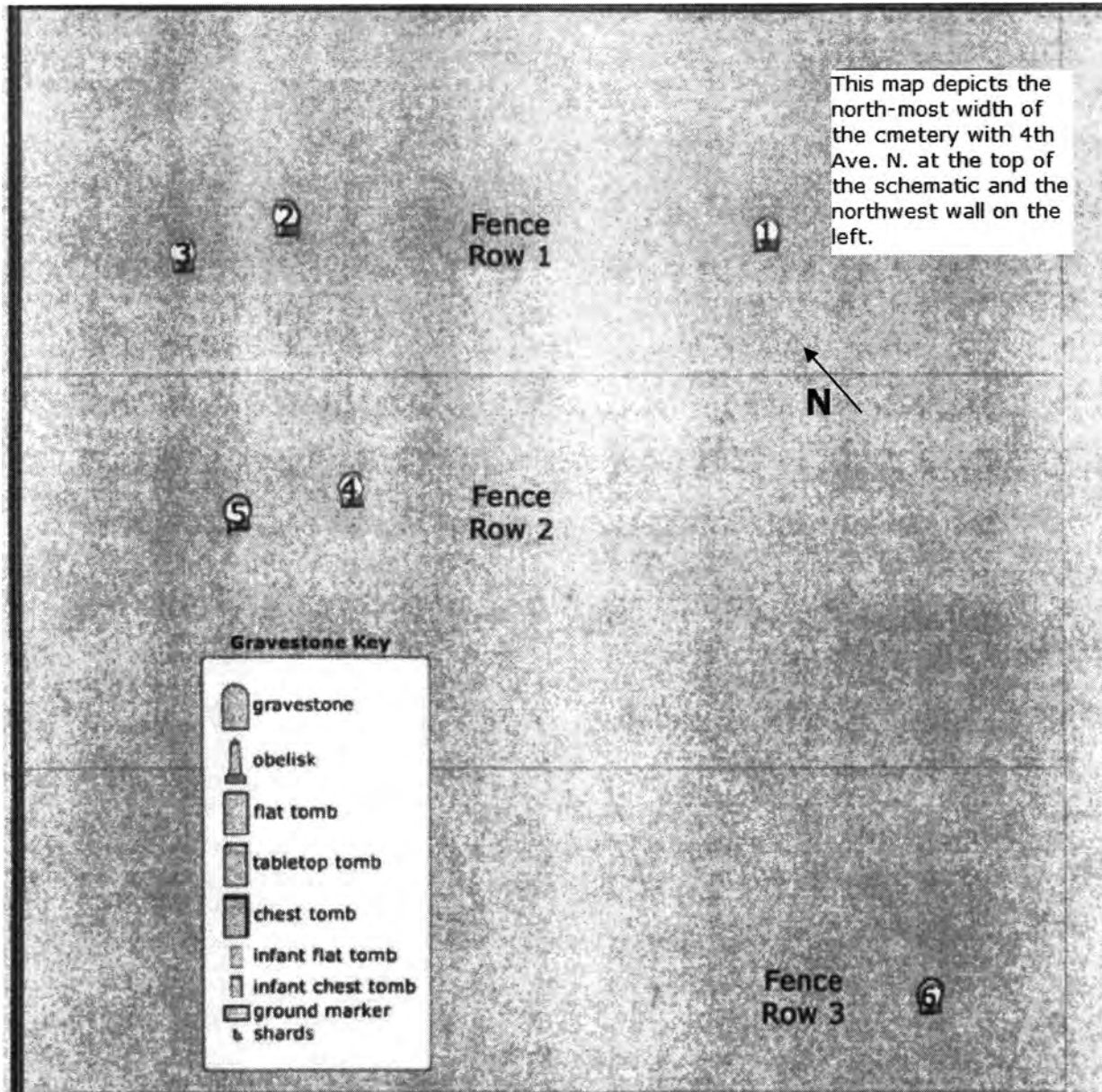
Source: Rest Haven Cemetery Schematic Map Section 3, from Tyler, Ilene R. and Tracy L Coffing. "Phase I Cemetery Assessment: Bicentennial Park, Franklin, TN." 2006.

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Section number Maps Page 22

Rest Haven Cemetery
Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee



Source: Rest Haven Cemetery Schematic Map Section 4, from Tyler, Ilene R. and Tracy L Coffing. "Phase I Cemetery Assessment: Bicentennial Park, Franklin, TN." 2006.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Rest Haven Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TENNESSEE, Williamson

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

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000947

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11.14.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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









FOOT TRAFFIC
ONLY












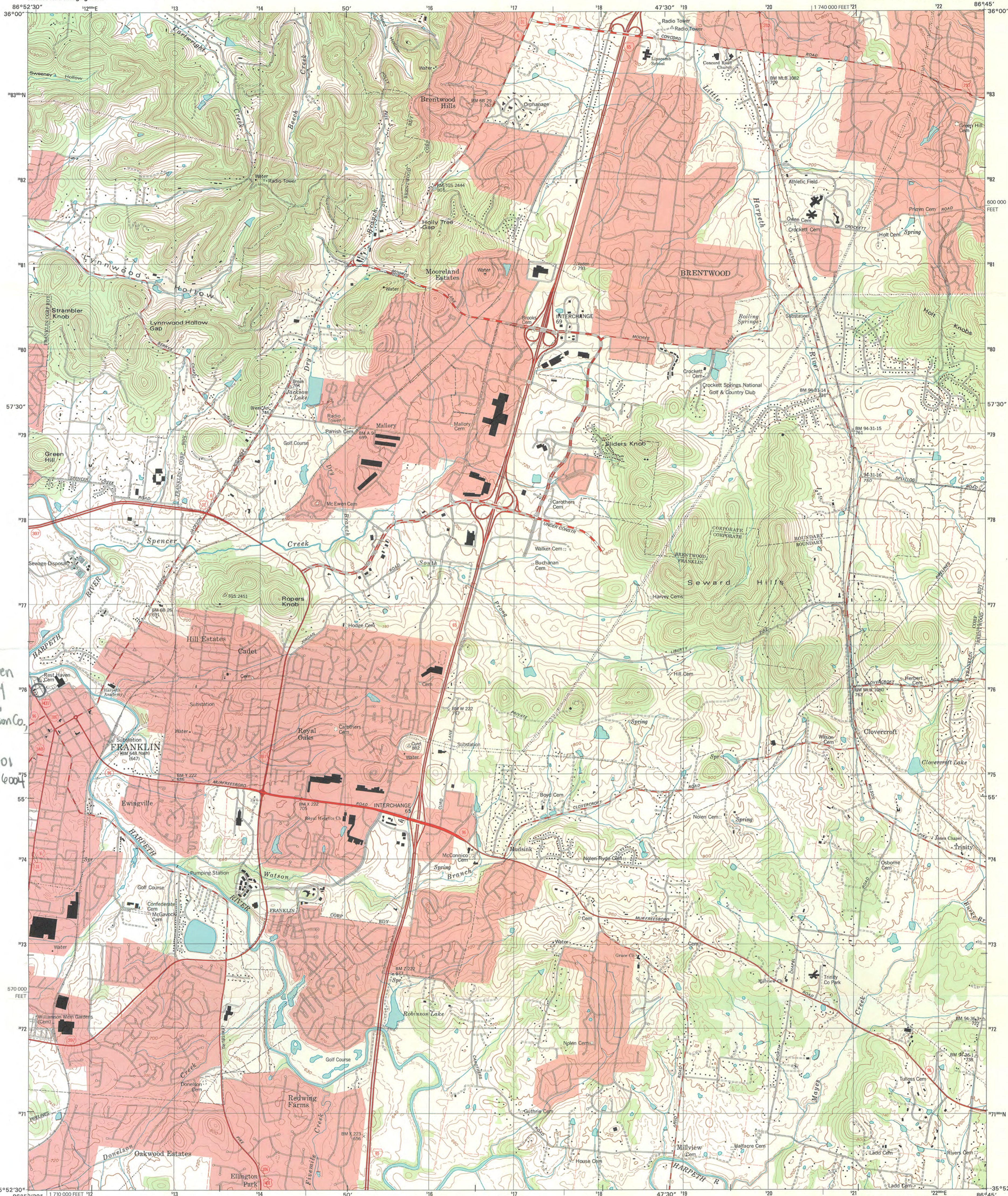




A black and white photograph of a gravestone for Captain Tod Carter. The stone is rectangular with a decorative border and is supported by two black posts. The text on the stone reads "CAPT TOD CARTER" and "20TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY CSA". To the left of the stone is a large, rough-hewn, rectangular stone. To the right is a metal cross. Two flags are visible: one on a post to the left of the stone and another on a post behind the stone.

CAPT TOD CARTER
20TH TENNESSEE INFANTRY CSA



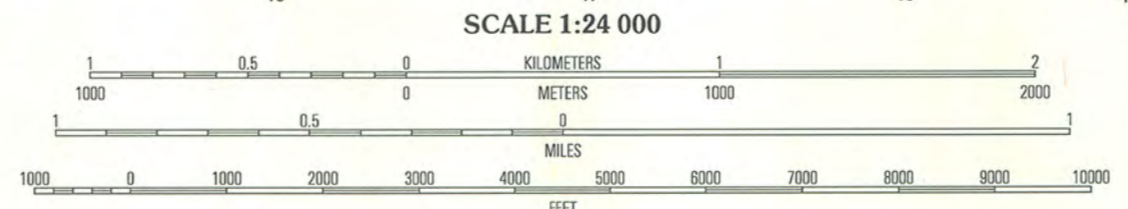


Rest Haven Cemetery Franklin, Williamson Co, TN 16 E511401 N3976004

Produced by the United States Geological Survey Topography compiled 1976. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1997 and other sources. Survey control current as of 1979 Boundaries current as of 2001 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16 10 000-foot ticks: Tennessee Coordinate System of 1983 North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software Houses of worship, schools, and other labeled buildings verified 1979

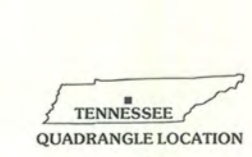


UTM GRID AND 2001 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



SCALE 1:24 000 SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929 TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 AND TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, DIVISION OF GEOLOGY, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION Primary highway hard surface, secondary highway hard surface, light-duty road, hard or improved surface, unimproved road, Interstate Route, U.S. Route, State Route

Table with 3 columns and 8 rows listing adjacent quadrangles: 1 Bellevue, 2 Oak Hill, 3 Antioch, 4 Leipers Fork, 5 Nolensville, 6 Spring Hill 63-SW, 7 Bethesda 63-SE, 8 College Grove

FRANKLIN, TN 1997

NIMA 3655 IV NE-SERIES V841





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



September 21, 2012

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the documentation to nominate the *Rest Haven Cemetery* to the National Register of Historic Places.

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

Sincerely,

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer

EPM:cs

Enclosures