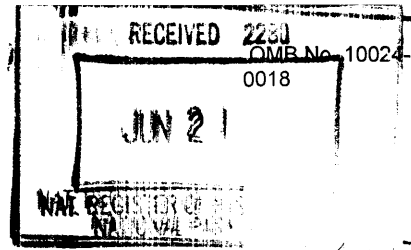


(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



6603

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 Hamilton-Brown House

other names/site number Hamilton, Elijah, House; Cottonwood; WM.56

2. Location

street & number 845 Old Charlotte Pike

N/A [] not for publication

city or town Franklin

[x] 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 [x] 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 [x] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [x] locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title: Herbert C. Hagen

Date: 6/19/06

Deputy 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 W. Beall

Date of Action: 9.2.06

Hamilton-Brown House
Name of Property

Williamson County, Tennessee
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	
-4-		buildings
-2-		sites
-0-		structures
-0-		objects
-6-	-0-	Total

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

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary structure

AGRICULTURE: agricultural outbuilding

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

OTHER: hall-and-parlor

foundation Limestone

walls BRICK, WOOD

roof METAL

other Metal; Wood; Glass

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheets.

Hamilton-Brown House
Name of Property

Williamson County, Tennessee
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)

Architecture

Period of Significance

circa 1800 - 1940

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is: N/A

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- 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.

Significant Dates

circa 1800, circa 1850, circa 1940

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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: _____

Hamilton-Brown House
Name of Property

Williamson County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 5 acres

Leipers Fork

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 507340 3976813
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

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 Carroll Van West
organization Center for Historic Preservation Date March 22, 2006
street & number Middle Tennessee State University—Box 80 telephone 615-898-2947
city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37132

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 Bill and Becky Barkley
street & number 845 Old Charlotte Pike telephone 615-973-6514
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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Hamilton- Brown House
Williamson County, Tennessee

Description

The Hamilton-Brown House is a two-story brick house, with molded brick at the eaves that has a limestone foundation and gable metal roof. Constructed between 1792 and 1800, the house had a hall-and-parlor plan in its original form. A one-story brick east wing was built in two phases, circa 1850 and circa 1940. A north one-story brick and log wing has been extended from the east wing, being built in two phases, circa 1960 and circa 1997.

The two-story south facade contains three symmetrical bays. A central entrance is flanked by nine-over-nine double-hung windows on the first story. The western window frame was replaced with a similar wood frame circa 1998; the other windows of the south facade and north elevation date to the original construction of the house. Brick lintels highlight both the entrance and the windows. Three six-over-nine double-hung windows are symmetrically arranged on the second story. A set of four limestone steps lead to a limestone stoop at the central entrance, which has a double paneled wood door. Metal star-shaped tie-rod ends are placed between the first and second stories.

Attached to the south facade at its east end is a one-story brick addition with circa 1850 (western) and circa 1940 (eastern) sections. The western part originally was composed of an open passageway and an attached kitchen that had a single symmetrical bay. By circa 1930, judging from a historic photograph of the property from that date, the passageway had been enclosed with a central door flanked by windows. In 1997 that enclosure had deteriorated to the point that contractors recommended that the owners replace it with a new enclosure, which consists of a central entrance glass door flanked by plate glass picture windows that rest on a wood wall. The original single bay in the brick kitchen wall was altered circa 1940 with a paired six-over-six double-hung sash window. The eastern section of the one-story brick addition dates to circa 1940; its brick wall has a symmetrical paired six-over-six window. The eastern section was built after the house received electricity and indoor plumbing and contains a bathroom and a laundry room.

The west elevation of the two-story house is a brick wall with a central exterior gable-end chimney. At the roofline, fixed two-over-two windows flank the chimney,

The north elevation is the same as the south elevation, with a single leaf door and transom flanked by nine-over-nine windows on the first floor and six-over-nine windows on the second floor.

The east elevation contains the east and north one-story wing additions arranged in an asymmetrical pattern. At the south end is a paired six-over-six double-hung window. A door with a three-light fanlight is off-center of the brick section of the elevation. To the north is a large paired fifteen-light window, with shutters, which is part of the circa 1960 extension of the north wing. At the north end is the log addition of circa 1997.

The hall-and-parlor interior of the dwelling was restored in 1997-2000 under the supervision of historic house specialist Dr. Jack May. May restored original paint treatments and colors, where evidence survived. Where there was no evidence, May interpreted early American colors and techniques in painting and graining woodwork. Overall the interior retains its original floor plan, original wood floors, an original second floor partition, much original chair rails and baseboards, some original mantels, and some original

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Hamilton- Brown House
Williamson County, Tennessee

doors. New wood paneling and walls have been introduced, but very little of the nineteenth century plaster remained, except in the staircase leading to the attic. That original plaster was retained. The overall result is one of the best-restored late eighteenth century houses in Williamson County.

West hall, first floor, circa 1800. This room measures approximately 16 x 20 feet. The wood cabinets on west wall date to 1997-2000, but their placement and size were based on architectural evidence. At the southwest corner is a box staircase—60% of its material is original. May used paint analysis research to decide the color scheme for the interior painting. He also restored the chair rail, based on its original marks on the walls. The wood floors, wood ceiling, plaster, and double paneled front door are original. The rear door is a replacement; a brick wall circa 1900 had enclosed this opening. The original fireplace opening and its wood mantel are original.

East parlor, first floor, circa 1800. This room measures approximately 12 feet x 18 feet, three inches. Its wood unadorned mantel, wood floors, and ceiling are original. In 1997-2000, a staircase that had been added circa 1940 was removed. The chair rail is a replacement of 1997-2000, but followed the placement and size found in marks on the wall.

West hall (bedroom), second floor, circa 1800. This room measures approximately 16 x 20 feet. Its wood floors and ceiling are original; the wood single panel partition is original; and the chair rail is original. The wood door between the two second floor rooms is a replacement, 1997-2000. Its original fireplace contains its original unadorned wood mantel, except for its top shelf, which was a replacement based on available physical evidence circa 2000.

East parlor (bedroom), second floor, circa 1800. This room measures approximately 12 x 18 feet. It contains the highest degree of integrity of any of the original interior spaces because few wood pieces or features needed replacement or repair during the 1997-2000 restoration. The door to the attic, the baseboards, the floor, and the ceiling are original. The mantel is a replacement from 1997-2000, but its size matches the original size of the mantel.

Attic, circa 1800. This space has been restored into a bedroom, complete with plumbing, toilet, sink, and bathtub. The ceiling and walls are new, but the wood panel door that leads from the second floor to the attic is original and its graining has been restored by Jack May. Also, a section of original plaster remains along the stairs to the second floor.

East wing: circa 1850 addition. Originally constructed as an open passageway with attached kitchen, the building was enclosed in the early twentieth century, circa 1920, and at that time floors and walls were replaced. The brick wall, ceiling, and east doorframe are original. The large wood mantel, circa 1850, was taken from a Gallatin, Tennessee, house and installed in 2000. Insufficient physical evidence remained to determine the original size and style of the mantel. The colonettes over the mantel date circa 1850 and were installed, from an unknown source, in 2000.

One-story brick addition, western section: kitchen. The brick kitchen dates circa 1850; at that time it would have been a totally separate outbuilding, to the east of the dwelling. The original wood ceiling exists underneath a narrow wood board ceiling that was installed circa 1930. The kitchen has replacement floors

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Hamilton- Brown House
Williamson County, Tennessee

and a rock wall covers the original fireplace.

One-story brick addition, eastern section: bath and laundry room. Two small rooms, for a bathroom and a laundry room, were added to the east wing, circa 1940. The western and southern walls are brick; the eastern wall is wood, and a wood floor-to-ceiling partition separates the two rooms. The floors in both rooms are concrete with a tile surface.

North wing: bedroom and bath. Constructed circa 1960, the floors, walls, doors, and woodwork in these rooms are original to their construction/ installation.

North wing: den. Constructed circa 1960, the floors, walls, doors, and woodwork in these rooms are original to their construction/ installation.

North wing: hallway and bath. Constructed circa 1997, rear wing to hyphen and kitchen circa 1960

North wing: log cabin bedroom. A former log building on nearby Del Rio Pike, the owners moved this building to the rear of the dwelling and renovated it as a bedroom in 1997.

The Hamilton-Brown House contains several contributing outbuildings and structures.

The tenant house (circa 1870-1900) is a one-story board and batten frame building with a symmetrical single-leaf wood entrance. It has a metal gable roof, gable end brick chimney, and a stone foundation. The house may be earlier than 1870, suggesting that it could be a former slave dwelling, since the board and batten material was strongly encouraged in the popular writings on domestic architecture in the mid-nineteenth century. As noted in the significance statement below, the second owners of the farm, 1845-1866, followed the suggestions of architectural reformers in landscaping the property with elaborate gardens, trees, flowers, and shrubs. (C)

The freezer room, circa 1940, is a concrete block building with a central entrance flanked by two multi-paned windows for light and ventilation and a smaller casement window on its west elevation. It was built by the Sweeney family to serve as refrigeration for their small dairy operation. (C)

The box construction frame chicken coop rests on a concrete foundation and has a metal shed roof. It was originally built circa 1920 and converted into a garage circa 1940. (C)

The orchard, circa 1850, is a remnant of the large, extensive gardens that once surrounded the property. It is a contributing site. (C)

The cemetery, circa 1825, contains at least the graves of Caleb Garret and Mary Hamilton Garrett, his wife, and the daughter of the property's founder Elijah Hamilton. Its size and number of burials remains to be assessed. It is a contributing site. (C)

Perched on top of a hill and facing Old Charlotte Pike to the south, the Hamilton-Brown House, in its setting, its surviving ornamental shrubbery and large mature trees arranged in clusters surrounding the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Hamilton- Brown House
Williamson County, Tennessee

house, and surviving domestic outbuildings, still conveys the appearance and feeling of a distinctive nineteenth century domestic landscape in rural Williamson County. The restoration of the original hall-and-parlor section of the dwelling is an excellent, representative example of historic restoration practice at the end of the twentieth century.

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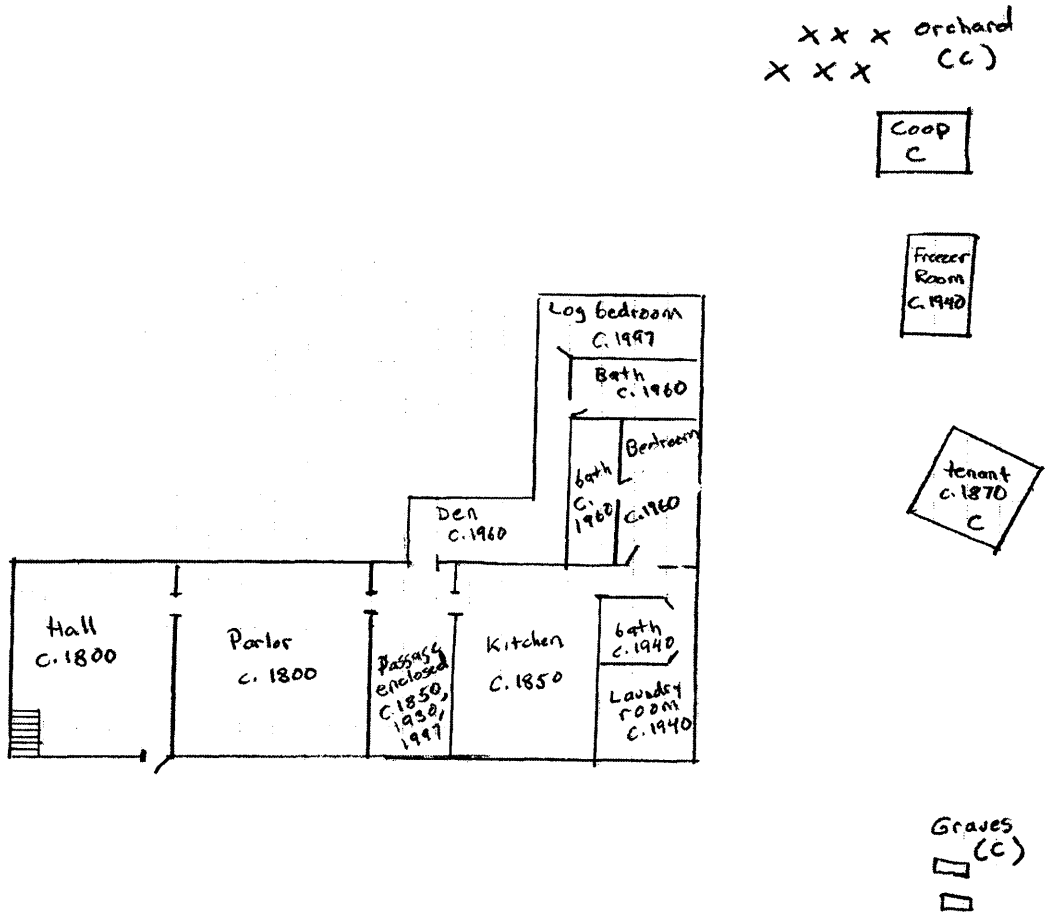
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Hamilton- Brown House
Williamson County, Tennessee

2006 Site plan

Not to scale



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Hamilton- Brown House
Williamson County, Tennessee

Significance Statement

The Hamilton-Brown House on Old Charlotte Pike, just outside Franklin (2003 pop. 46,416)in Williamson County, Tennessee, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its local significance as an example of Federal style as translated on the southwest frontier at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Background and Settlement History

Elijah Hamilton was an early resident of Davidson County, who owned 87.5 acres along White's Creek in 1788. Three years later, on December 7, 1791, Elijah Hamilton acquired from John Hannah some 320 acres along the West Harpeth River in what later became Williamson County. About three weeks later, Hamilton sold John Hannah his tract on White's Creek. The two transactions suggested that the early landowners basically swapped parcels, with Hamilton gaining a larger tract but one lying on the very edge of settlement at that time in Middle Tennessee. Williamson County would not be established until 1799.

Due to the date of the land acquisition along the West Harpeth, some local sources have dated Hamilton's two-story Federal-style hall-and-parlor house as being built in 1792. That extremely early date may be true, but a close reading of local government records suggest that the house may have been built at the turn of the century, or circa 1800. For example, according to the first county tax record on the property, Hamilton lived there—by himself it seems—in 1800. He paid just one poll tax, for himself. Best evidence, in other words, dates the house between 1792 and 1800, making it one of the earliest extant historic houses in Williamson County.

Married in 1786, Hamilton and his wife Mary Warmock Hamilton had four sons, James, Smith, John, and Milton, and six daughters, Betsy (who married Caleb Garrett), Sinia (who married David Campbell), Mary (who married John Porter), Patsy, Elizabeth, and Nancy. Upon his death in 1825, Elijah Hamilton left the house and approximately 82 acres of his original 320-acre tract to his granddaughters, Mary Garrett McKenzie, Elizabeth Garrett Wells, and Nancy Garrett Bond. County tax records of 1835 placed a value of \$1,476 on the property. Two years later, the heirs petitioned the Chancery Court for the right to divide and sell the property, but two commissioners, Washington Shelton and Robert A. Hill, testified that it was impossible to evenly divide the property because of the placement, and the value, of the Hamilton House. Therefore, the Chancery Sale ordered that the property would be auctioned, with the proceeds being evenly divided between the heirs. On January 8, 1838, Thomas Moore had the winning bid at the auction and gained the property of the house, its outbuildings, and 82 acres for \$2,000. Thus, the property passed from the hands of the founder's family.

Moore was a moderately wealthy farmer, owning nine slaves, property valued at \$5,400 according to 1838 tax records. He kept the house and tract until circa 1839 when he traded the Hamilton tract (unofficially, the deed was not filed, but the transaction was later confirmed in 1845) to his planter father-in-law Nicholas Tate Perkins, Sr., one of the wealthiest individuals in Williamson County, in exchange for another farm known as the Green tract. Nicholas Tate Perkins, Sr., rented the old Hamilton farm to his son A. G. Perkins. By this time, according to Perkins's papers, the family referred to the property as "Cottonwood."

In 1845, the property sold at auction for \$1,105 to Alexander Brown, who became the second significant

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Hamilton- Brown House
Williamson County, Tennessee

owner of the estate. Brown moved to the Sixth District of Williamson County from Prince William County, Virginia, in 1822. He had married Charlotte Claud in 1828; they had ten children. Due to the size of the growing family, Brown made the first physical changes to the house, extending a one-story brick wing on the east end. This wing contained a large open room and then the kitchen. The Browns also gave the property a much more of a domestic Victorian feel by surrounding it with gardens and shrubs. According to an account by one of their sons, Alexander Brown, Jr., recorded when Brown, Jr., was 79 years old in the *Franklin Weekly*, July 18, 1883 (and reprinted in the *Franklin Review-Appeal*, May 14, 1936):

Soon after moving to this place the first Mrs. Brown began adding shrubs, bulbs, and annuals to the already well-stocked flower garden. At the entrance gate she had erected a rustic summer house [not extant] over which she trained virgin bower, seven sisters roses and coral honeysuckles, which are today [1936] in perfect state of growth, all from the original stock. The walks are bordered as they were then with perennials, single and double candlesticks, old-fashioned butter and eggs, daffodils and narcissi in several varieties. Beds containing ascensions, tiger, spider, blackberry and old-fashioned yellow lilies are still undisturbed.

Hyacinths in various shades and colors, pinks, Jacob's ladders, snowdrops, and peonies, with large beds of violets and lilies of the valley are all of original supply, a mute testimonial to the one who long ago loved nature and her children.

Large clumps of bridal wreath, lilacs, spyringa, Rose of Sharon, cocora and sweet Betsy are among the beautiful shrubbery found in their original setting. Among the varieties of roses seen blooming are the hundred-leaf, George IV, maiden's blush, michrophelia, briar and seven sisters. Ragged robins grow at random and beds of white and varicolored pinks filled with sweet perfume.

The story also commented on a large vegetable garden, a fruit tree orchard (extant), and "magnificent" trees.

The introduction of an intricate landscaping plan for the farm reflects two important trends of the late antebellum era. First, it shows the influence of such architectural reformers as Andrew Jackson Downing, who in such popular volumes as *Victorian Cottage Residences* (1842) urged farm families, especially the women, to landscape their farmhouses much in the manner that the Browns did. Second, agricultural periodicals of the 1840s and 1850s, according to the research of Sally McMurry's book, *Families and Farmhouses in 19th Century America* (1988), urged farm women to be more involved in the farm's appearance and to use horticulture as another way that women could improve the profits of the farm.

Brown owned 233 acres and eighteen slaves in 1860. Alexander Brown died in 1866 and left the farm to his wife, Charlotte Claud Brown, and children. In 1873 the property was valued at \$2,788. The 1878 Beers map for Williamson County lists the house as belonging to "Mrs. Brown," or Charlotte Claud Brown. Alexander Brown, II, resided there until his death and left the property to his heirs, with Alexander Brown, III, receiving the house in 1921. Judging from a historic photograph of the house dated circa 1930, Brown, III, added a one-story, hipped roof Colonial Revival-style portico in the front of the house. In 1945, his

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Hamilton- Brown House
Williamson County, Tennessee

daughter Alexine Brown Kidwell sold the house and 89.5 acres to George R. Cowell, Sr., who transferred the house and 5.16 acres of land to his son George R. Cowell, Jr., a month later.

It was during the 1940s that the property received its first major interior updating. According to the 1936 story in the *Review-Appeal*, the house was still not electrified, but electricity was installed in the 1940s. It was probably during this period between 1936 and 1945 that the house received exterior renovations. Once electricity was installed, another brick extension was made to the east wing, creating a laundry room. Also, Cowell, Jr., replaced the house's Colonial Revival-styled hipped roof portico, with one with a gable roof.

In August 1958, Cowell sold the house and property to Wesley R. and Mary Sweeney for \$14,000. The Sweeneys began the process of extending the circa 1850 wing to the north with the addition of a new bedroom, bathroom, and den circa 1960.

Architectural Significance

In his book *Architecture in Tennessee, 1768-1897*, James Patrick discussed the influence of the hall-and-parlor house on the state's early architectural traditions and how most hall-and-parlor houses had asymmetrical facades. The Hamilton-Brown House, however, has a perfect three-bay Georgian symmetry, with either the north or south elevation seemingly designed to be the primary entrance. (In fact, the 1883 *Franklin Weekly* account of the property claimed that the front of the house was originally the north elevation.) Thus, this house is an architectural rarity for Williamson County in its early construction date (1792-1800) and because it fits Patrick's category of "occasionally this symmetrical window-door-window [three bay] pattern, designed to express the formal, central-passage house, appears in the older hall-and-parlor plan (two rooms, usually of unequal size, the larger for daytime employments, conversation, and company, the smaller often a bedchamber) in East and Middle Tennessee." (pp. 45 and 49) A good comparison is the NR-listed Hays-Kizer House in Davidson County. Dated circa 1797, this property also possesses a three-bay symmetrical Georgian facade with a hall-and-parlor plan interior. In his overview of "Early Vernacular House Plans" for the *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* (1998), the comments of architectural historian Clifton Ellis about the Hays house also apply to the Hamilton house:

The symmetrical fenestration on Hays's hall and parlor house might be an attempt to present a fashionable face to the neighbors. Should those neighbors visit Hays, however, they would enter directly into his domestic living space. Hays's juxtaposition of a symmetrical façade and traditional, asymmetrical room arrangement shows how the house embodied Hays's notion of his place in Middle Tennessee society. Clearly Hays sought to portray himself as a fashionable and even discriminating man of taste. His ideas of spatial hierarchy, however, differed little from those of his neighbors, many of who probably built log houses of the same type." (p. 440)

Respected historic interior renovator and decorative interior painter, Dr. Jack May restored the interior of the dwelling between 1997 and 2000. He did so in a sensitive manner, following existing physical evidence and conducting paint analysis of the historic rooms. The result is one of the best examples of late twentieth century historic restorations of a private home in Middle Tennessee. May's work found that several changes had occurred over time to the first floor rooms, but the second floor hall-and-parlor plan had a high

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Hamilton- Brown House
Williamson County, Tennessee

degree of integrity, especially with the original single-board-width partition between the two rooms being intact. Moreover, the hand-hewn log and hand-laid stone basement of the house has a high degree of architectural integrity. In his 2000-2002 study of extant slave housing in Tennessee, Michael Strutt surveyed this property and concluded that the basement could have been used to house a domestic slave, or perhaps even a family, in the early period of the farm's development. These intact spaces and the quality of the extant craftsmanship, design, association, and feeling add to the architectural significance of this late eighteenth century dwelling.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 10

Hamilton- Brown House
Williamson County, Tennessee

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

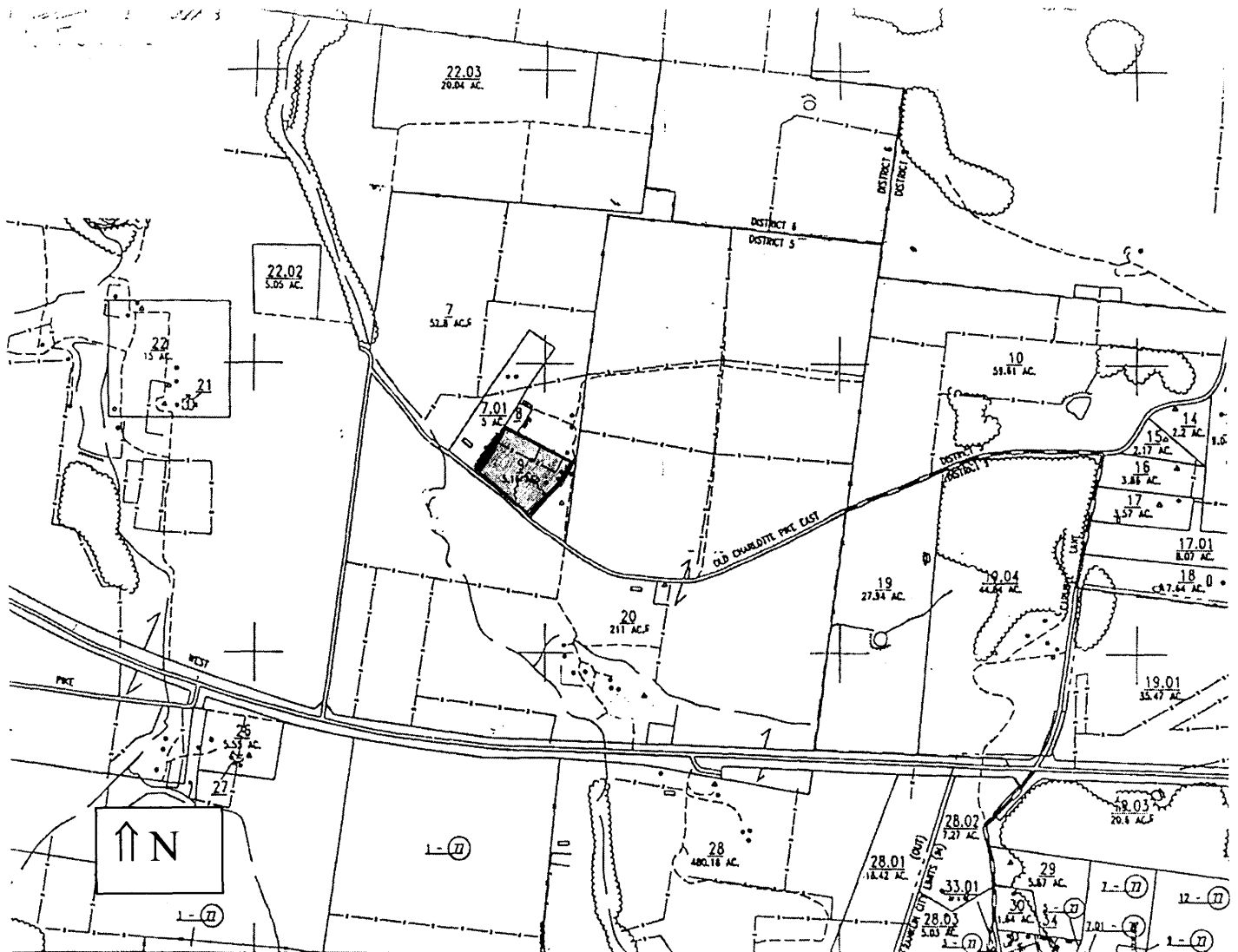
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 11

Hamilton- Brown House
Williamson County, Tennessee

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The nominated property at 845 Old Charlotte Pike in Franklin, listed as Lot 9 on the attached Williamson County Tax Map 64, contains all of the extant significant historic property associated with the Hamilton-Brown House that is under a single ownership. The 1" = 500' scale is the only scale map available for this part of Williamson County.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 12

Hamilton- Brown House
Williamson County, Tennessee

Photographs

Photos by: Carroll Van West
MTSU Center for Historic Preservation
Date: April 2002 and March 2006
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, TN 37243

South facade, facing north
1 of 36

South facade, facing north
2 of 36

West elevation, facing east
3 of 36

North elevation, facing south
4 of 36

North elevation and north wing, facing southeast
5 of 36

East elevation, facing west
6 of 36

East elevation, circa 1960 wing and log house wing, facing west
7 of 36

Interior, west hall, first floor, ceiling, facing west
8 of 36

Interior, west hall, first floor, facing south
9 of 36

Interior, west hall, first floor, facing southwest
10 of 36

Interior, west hall, first floor, facing north
11 of 36

Interior, east parlor, first floor, facing north
12 of 36

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 13

Hamilton- Brown House
Williamson County, Tennessee

Interior, east parlor, first floor, facing southwest
13 of 36

Interior, west hall, second floor, mantel, facing west
14 of 36

Interior, west hall, second floor, facing northwest
15 of 36

Interior, second floor partition, facing northeast
16 of 36

Interior, west bedroom, second floor, facing north
17 of 36

Attic, facing east
18 of 36

Attic staircase, original plaster, facing south
19 of 36

Original door to attic, original plaster, west parlor, second floor, facing east
20 of 36

Circa 1850 one-story brick addition, original open passageway, facing north
21 of 36

Circa 1850 one-story brick addition, facing northeast
22 of 36

Utility room, one-story brick addition, facing southeast
23 of 36

Circa 1960 bedroom, facing northwest
24 of 36

Circa 1960 den, facing north
25 of 36

Hallway to log addition, facing north
26 of 36

Bath in log addition, facing east
27 of 36

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 14

Hamilton- Brown House
Williamson County, Tennessee

Log addition, facing southeast
28 of 36

Foundation detail
29 of 36

Tenant house, facing northeast
30 of 36

Freezer house, facing north
31 of 36

Orchard and garage, facing northeast
32 of 36

Landscape of property from north elevation, facing north
33 of 36

Landscape of property from west elevation, facing west
34 of 36

Landscape of property from west elevation, facing southwest
35 of 36

Family cemetery, facing northwest
36 of 36