

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 05001027

Date of Listing: September 15, 2005

Property Name: Airdrie

County: Davidson

State: Tennessee

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for Daniel J. Viss
Signature of the Keeper

September 15, 2005
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8. Statement of Significance

In relation to Criterion A, "community planning and development" is hereby removed as an area of significance and replaced with "exploration/settlement," which more accurately reflects the significance of the property.

[This change was made in consultation with and approved by the National Register staff of the Tennessee SHPO.]

The Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

AUG - 4 2005

**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 Airdrie
other names/site number Petway House, Buell-King House

2. Location

street & number 3210 Avenal Avenue N/A not for publication
city or town Nashville N/A vicinity
state Tennessee code TN County Davidson code 037 zip code 37211

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.)
Robert L. Stupper 8/3/05
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
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:)

for Daniel J. Vore Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 9/15/05

Airdrie
Name of Property

Davidson 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.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object |

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	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
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC – single dwelling
DOMESTIC – secondary structure

DOMESTIC- single dwelling
DOMESTIC – secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

foundation STONE
walls LOG, WEATHERBOARD

roof METAL
other GLASS, CONCRETE, BRICK

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

Airdrie

Davidson County, Tennessee

Name of Property

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1808-1953

Significant Dates

1808, c. 1910, 1922

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Norton, George

Criteria Considerations N/A

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

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

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, etc.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State Agency, etc.

Name of repository:

Metropolitan Nashville Historical Commission

Airdrie
Name of Property

Davidson County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 2.8 acres Antioch, TN 311 SW

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 524142 3995416
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 Laura Stewart Holder and Leslie N. Sharp (contact) for Metropolitan Historical Commission
organization MTSU Center for Historic Preservation Date May 3, 2005
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 Dorothy and Robert Harold King
street & number 3210 Avenal Avenue telephone 615-832-5878
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37211

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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Airdrie, Davidson County, Tennessee

DESCRIPTION

Airdrie is located at 3210 Avenal Avenue, just east of Nolensville Pike and north of Antioch Pike, in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee. Originally part of a 395-acre estate established before the turn of the nineteenth century, the property, after multiple subdivisions (1850s, 1920s, 1950s), now includes 2.8 acres situated in a residential neighborhood in southeast Nashville. The house is a rare example in Davidson County of an early Tennessee log house that evolved into a fashionable twentieth-century suburban property over the course of two hundred years. The original log portion was built c. 1808 and updated in the mid-nineteenth century. Then, c. 1910, the house was completely renovated into the Classical Revival-style house that it is today. The yard retains a pastoral quality with a c. 1808 single-pen log house, mid-nineteenth century barn, and early twentieth-century landscape features. A small spring runs behind the sloping backyard, and feeds into nearby Mill Creek.

The house today stands as a two-story central block with a prominent two-story portico flanked by one-story wings. The present house encases the original two-story log house. According to deed research the log portion was probably built between 1797 and 1808.¹ Although the actual date(s) and extent of the house's mid-nineteenth-century renovation(s) are not known, it is estimated that at least one of the updates occurred when prominent Nashville businessman Hinchey Petway owned the house during the 1830s or 1840s. While no known photograph of the pre-twentieth century house exists, there is a rough sketch of the "Petway Residence" on a c. 1860 map that shows the house as a three-bay Georgian-style house with no front porch. If indeed this sketch has merit, material evidence combined with the c. 1910 specifications for the house indicate that another renovation must have occurred between 1860 and 1910 that would have included adding a front porch and a rear two-story ell.²

Circa 1910, the Don Carlos Buell family engaged architect George Norton of Nashville's prominent architectural firm Thompson, Asmus and Norton to plan and supervise the house's Classical Revival alterations.³ During this last major renovation, the house gained its prominent front porch, symmetrical appearance, rear and side additions, interior finishes, grand staircase and stairhall. Sometime before or during this renovation a log outbuilding was moved closer to the house for use as a kitchen. The current owners, Dorothy and R. Harold King, have made additional renovations to the house after purchasing it in 1963.

The two-story house is covered in poplar weatherboard siding and a metal roof (the siding dates to c. 1910 and the metal roof to the 1950s). The foundation is limestone. The windows and doors have square-edged wood trim throughout the house. The house retains six-paneled doors throughout, with the exception of the pair of eight-paneled doors leading into the living room. The roofline has a slight eave overhang. The interior finishes, doors, and windows date to the c. 1910 renovation.

¹ Davidson County, Tennessee, Deed Book A, p. 154, Davidson County, Tennessee, Deed Book D, p. 181, Davidson County, Tennessee, Deed Book 6, p. 325.

² Undated subdivision map showing the "Petway Residence, personal collection of Dorothy King; "Specifications for Residence for Mr. D.C. Buell, Mill Creek Valley Road, Nashville, Tennessee," work order from the personal collection of Dorothy King.

³ George Norton was the brother of Ruth Norton Buell, the wife of Don Carlos Buell.

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Airdrie, Davidson County, Tennessee

The house faces south and is in the midst of a busy neighborhood consisting primarily of small bungalows and ranch houses. A gravel drive that was re-aligned during the 1950s when the area was subdivided runs in front of the house and turns north along the east side of the yard. The c. 1910 renovation and 1920s subdivision maps show the original driveway as leading from Mill Creek Valley Pike (now Antioch Pike) to the house, while the present short drive branches out from Avenal Avenue. A brick walkway leads from the gravel drive up to the front door and is flanked by hydrangea bushes near the porch. The expansive front lawn is dotted with tall magnolia trees that shade the front of the house. Small rectangular gardens marked with low concrete blocks flank the porch in front of each wing. The yard contains numerous varieties of trees, plants, and flowers, many of which were planted by both the current and former owners, as well as small decorative gardens highlighted with low stone walls and statuary. On the west side of the yard is a picket fence that extends west from the side of the house (date unknown). To the rear of the house, there is a flat stone terrace that Ruth Norton Buell had built around the turn of the twentieth century.

The Classical Revival facade consists of a two-story central block flanked by one-story wings that were added c. 1910 when the house received an extensive Classical Revival update and restoration. The original two-story section has a low-pitch side gable raised-seam metal roof containing three gabled dormers with six-paned windows. The central block is dominated by a full-façade two-story porch with a flat metal roof and roofline dentil moldings. The porch is supported by four two-story rectangular posts with recessed panels and Doric capitals. A set of three cement block steps leads up to the cement porch floor. The central entrance consists of a two-paneled wood and glass single front door with side pilasters and square-edged trim flanked by sidelights. Each sidelight has a leaded bevel floral design. Two rectangular one-over-one double-hung sash windows flank the main entry. The second story has four six-over-six double-hung windows. The wings are single story side gable additions with metal roofs. Each has a central single door entrance flanked by rectangular one-over-one double-hung sash windows on their facades. The porch, side additions, and windows date to the c. 1910 renovation.

The east elevation contains an exterior two-story brick chimney that interrupts the gable of the main block. The single-story gabled roof wing extends east from the main section. The wing has a triple set of six-over-six double-hung windows on its east façade. To the north of this wing is a single-story front gable log cabin that was incorporated into the house before or during the house's renovations c. 1910. This cabin was moved from further back on the property.⁴ Located between the log cabin and the rear of the east wing, a small side entryway with a shed roof covering three wood steps leads into the kitchen through a single six-light glass-and-wood door. This entry is almost obscured by a wisteria-covered trellis. The log cabin had been used as the kitchen through the 1950s and now is used for storage. Both the entryway and log cabin are covered by the same metal front-gable roof. The east façade of the log cabin contains a two-over-two, double-hung window. Above the roof of the log cabin and on the second story of the house's rear addition, a twelve-over-twelve double-hung window is visible. The north, or rear elevation, of log cabin contains an opening that has been covered with plywood by the current owners. The gable of this north elevation is covered with board-and-batten siding.

⁴ Letter from Ward Allen dated 28 July 1973, in the personal collection of Dorothy King.

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Airdrie, Davidson County, Tennessee

The rear, or north, elevation best demonstrates the multiple layers of history that comprise the house's two-hundred year existence. With the exception of a rear facing pedimented-gable dormer and the roofline, the main two-story block of the house is almost hidden from view by additions to the house. This elevation is dominated by the rear two-story ell extending from the two-story central block on the western rear portion of the main block. This ell has a gable-end roof and exterior end, brick chimney. A rectangular two-story addition is located in the northeast corner created by the ell and the central block. This c. 1910 addition contains the stair hall. Only the upper level of this addition is visible from the yard because the lower level is obscured by a c. 2000 screened porch. This screened porch is located between the western wall of the single-story log cabin and the east side of the ell wing. The porch has a shed roof with a single entry door that leads down four steps into the back yard. From the porch, one can enter a modern single-light glass door to the kitchen or another wood-and-glass door into the stair hall. On the first story of the east side of the ell wing there is a two-over-two, double-hung window that opens to the screened porch. Above the porch and on the rectangular addition, there is single entry door and one twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash window. In the 1970s, the current owners removed the rear exterior stairs that led to the second-floor rear door. On the east façade of the ell wing is a second-story, six-over-six, double-hung window.

A narrow single-story addition with a shed roof extends outward from the west side of the ell addition. Another single-story addition extends northward from the rear of the west wing, enclosing a bathroom area modified c. 1995. This section has a north-facing modern window unit and single-light French doors that lead out to a small rectangular wood deck with a set of four wood steps.

The west elevation of the house contains a small six-over-six double-hung window on the rear shed portion (bath addition) and a four-over-four double-hung window on the one-story west wing addition that flanks the central block. Above the one-story wing, the western side façade of the central block's second story can be seen. An exterior end brick chimney interrupts the west gable of the central block.

Located in the main two-story log block, the living room is entered through the main front door of the facade. The centrally placed front door, flanked by double-hung rectangular windows that stretch from floor to ceiling, comprises a large portion of the south wall. The east wall contains a fireplace with a wood mantel with square pilasters. A door to the north of the fireplace opens into the dining room. The northern or rear wall of the living room contains a double-door entrance to the stair hall. The c. 1910 doors are eight-panel wood doors. On the west wall of the living room there is a large fireplace extending outward several inches. Dating from the c. 1910 renovation, the mantel on this wall is the most elaborate in the house. It consists of two round columns with Ionic capitals set out from the wall, wood panels on either side, and oval-shaped medallions over each column. The fireplace has a glazed brick and tile firebox and hearth, and a unique fire-screen with a decorative hunting pattern. In general, the woodwork, mantels, plaster, and doors date from the c. 1910 renovation. With the exception of the vinyl flooring in the kitchen and baths, the c. 1910 wood floors have been carpeted throughout the house. All entranceways into the log portion of the house have paneled wood door casings. Unless noted, the walls and ceilings throughout the house are plaster and date to the c. 1910 renovation.

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Airdrie, Davidson County, Tennessee

A large wood six-paneled door north of the west fireplace leads into the master bedroom, which occupies the west wing added c. 1910. There is a small step down into the room. The room is finished with baseboard molding and crown molding. To the south of the doorway, the east wall is dominated by a large fireplace. The wood mantel has plain pilasters flanking a cut-stone firebox and brick hearth. A built-in bookcase with three shelves and cupboard runs from floor to ceiling next to the fireplace. A six-paneled wood single-entry door marks the center of the south wall, and is flanked by long rectangular double-hung windows. The west wall has one rectangular double-hung window. A small closet occupies the northwest corner of the room. The north wall has a centrally placed six-paneled wood door that leads into the master bathroom. The door leading into the master bathroom is distinctive because it is much shorter than the others.

The master bathroom was extended and updated by the Kings c. 1995. This room was originally an L-shaped side porch that was enclosed during the c. 1910 renovation. The Kings removed a small unused chimney, added a six-over-six double-hung window on the west wall, and incorporated a single window and a pair of glass doors that make up part of the north wall which exits onto the deck. On the southern wall of the bathroom is a door that leads to the hallway.

On the east side of the house, the parlor opens into the dining room through a door on the north end of the parlor's east wall. The dining room occupies the east wing added c. 1910, and is almost identical in size to its western counterpart. The dining room contains a twelve light candle chandelier decorated with brass and prisms added by the current owners in the 1960s. The room is finished with baseboard molding and chair rail molding. To the right of the door on the west wall sits a fireplace accented by a wood mantel with rectangular pilasters. The south wall features a six-paneled single entry door flanked by rectangular double-hung windows that reach from the top of the door to the floor. The east wall contains three six-over-six double-hung windows. On the dining room's north wall is a doorway that leads the kitchen to the north. The current owners removed the paneled wood door and stored it in the barn.

The kitchen was updated in the c. 1910 renovation, the mid-twentieth century, and in the 1980s by the current owners.⁵ Sometime before or during the c. 1910 renovation, a single-pen log cabin was moved closer to the house for use as a kitchen. In the 1950s, the area between the dining room and log portion was converted into a kitchen. The log building was then converted to a storage area. During the mid-1980s, the Kings removed a wall and enclosed a portion of the back porch to expand the kitchen to form an L shape. How the dining room and the former log kitchen connected prior to the mid-twentieth century is not known. However, the south exterior wall and a portion of the west exterior wall of the log building are now the interior walls of the kitchen and help form the L shape. When making their c. 1985 changes to the kitchen, the Kings added wood paneling to the western wall of extended portion of the kitchen that leads to the screened porch. They also added wood cabinets and vinyl flooring. The extant metal cabinets along the east wall of the kitchen date to the mid-century renovation.

⁵ The specifications for the c. 1910 renovation do not mention the moving of the log building. Considering the detail of the specs, it is probable that the log building was moved prior to the renovation; however, a letter from one of the former owners, Ward Allen, states that the log building was moved as part of the c. 1910 renovation; Ward Allen letter in the personal collection of Dorothy King.

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Airdrie, Davidson County, Tennessee

Access from the kitchen to the screened porch is through a single-light door with sidelights. The screened-in back porch was re-built in 2000. The area where the porch is located was the site of a previous back porch that was added during the c. 1910 renovation. The north wall of the back porch consists of screens and a single door leading down three wood steps into the yard. A part of the west exterior wall of the log cabin makes up the eastern enclosure of the porch. The shed roof consists of exposed beams with a small skylight on the west end.

To the west of the kitchen is a doorway leads into the stairway hall, added c. 1910. The staircase begins along the east wall of the stair hall, rising up to a small quarter-turn landing and continuing upward along the north or rear wall of the house. The stairs were built during the c. 1910 renovation. The wood handrail is supported with classically styled turned balusters. The walls below the stairs are highlighted by decorative wood recessed panels that match the paneled door casing found on the entryways into the central block. A curving balustrade frames the stairwell at the top. Underneath the stairs is a door that leads down to the basement and a door that leads outside.

The doorway on the south wall of the stair hall leads into the living room and contains the previously mentioned impressive pair of eight-panel wood doors. The stairway hall opens to the rear into a room currently being used as an office or study. This room occupies the rear portion of the ell wing that extends north from the house. The north wall has a brick fireplace and hearth with a plain wood mantel shelf that was built sometime after 1963 by Mr. King, the current owner. A built-in floor-to-ceiling bookcase with six shelves sits directly to the east of the fireplace. A six-paneled wood door opens from the south wall into the room. Both the east and west walls have a four-over-four double-hung window with circular scrolled corner pieces connecting wood casings.

At the west end of the stair hall, the Kings added a closet (c. 1985), which is next to the office door. This closet houses a washer and dryer. A short hallway leads from the stair hall to the west wing of the house and into the master bathroom.

Moving to the second floor of the house, the north wall of the second-story stair hall has a single wood and glass paneled door that was once used as a rear entrance to a no-longer extant exterior staircase. Next to the door is a twelve-over-twelve double-hung window that is identical to the window on the east wall of the stair hall. Sometime during the twentieth century, the upstairs was rented out as an apartment. These exterior stairs would have given the tenants a separate entrance. After the Kings purchased the house in 1963, they converted the house back into a single-family dwelling by removing the exterior stairs, taking down the wall that had been built around the interior stairwell, and re-converting the northernmost room of the ell back into a bedroom. It had been used as a kitchen. Dorothy King estimates that the upstairs was converted into an apartment sometime in the 1950s after the death of Mr. Don Carlos Buell.

The stairway landing leads to a bedroom located in the southeast corner of the house. A large wood door with a glass doorknob extends from the ceiling to floor and opens from the hallway into the northwest corner of the room. The door casing is paneled wood and is the thickness of the original log walls. A small closet

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Airdrie, Davidson County, Tennessee

with a wood door completes the northeast corner of the room. The east wall exposes the square logs of the original log house (exposed by the current owners). The south wall has a pair of six-over-six double-hung windows. The south end of the west wall has a door leading into the second upstairs bedroom. Both of these rooms made up the second story of the original two-story log structure.

A second upstairs bedroom occupies the southwest corner of the house, and is similar in layout to the bedroom opposite. A door on the south end of the east wall leads in from the southeast bedroom. The south wall has a pair of six-over-six double hung windows. The north wall contains a centrally located six-paneled wood door that leads back onto the stairway hall, with a small closet in the northwest corner. There is another closet in the northeast corner. The door casing is paneled wood.

A wood six-paneled door leads into a small bathroom located directly on the west side of the landing. The bathroom's west wall has a small four-over-four double-hung window. The Kings renovated the bathroom in the mid-1980s.

To the north of the bathroom, the landing opens into another small bedroom located at the rear of the house in the ell wing. The room is entered through a single door on the south wall. The west wall has a four-over-four double-hung window. The north wall has two small square closets located in each corner. The east wall has one six-over-six double-hung window. As mentioned earlier, this room was used for a short while as the kitchen for the upstairs apartment.

The lot contains two contributing outbuildings—freestanding log cabin and horse barn—that add to the rural atmosphere of the property, despite its location within a neighborhood. Just northeast of the freestanding log cabin is a stone terrace built under the direction of Miss Rochette Buell in the early twentieth century and a split rail fence (date unknown). The yard contains various trees, flowers, and shrubs. A full landscape survey would need to be conducted to determine how the current yard configuration relates to how it did during the historic period when the Brien-Buell women designed and maintained it. However, undoubtedly there remains a connection.⁶

Freestanding Log Cabin (c. 1808), contributing

Directly to the north of the house stands a well-maintained south-facing single-story log cabin that dates to the same c. 1808 period as the original log house. The side gable cabin is comprised of square logs and chinking with a raised-seam metal roof. Between some of the logs, there are sheets of tin covering the chinking. Located on the west exterior end is a chimney constructed with limestone on the bottom portion and brick on the upper. There is weatherboard in the gable ends of the roof. The log cabin has a single plain wood entry door on the south façade and a boarded-up window on its north façade. The foundation is wood pier and limestone. Another log building, very similar to the two extant single-pen cabins, stood behind the

⁶ A description of the historic gardens is included in the significance statement. Former owner Ward Allen toured the property with Mrs. Ruth Norton Buell after he purchased the property in 1953. A letter he wrote, dated 28 July 1973 is in the personal collection of Dorothy King.

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main house and just east of this cabin when the Kings purchased the property (1963 survey map); however, a 1970s storm destroyed the building. The oral history surrounding the property suggests that all three of the single-pen log cabins were once slave or workers houses.

Horse Barn (Mid-nineteenth century), contributing

The other contributing building—a mid-nineteenth century barn—stands on the southeast corner of the lot, slightly hidden by several tall trees. This horse barn has a side-gable, corrugated metal roof, and was used by the Buells during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to house carriages and horses. The barn is put together with pegs and covered with board-and-batten siding. Now used for storage, its openings are on its west façade. The northern opening leads to what would have been horse stalls. Since there is no door, the current owner covers this entrance with plywood. The southern opening contains double doors attached to the barn with large iron hinges.

Although the house has experienced changes during the course of its two hundred year history, the integrity and historic qualities of the house have remained remarkably intact. Airdrie is significant as a log house encapsulated by a Classical Revival house over an extensive period of time. The house's pastoral setting assists in retaining the feel of a prominent Nashville rural estate in the midst of a developed neighborhood.

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Airdrie, Davidson County, Tennessee

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

"Airdrie," also known as the Petway House and the Buell-King House, is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a good and intact example of a Classical Revival-style house that evolved from an early two-story log building.⁷ The intact classical features include the prominent two-story front portico, one-story wings designed to balance the front façade, the interior finishes, and grand staircase. Evidence of Airdrie's frontier roots are represented by the intact, although encapsulated, two-story log central block and single-pen log cabins that date from the early nineteenth century. The property is also eligible under National Register Criterion A for its historical significance relating to the planning and community development of southern Davidson County. The known first settler of the property purchased it in 1797 and constructed buildings before the first decade of the nineteenth century was complete. The extant log buildings represent the region's early settlement. The house and grounds are an outstanding example of an early Middle Tennessee rural estate that developed into an increasingly suburban neighborhood over the course of two centuries. While the estate associated with the house was as large as 431 acres, various owners subdivided and developed portions the land in the middle of the nineteenth century, in the 1920s, and again in the 1950s creating the patterns of development in South Nashville that are evident today.

The property also has association with several prominent Tennesseans that influenced the social, economic, and built environments of Nashville, including U.S. Representative William Dickson (1770-1816), merchant Hinchey Petway (1776-1856), and the Brien-Buell family. Few houses remain in Nashville that better exemplify the ways in which early settlement properties evolved from vernacular log cabins into stately houses that represented the status, wealth and power of its occupants. Airdrie is an example of early log house construction, as well as the fashionable Classical-Revival "country estate" that reflects the changing tastes, technology, wealth, and prestige of Nashville and its occupants at the turn of the twentieth century.

Airdrie is located on Avenal Avenue, a short residential street branching out from Antioch Pike near Nolensville Pike. Avenal is lined on the west with bungalows that date from the 1920s subdivision and on the east by 1950s ranch houses from the last subdivision of the property. Two hundred years ago, the area surrounding the property was relatively unpopulated, described as being located on "the 'Fishing Ford' of the Duck River, passing Hardimans Crossroads, now known as the Nolensville Pike," about four miles outside Nashville.⁸ However, the arrival of the nineteenth century brought numerous changes for the property, as Nashville began to grow and establish itself as a prominent Southern city.

The property on which Airdrie is located formed part of an early 140-acre land grant issued to John Foreman by the state of North Carolina, prior to the Tennessee territory becoming a state. Little is known about Foreman or improvements he made to the property. After Foreman's death, William Coldwell purchased the property in 1797. The first house, a two-story log house, was probably built during his ownership. The exact date is unknown, as neither Foreman's or Coldwell's deed mentions a house or outbuildings. However,

⁷ Airdrie was the Buell's name for the house. General Don Carlos Buell lived and died in Airdrie, Kentucky, presumably named for the town in Scotland. It can be assumed that the Buells liked the name and the associations with George's cousin and Scotland.

⁸ W. W. Clayton, *History of Davidson County, Tennessee with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men and Pioneers* (Nashville: Charles Elder Bookseller, 1880, reprint 1971), 73.

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when Dr. William Dickson purchased the property in 1808, the deed notes that the estate had grown to 391 acres and included "all buildings" in the transfer.⁹ Thus, the original two-story log house, still encased within the house, is believed to have been built during Coldwell's ownership between 1797-1808. A portion of this log structure is visible in a second story bedroom wall on the east side of the house.

Dr. William Dickson was born in Duplin County, North Carolina, in May 1770. While still in North Carolina, he studied medicine at Grove Academy in Kenansville. In 1808, he purchased the 391-acre estate for \$5400.¹⁰ In 1799, Dickson was elected to the Tennessee House of Representatives, serving in the 3rd and 4th General Assemblies from 1799-1803. During his years with the Tennessee General Assembly, Dickson also presided as Speaker of the House. While still serving in the state legislature, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, serving in the 7th, 8th, and 9th Congresses from December of 1801 to March of 1807.¹¹ During renovations to the house in the 1980s, current residents Dorothy and Harold King found one of Dickson's business cards tucked behind a mantel.

After Dickson's death in 1816, the estate was sold to Thomas Claiborne in 1817.¹² In addition to occupying Dickson's Nashville house, Claiborne followed closely in his career footsteps as well, gaining the same seat that Dickson occupied in the U.S. House of Representatives in the 15th Congress, from 1817-1819.¹³ Despite maintaining a successful legal and political career, Claiborne kept possession of the house for only one year.

In 1818, he sold the house to fellow Brunswick County, Virginia native Gilbert Gray Washington, a Tennessee Supreme Court Justice. Little is known of Washington beyond the apparent financial problems he encountered while owning the house. As a result, in 1825 he sold the house to another native of Brunswick County, Virginia, Hinchey Petway. Although the property had changed hands several times during its early years, the Petway family would bring stability to the house's ownership over the next four decades.

Hinchey Petway was born in Virginia in September 1776. The exact date of his arrival in Tennessee is unknown, but his move to Tennessee was fortunate for the area's continued economic and residential development. Petway became a prominent businessman in both Nashville and Franklin. In 1813, Petway was appointed as one of Franklin's lottery managers, and helped raise \$3,000 to pave Main Street and the Public Square.¹⁴ In 1816, he was instrumental in constructing a new jail for Franklin, and helped build and manage a cotton-bagging factory on the banks of the Harpeth River.¹⁵ "Hincheyville," Franklin's earliest suburb

⁹ Davidson County, Tennessee, Deed Book A, p. 154, Davidson County, Tennessee, Deed Book D, p. 181, Davidson County, Tennessee, Deed Book 6, p. 325.

¹⁰ Davidson County, Tennessee, Deed Book G, p. 325.

¹¹ Robert M. McBride and Dan M. Robison, *Biographical Dictionary of TN General Assembly, Volume 1 1796-1861* (Nashville: Tennessee State Library and Archives and the Tennessee Historical Commission, 1975), 202.

¹² Davidson County, Tennessee, Deed Book M, p. 459.

¹³ Paul Clements, *A Past Remembered: A Collection of Antebellum Houses in Davidson County, Volume 1* (Nashville: Clearview Press, 1987), 161.

¹⁴ University of Tennessee Institute for Public Service, 2003, *Private Acts of Williamson County*, <http://www.ctas-notes.ips.utk.edu/public/CTASpriv.nsf>, accessed 10 August 2004, Internet.

¹⁵ Goodspeed Publishing Company, *History of Tennessee Illustrated, With Sketches of Williamson, Rutherford, Wilson, Bedford, and Marshall Counties* (Nashville: Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1887; reprint 1988), 790, 802.

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(N.R. 4/15/1982), was named in his honor, after he sold 90 acres for Franklin's first subdivision in 1819.¹⁶ After spending his early years in Tennessee advancing Franklin's civic and commercial development, Petway purchased the estate in Nashville in 1825, and established his family there.

Upon Petway's death in 1856, he willed to his wife Susanna Caroline Parrish Petway "during her natural life but no longer, the land and plantation on which I now live," which had grown into an extensive 431-acre property, slaves, and Nolensville Turnpike stock. Petway also decreed that "at the death of my wife, I will and direct that my executors shall sell or not as is their discretion," listing the names of his seven children Susan, Ferdinand, Hinchey, John S., Thomas, William, and George W. as executors. In 1858 before Susan's death in 1860, the land was subdivided into forty-eight lots ranging from six to twenty-five acres. The announcement of the parceling and selling of the land was in the 15 June 1858 edition of the *Republican Banner*. According to an undated map estimated to be c. 1860, the property associated with the house contained twenty-four acres.¹⁷ While not specifically mentioned in the Petway will or property description, the horse barn with its peg construction was probably built during or just after the Petway ownership.

Although Petway's wealth and prominence would have enabled him to make significant upgrades to the house, little is known of the work done to the house during his ownership. A small sketch of the house on the c. 1860 plat of the estate subdivision shows a 3-bay Georgian house, without porches, suggesting that Petway or one of the previous owners may have simply encased the existing log cabin with weatherboard siding to modernize its appearance.¹⁸

After the death of their parents, George and Ferdinand Petway sold portions of the estate to another prominent Nashvillian, Judge John S. Brien, in 1866 and 1867. Brien purchased several lots in the 9th district as well as land on the Mill Creek Valley Pike (now Nolensville Pike) "as laid down in the plat of the Petway lands, now on file in the Chancery Court of Davidson County." Deed research shows that he bought the house and twenty-four acres and at least several other lots that included sixteen acres in lots 18 and 19.¹⁹ Married in 1839, he and his second wife Rochette (Rochie) Howard had three children named Rochette, Lucy, and Howard.²⁰

In 1862, Union troops under the leadership of General Don Carlos Buell descended upon the city. Judge Brien participated as part of the committee that surrendered Nashville to Union General Don Carlos Buell. Brien's connection to General Don Carlos Buell would not end at this meeting. Their families gained a stronger tie to each other when General Buell's cousin George P. Buell, a colonel in the Union Army, met and married Judge Brien's daughter three years later.

¹⁶ Clayton, 184. James Crutchfield, *Franklin: Tennessee's Handsomest Town: A Bicentennial History 1799-1999* (Franklin, TN: Hillsboro Press, 1999), 252. *The Tennessean*, 6 July 2000.

¹⁷ Will of Hinchey Petway, Davidson County, Tennessee, Will Book 17, p. 321; Davidson County, Tennessee, Chancery Court Minute Book I, p. 442; *Republican Banner* (15 June 1958); Undated map in the possession of Dorothy King.

¹⁸ Davidson County, Tennessee, Chancery Court Minute Book I, p. 442.

¹⁹ Davidson County, Tennessee, Deed Book 35, p. 731. Davidson County, Tennessee, Deed Book 38, p.355.

²⁰ John S. Brien Family Bible, from the personal collection of Dorothy and Harold King. P, 78-9. McBride, 78.

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Judge Brien's daughter, Rochie, probably met Colonel Buell some time between 1863 and 1864. According to her obituary, she met Col. Buell "when General Don Carlos Buell asked the Tennessee chancellor [Judge Brien] for his wife and daughter to call on his [General Buell's] wife and stepdaughter."²¹ George and Rochie were married, "at Glendale, Davidson County, Tennessee on the 27th day of December A.D. 1865."²² After the war ended, Judge Brien resumed his political interests, actively participating in Tennessee's Reconstruction government. He represented Davidson County in the state House of Representatives during the 34th General Assembly during 1866-1867.²³ Although Judge Brien purchased the estate from the Petway heirs during this time, his time at the estate was brief. Judge Brien passed away in 1867, willing the estate to his wife. If there was indeed a second nineteenth-century renovation, it is probable that the ell wing and porches were added at the time or soon after the Briens purchased the property. His daughter's obituary leads one to think that although Judge Brien may not have owned the property long, he did make improvements. The obituary reads, "Mrs. Buell had lived at the country home [Airdrie] which her father...built and owned."²⁴

The house remained in the possession of his wife, daughter Rochie, and grandson for nearly a century. Brien's will expressed his desire to ensure that both his wife and daughter maintain financial independence after his death. His will states that he bequeathed

"to my beloved wife Rochie H. Brien all my estate, real, personal, money and mixed estate of every kind and description whatever, for and during the term of her natural life . . . At the death of my said wife, I give the remainder of my estate to be equally divided between my 3 children Carlton D. Brien, John D. Brien, and Rochie Buell . . . and the portion falling to my daughter Rochie Buell, to be for her sale and separate use, free from the debts, liabilities or contracts of her present or any future husband."²⁵

After Judge Brien's death, widow Rochie Howard Brien continued to live at Airdrie until her death at the turn of the century. She shared the house with her daughter Rochie and new son-in-law George Buell, although George's continued military career after the war often took the couple away from Nashville.²⁶ George made the military his career, serving out west. The couple frequently returned to Nashville, as George's illnesses due to heart disease and neuralgia required numerous leaves of absence.²⁷ George's ill health from years of service in fierce climates forced the couple's return to Nashville in 1881. George passed away in 1883 while on sick leave in Nashville, and was buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.²⁸

²¹ *The Tennessean*, 29 July 1930.

²² John S. Brien Family Bible, personal collection of Dorothy and Harold King.

²³ McBride, 78-9

²⁴ *The Tennessean*, 39 July 1930.

²⁵ Will of John S. Brien, Davidson County, Tennessee, Will Book 21, p. 80

²⁶ *The Daily American*, June 1, 1883, MFM 73, Roll 18, James Walker Library, Middle Tennessee State University.

²⁷ Buell-Brien papers, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Box 2.

²⁸ George Pearson Buell Inventory, Davidson County, Tennessee, Will Book 27, p. 570; *The Daily American*, June 3, 1883, MFM 73, Roll 18, James Walker Library, Middle Tennessee State University.

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After George's death, widow Rochie Brien Buell (1840-1930) continued to live in the house with her mother and the couple's only child, a son named Don Carlos Buell II in honor of his famous uncle. Although little is documented of her life, small pieces of information offer glimpses into the ways in which she transcended traditional female roles of her era. She was well-educated at the prestigious Nashville Academy. As an adult, she flouted convention and strict social mores by marrying a Union officer. She demonstrated her fortitude by accompanying her husband to dangerous, sparsely populated assignments along the Western frontier for 16 years, including spending time at Fort Custer in Montana, miles away from her family.²⁹

Born in 1867, young Don Carlos frequently traveled with his parents in the west during his father's military career. Unlike his father and uncle before him, Don Carlos did not appear to have an affinity for the military, being discharged from West Point for academic failures in mathematics.³⁰ Instead, Don Carlos became a prominent Nashville businessman. He entered Nashville's growing insurance business in 1893, initially forming a partnership with Confederate war veteran Captain Will Mitchell. In 1896, Don Carlos entered into a new partnership with Vaulx Crockett, establishing Buell and Crockett Insurance Company.³¹

On November 8, 1899, Don Carlos married Georgia native Ruth Norton, sister of Nashville architect George Norton. Under George Norton's direction, the house took on many of its present Classical Revival characteristics. George Norton was born in Rome, Georgia in 1880, and received an architectural degree from M.I.T. in 1904. He worked as a draftsman for Thompson, Gibel, and Asmus in Nashville, and Albert Randolph Ross and John Russell Pope in New York City. Returning to Nashville in 1907, he worked his way up to partner in Thompson, Asmus and Norton. The firm designed several Nashville houses, including the only Tudor Revival in east Nashville's Edgefield neighborhood, a locally zoned historic preservation district and National Register of Historic Places historic district (NR 7/13/1977). Norton designed numerous residences, but is best remembered for designing the National Life and Accident Insurance Building that once stood at Seventh Avenue and Union Street in downtown Nashville.³² Based on the dates that Norton worked in Nashville, it is believed that he oversaw renovation of the Buell family house some time before 1910.

The turn of the twentieth century marked a "period of steady growth in the financial and business world of Nashville."³³ The city was making a nationally recognized mark in banking, lumber, retail, and insurance sectors. By 1910, Buell and Crockett Insurance was one of the most prominent businesses in Nashville. In addition, Nashville was growing increasingly suburban as the city expanded out from the downtown area. Rising demand for houses in the suburbs resulted in many of Nashville's large rural estates such as Airdrie, Melrose and Belle Meade (N.R. 12/30/69) being subdivided into residential neighborhoods. The Buell's house renovations during this time displayed Don Carlos's successful social and economic status, as well as Airdrie's transition from a rural estate into a modern reflection of wealth and status in an increasingly subur-

²⁹ *The Tennessean*, 28 July 1930.

³⁰ Buell-Brien papers, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Box 31.

³¹ *The Tennessean*, 27 April 1953.

³² Joseph L. Herndon, "Architects in Tennessee Until 1930: A Dictionary," (M.S. Thesis, Columbia University, 1975), 141. *The Tennessean*, 27 April 1953.

³³ William Waller, ed., *Nashville, 1900-1910* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University, 1972), 124.

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ban landscape.³⁴ The exact date of property transfer between Rochie Brien and her daughter Rochie Brien Buell is not clear. From the deed research, it appears that Don Carlos II never directly owned the property; however, the specifications for the c. 1910 changes were done in his name and later he would be president of the Airdrie Land Company that held the title to at least a portion of the property.

A work order from the renovation remains that outlines strict labor and materials requirements and gives us a little insight to the house's pre-twentieth century appearance. Preliminary work included basic repairs to stone, masonry, floorboards, wood roof shingles, plaster, and window panes. These changes were specifically designed to use the best possible workmanship and products, as noted in the work order's in-depth instructions and references to gas-heat, D.S. American glass, good quarried lime and native stone, first quality beveled poplar siding, best quality cedar roof shingles, and high grade enamel and paint. The order also specifies that workers should use old materials that were still in good condition from the original house whenever possible.³⁵

In addition to house repairs, Norton and the Buells created a Classical Revival-style house that differed greatly from the original log house. The Classical Revival style was typically characterized by full-height porches with classical slender columns, a symmetrical façade, rectangular windows, and roof-line balustrades. This style was one of the most popular building styles in the U.S. from the late nineteenth through the first half of the twentieth centuries, gaining increasing popularity after the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893, which highlighted a return to classical stylistic themes.³⁶

Although the plan drawings no longer exist, the work order notes that "the north and south porches will be removed and new porches built," and also states that dormers "will be as shown by drawings." Former resident Ward Allen, who purchased the house from Ruth Norton Buell, stated that during this time the house was designed in its present format, with side additions and a log cabin drawn up from the back yard (next to the existing log outbuilding) to serve as part of the present kitchen. As a result, it appears that the present front porch with columns, dormers, and almost-symmetrical one-story wings were added during this renovation.³⁷

The Brien-Buell women—Rochie Brien, Rochie Brien Buell, Ruth Norton Buell, and Rochette Buell—all loved flowers and gardening. Their imprint on the landscape can still be seen in the variety of trees, flowers, shrubs, and the stone terrace. Ward Allen, a former owner described the historic yard, as

"Mrs. [Ruth Norton] Buell's garden, to the west of the house was something over an acre... A rose trellis about 10 feet high divided the vegetable garden in back from the flower garden in front. In addition to flowers there were various blooming bushes and a handsome boxwood

³⁴ Waller, 105, 110.

³⁵ "Specifications for Residence for Mr. D.C. Buell, Mill Creek Valley Road, Nashville, Tennessee," work order from the personal collection of Dorothy King.

³⁶ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002) 343-47.

³⁷ "Specifications for Residence for Mr. D.C. Buell, Mill Creek Valley Road, Nashville, Tennessee," work order from the personal collection of Dorothy King. Personal correspondence of Ward Allen to Dorothy King, 8 July 1973.

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bush, with small boxwood here and there. Mrs. Buell seemed to know the history of every plant. For example, she pointed out some iris that her mother-in-law [Rochie Brien Buell] had gotten at the Tennessee Centennial. In describing the garden, a Nashville lady once said to me, 'People used to drive out from Nashville to see it.'"

It would also be the Brien-Buell women that would hold title to at least a portion of the property from the 1860s to the 1950s.

By the 1920s, Nashville's urban and suburban landscapes had undergone additional changes. The city's population grew rapidly during the 1920s as new residents arrived to capitalize on the city's economy, and the city expanded into suburban landscapes. During this time, it appears that Don Carlos and his mother formed a company called the "Airdrie Land Company" of which Don Carlos was the president. The deeds for the property show that Rochie Brien Buell sold the Airdrie Land Company at least a portion, if not all, of the property in exchange for the entire capital stock of the company. The company then sold large portions of the land for suburban development. Davidson County's Deed Book 547 shows a plat of "Airdrie Subdivision" listed in 1922 and owned by D.C. Buell, which outlines small suburban lots for the streets immediately surrounding the present house (the written deeds contradict the plat maps that show Don Carlos as the owner). At the time of the 1922 subdivision of the property, the Buells owned approximately 70 acres. They would not subdivide the twenty-four acres associated with the house until later. Emphasizing the need for space and demand for new residential growth, graves in the Petway family cemetery were moved from land near the Buell's house and re-interred at Mt. Olivet Cemetery in 1926. The Buells' subdivision of the estate had a profound effect on the surrounding area, turning it into a suburban neighborhood and paving the way for future residential and commercial development. The fruits of the 1920s subdivision can now be seen in the 1920s bungalows lining the west side of Avenal Avenue.³⁸

Mrs. Rochie Brien Buell died at the house on July 28, 1930. After her death, Don Carlos, Ruth, and their children Rochette, Don Carlos Jr., George, and Norton continued to occupy the house for over two decades. In February of 1934, Ruth Norton Buell acquired a portion of the property back from Airdrie Land Company for one dollar. It is not clear why this transfer occurred or if this portion included the house.

In the early 1950s, the Buells would once again sell off some of their property for subdivision. These twenty-two acres would be developed into residential tracts east of Avenal Avenue. Evidence of this last subdivision are seen by the mid-1950s ranch houses and the change in the configuration of the driveway from an Antioch Pike address to the current one on Avenal Avenue.³⁹

³⁸ Don Doyle, *Nashville Since the 1920s* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1985), pages 30-63. Davidson County, Tennessee, Deed Book 547, Plat 42. Davidson County, Tennessee, Deed Book 547, Plat 160. Kimberly Batts, Davidson County, Tennessee, Cemetery Survey, 2002, http://davidsoncocemeterysurvey.com/Cemeteries/M/petway_cemetery.htm, accessed 10 August 2004, Internet.

³⁹The 1951 Nashville City Directory shows the address as 184 Antioch Pike.

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After Don Carlos's death in April of 1953, the house and remaining 2.8 acres were conveyed to his widow Ruth Norton Buell, who subsequently sold the property to Ward Allen, an English professor at Vanderbilt University, in late 1953.⁴⁰ Ward and his wife Peggy lived in the house for only a few short years before moving to Auburn, Alabama. During the Allen's ownership, the house served as the earliest meeting place for St. Matthias, an Episcopal church which still maintains an active membership in its present house on Nolensville Pike. Both Allens were charter members of the congregation, which held services in the house's living room for several months before the new congregation was able to purchase a permanent location on Nolensville Road.⁴¹

In 1958, the Allens sold the property to Charles and Josephine Toney, who forfeited the property at auction in 1963. The Allens bid on the property and transferred it to current owners Dorothy and Harold King, who have occupied it continuously since then.⁴² Although the land around the house has been developed into a number of residential lots, the 2.8-acre lot retains the appearance of a rural landscape, with views protected by numerous trees, a rolling back yard with gardens, and a small stream running through the north end of the property.

Despite continued growth in the areas surrounding Airdrie, the house remains a familiar landmark among Nashville's remaining early settlement houses that have been adapted to meet the changing needs and styles of the last two centuries. It is eligible for nomination to the National Register for both its multiple layers of architectural significance, as well as its association with the early settlement of Nashville, Davidson County.

⁴⁰ Davidson County, Tennessee, Deed Book 2083, p. 58.

⁴¹ Personal conversation with Dorothy King, 23 June 2004. Fletch Coke, *The Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee: 1829-2004* (Nashville: Nashville Historical Newsletter, 2004), np.

⁴² Davidson County Deeds; Besides what is documented in the Davidson County deeds, the details surrounding the 1950s and 1960s property transactions are not known.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Boundary Description

Airdrie, located at 3210 Avenal Avenue in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee, sits on 2.8 acres of land on the southeast side of Nashville. The house is located north of Antioch Pike at the end of Avenal Avenue, a short residential street that runs perpendicular to Antioch Pike.

Boundary Justification

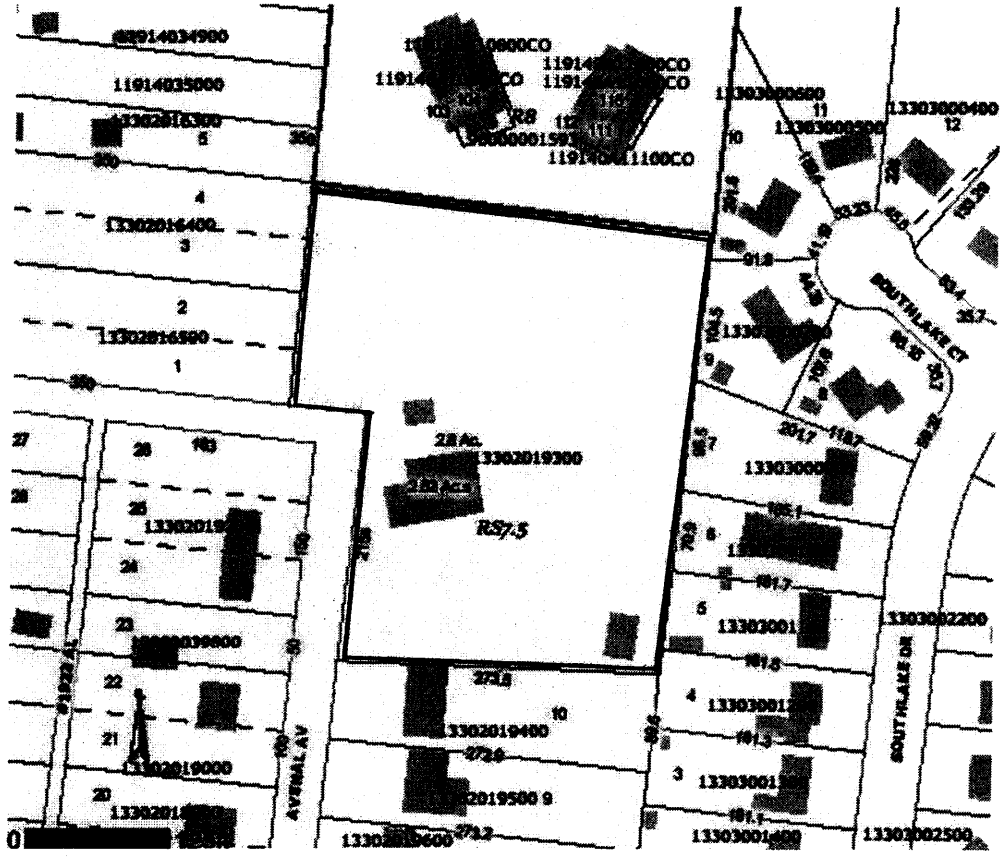
The boundaries for the nominated property include all of the remaining 2.8 acres associated historically with Airdrie.

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Airdrie, Davidson County, Tennessee



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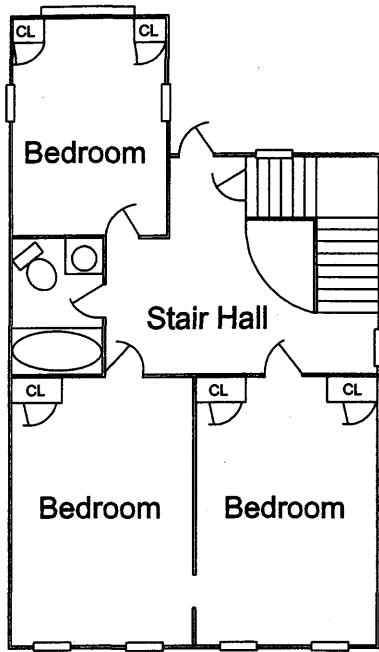
Airdrie, Davidson County, Tennessee

PHOTOGRAPHS

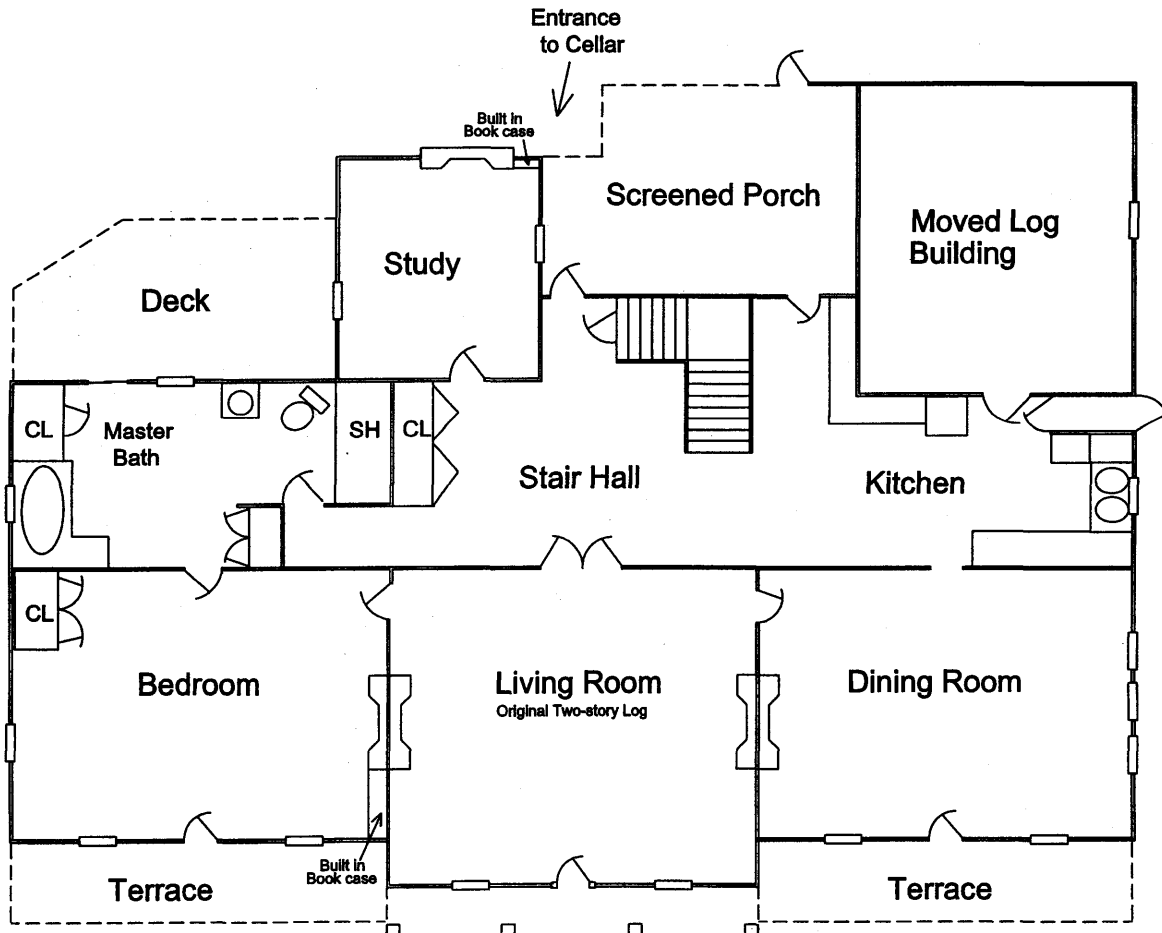
Photographs by: Blythe Semmer
Metropolitan Historical Commission
3000 Granny White Pike
Nashville, Tennessee

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, Tennessee, 37243

1. Façade; Facing north
2. Façade and east wing; Facing northwest
3. North elevation, including screened porch and log cabin incorporated as kitchen; Facing southwest
4. West elevation; Facing southeast
5. Terraced back yard; Facing northwest
6. Parlor; Facing west
7. Office; Facing north
8. Kitchen; Facing east
9. Stair hall; Facing northeast
10. Stair hall, second floor; Facing north
11. West bedroom, second floor; Facing north
12. East bedroom, showing log detail of east wall, second floor; Facing east
13. Log cabin façade; Facing north
14. Log cabin façade and west elevation; Facing northeast
15. Horse barn, northeast corner; Facing southwest
16. Horse barn, façade; Facing east



2nd floor



3210 Avenal Avenue
 Nashville, Tn
 Not to Scale