

HISTORIC LANDMARKS (as of 7/27/2024)							
Name	Alt Name	Address	Year Designated	Council District	Description	Bill #	
21st Avenue Firehall		2219 21st Ave S	1999	18	The 21st Ave Firehall was constructed on property acquired by the city of Nashville on July 16, 1929, and was completed in 1930. The building was built in the Tudor Revival style popular in the adjoining neighborhoods. It is the second oldest fire hall in Nashville remaining in its original use.	BL099-1698	
Aaitafama Archaeological Park	Kellytown	Hillsboro Road	2015	34	Aaitafama, meaning “meeting place,” represents a major Mississippian period (AD 1000-1450) Native American town established on a high terrace overlooking the Little Harpeth River. The available radiocarbon dates suggest Aaitafama was occupied toward the latter portion of the Mississippian period. This town is one of several previously identified Mississippian period sites within the Little Harpeth River valley. The distribution of these large Mississippian period towns suggests there was extensive settlement and use of the Little Harpeth River valley some 500 to 700 years ago. The presence and distribution of the palisades, structures, burials, and other features provides explicit proof that intact archaeological resources occur within the undeveloped tracts of land southeast of the Old Hickory Blvd/Hillsboro Road intersection.	BL2015-1195	
Airdrie	Buell-King or Petway House	3210 Avenal Avenue	2004	16	Airdrie was constructed in the early 1800s as a two story log house. In 1910, Nashville architect George Norton renovated the house and gardens into the Classical Revival style it retains today. Several outbuildings associated with the original estate, including a barn and log cabin, are still maintained.	BL2004-332	
Bank Street	Clark Alley		2015	19	Bank Street has had several names over the years, the first of which is Clark Alley. Clark Alley is listed in city directories as early as 1856. It is possible that the street even predates that, but few maps exist from that time. Bank Street is unique in the fact that it is the only remaining street in downtown Nashville that is paved with setts, also known as Belgian Block. Streets paved with setts are often mistaken for cobblestone, but are a separate form of paving. Cobblestones are round stones in their natural shape with sand and mortar in between, whereas setts are quarried rectangular stones, usually of granite, that fit together much like bricks. Setts are quieter and provide a better grip for horses, making them a more desirable form of paving than cobblestones, and became popular in the nineteenth century. Famous streets paved with setts include the Red Square in Moscow and the Champ-Élysées, the final stretch of the Tour de France. As more effective forms of paving came along, many streets paved with setts were redone. Most streets did not have the setts removed, but simply poured asphalt over them, which is why there are times when the asphalt wears down and Belgian Blocks can be seen underneath. However, due to its small size and infrequent usage, Bank Street was never repaved and still remains as it was 150 years ago.	BL2015-1198	
Baron's Club	Elk's Lodge	2614 Jefferson Street	2016	21	Baron's Club is significant for its connection to Nashville's African-American music scene from the 1950s and 60s; it hosted many of the musicians who had a strong influence on American music. Club Baron is where Jimi Hendrix allegedly challenged Johnny Jones to a guitar duel and lost. It is the only building left on Jefferson out of a collection of live-music venues. The Club hosted musicians such as Little Richard, B.B. King, and Ray Charles, Fats Domino & the Domino Orchestra, Sonny Thompson & the Thompson Band featuring Lula Reed, The Five Royales Band, Jimmy Coe's Orchestra, Muddy Waters, Roy Brown Band, Etta James, Bill Doggett, Little Walter, Isley Brothers, Jay Hawkins, Jackie Wilson, Ruth McFadden, Arthur Prysock, Larry Birdsong, Bennie King, The Chantels, Otis Redding, and Marvin Gaye. In addition to providing live music, the building served multiple other purposes. It was home to the city's black-only skating rink as well as various teen shows.	BL2016-448	

Belair		2250 Lebanon Road	2017	15	Belair is significant as an excellent example of its style of architecture and because of its association with the development of this general area of Nashville, now known as Donelson. Belair, one of the impressive antebellum homes in the Nashville area, was built in 1832 on a grant of one thousand acres by John Harding of Belle Meade for his daughter, Elizabeth, who married Joseph Clay of Kentucky. Constructed of bricks laid in Flemish bond, the house was built in an L-shape, but has had many additions. In 1838, William Nichol bought the place, added a wing on either end, and made alterations to the house. The style of architecture of Belair is generally Federal, with some classic revival influence shown in the two-story portico with fluted Doric columns and a one-story deck roof. The stairway is similar to the one at the Hermitage, as are the two wings added by Nicol in 1838, indicating the possible influence of Andrew Jackson, a neighbor who often visited Nichol.	BL2017-772		
Bells Bend Park		4187 Old Hickory Blvd	2015	1	Bells Bend Park is located in western Davidson County. This park takes its name from a peaceful arc of the Cumberland River known as Bells Bend. Bells Bend Park opened to the public in 2007 after a decades-long dispute between residents and the city regarding whether or not to put a landfill in its location. The land on which the park is located was originally part of a land grant given by the state of North Carolina to state senator, Dr. James White, in 1789. For much of the nineteenth century, the farmland belonged to a branch of the Buchanan family. Their 1842 home still stands in the park today and is known as the Buchanan House. Several barns and outbuildings from around this time can also be seen at various places throughout the hiking trails. Evidence has been found that the small area north of the Cumberland River has had occupants for over 13,000 years. Archaeologists have excavated over 60 sites in the entire bend, many of which date back to the end of the Ice Age. Bells Bend Park, in particular, has produced many Paleo-Indian artifacts and more archaeological research has taken place there as a result than any other park in Nashville.	BL2015-1188		
Ben West Library		225 Polk Avenue	2015	19	In 1965, the New Main Public Library opened on Eighth and Union was designated the Public Library of Nashville & Davidson County with its formal dedication in January, 1966. This library was designated as the Ben West Library in 1977. The Ben West Library was designed by Bruce I. Crabtree, Jr. of Taylor and Crabtree as a modernist take on the columnar style of the Athens of the South. It was unique among libraries of its time because it not only served as storage for books but its design also considered the user with large windows and cozy reading spaces. Crabtree is known for designing the James K. Polk and Andrew Jackson state office buildings, the Murphy Center for athletics at Middle Tennessee State University, the Tennessee Performing Arts Center and churches, schools and libraries across the state.	BL2015-1199		
Ben West Market House		100 James Robertson Pkwy	2015	19	It is fitting that the old City Market is now a courthouse as the two have always been closely related. The Ben West Building was built in 1937 and designed by Henry C. Hibbs, the same architect who designed Peabody College, Scarritt College, and the Fisk University Library. The brick and concrete frame building originally had a copper roof and is known for its iconic dome. The makeup of the City Market is well documented. Dozens of stalls were placed throughout the main floor and dry goods could be found upstairs. The basement consisted of a garage and restaurant for shoppers. If the patrons did not wish to sit and wait for their food, a small café was also located on the main floor. After the City Market closed, the Ben West Building became known as the Safety Municipal Building. A large rear addition was constructed in 1956 that housed a fire department and city jail. Over the next twenty years, the building started to take on more and more court responsibilities and was renamed the Ben West Municipal Building in honor of Nashville's mayor from 1951-1963. The building underwent a massive \$6 million renovation from 2006 to 2007 as part of a large-scale plan to improve Nashville's court system. It now houses Chancery Court, Circuit Court, and several Metro Government offices.	BL2015-1197		

Buchanan Log House and James Buchanan Cemetery	2901 and 2910 Elm Hill Pk		14	James Buchanan, born in 1763 in Virginia, settled in Nashville with his family around 1785 on a tract his father called "Clover Bottom." In 1806, James inherited 320 acres of land from his father and started construction of his home shortly thereafter. James, and his wife Lucinda East whom he married in 1810, operated a "modest, yet successful" farm on the property with the help of their sixteen children and fourteen slaves. James Buchanan died in 1841, leaving control of the property to his widow. After Lucinda Buchanan's death in 1865, the property was sold to Judge Thomas N. Frazier. Thomas Frazier was a notable figure in Tennessee politics in his own right, and his son James Beriah Frazier would go on to be twice elected Governor of Tennessee and later to the United States Senate. Margaret Frazier, wife of Judge Thomas Frazier, died in 1910, and the property was subsequently dived and sold, whereupon it passed through the hands of several owners. The James Buchanan Cemetery is approximately five hundred feet (500') to the west of the Buchanan Log House, on a separate parcel across Elm Hill Pike. The cemetery is the site of one hundred, twenty-seven burials, including James and Lucinda Buchanan, more than one hundred of their descendants, and as many as eighty-one unmarked graves.	BL2022-1626		
Buchanan Station Cemetery	740 Massman Dr	2015	15	Buchanan Station Cemetery is associated with an early Tennessee pioneer settlement, Buchanan Station. In 1784 or 1785, Major John Buchanan, Jr. moved from Nashboro to Buchanan Station to construct and protect one of the earliest mills in the county on Mill Creek. The successful defense of the Station in 1792 against hundreds of Native American is credited with preventing a larger plan to attack all of the settlements in the area. The first burial may be Samuel Buchanan, killed by Native Americans in 1786. John Buchanan, Sr., killed by Native Americans in 1787, is thought to be buried in a rocked-in plot in the cemetery. After other burials, Major John Buchanan (1832) and his wife Sally (1831) were laid to rest there. Altogether, the cemetery includes about 67 burials, many with un-inscribed fieldstones.	BL2015-1189		
Cameron Middle School	1034 First Avenue South	2005	17	The Cameron Middle School was constructed with PWA funding support in 1939-40 and is important for its local significance in African-American social history. Cameron played a central community role for South Nashville's African-American population. It was one of two African-American high schools in Nashville, prior to desegregation. The original school building is a late Gothic Revival design by Nashville architect Henry C. Hibbs. McKissack and McKissack designed a large 1954 addition that accompanied the school's transition to a high school curriculum.	BL2005-606		
Carnegie: East Branch	206 Gallatin Ave	1999	6	Local architect C.K. Colley designed the Carnegie: East Branch Library in 1919 in the Beaux Arts style. The cut limestone building was one of five public libraries built in Nashville using funds donated by philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, of which only four remain.	BL099-1698		
Carnegie: North Branch	1001 Monroe	1999	19	Local architect C.K. Colley designed the Carnegie: North Branch Library in the Classical Revival style and in 1915. This brick building was one of five public libraries built in Nashville using funds donated by philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, of which only four remain.	BL099-1698		
Centennial Park & Parthenon	2500 West End Ave	1999/2015	21	Centennial Park was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2008 as a designed historic landscape under criteria A and C for its local significance in art, architecture, landscape architecture, entertainment/recreation, and politics/government. As it was the location of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897 and has continued to be the home of the iconic replica of the Parthenon, Centennial Park has been, for over 100 years, a Nashville landmark that has made an excellent contribution to local history. Centennial Park contains buildings and monuments that both maintain historic integrity and are, in many cases, architecturally one of a kind. Furthermore, Centennial Park demonstrates many of the movements that were taking place at the national level, such as the parks movement, the playground movement, the recreation movement and the post-World War II modern period. The Parthenon was Landmarked in 1999. Designated 8/4/2015; Ordinance No. BL2015-1194 THE PARTHENON - Located at 2600 West End Avenue, the first Parthenon replica in Nashville was constructed to serve as the fine arts pavilion and centerpiece for the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition in 1897. The replica was allowed to remain after the close of the exposition due to its popularity with the citizens of Nashville. The Parthenon was rebuilt between 1921 and 1931 using reinforced concrete and was repaired and restored again during the 1990s. The Parthenon and Centennial Park comprise the historic landmark district.	BL2015-1194/BL099-1698		
Cohen Building	421 Church	2020	19	Local architect Jame H. Yeaman and local artist and art collector Etta Gohen, designed the Cohen Building in 1905 in the heart of downtown Nashville. The ground floor was a storefront, while George Etta and her husband, Meyer Cohen, lived on the two floors above.	BL2020320		

Cole House		2001 Lebanon Rd	2020	15	The original portion of the Cole House at 2001 Lebanon Pike and shown on Wilbur Foster's 1871 Map of Davidson County, is reputed to have been constructed c.1859. According to local legend and family tradition, Edmund Cole constructed the front portions of this structure for his first wife who died in 1869. The house is significant as an example of early Tennessee vernacular architecture and is the only one of three Cole residence remaining. Cole served as president of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and had extensive interests in iron and coal mines in Alabama as well as large land holdings in the Nashville area. The National Register nomination states that the house "stands as the only remaining residence of this noteworthy couple [Edmund W. "King" and Anna Russell] who contributed both culturally and monetarily to the advancement of Nashville" and that it is "one of the few remaining structures built by the early leaders of our state."	BL2020-311		
Concord Baptist Church		10604 Concord Road	2017	4	The church is significant for its important association with the Baptist Church and an influential battle during the Civil War. Concord Baptist Church (1804) began constructing their church building along Mill Creek in 1844. In December of 1845, Pastor James Whitesett preached the first sermon in the new building. The Concord Baptist Church was an influential center of life in the Concord community (also called Liberty), and had both white and black members. According to Vance Little "Many of the black members belonged to masters who were members of other religious denominations. Non-Baptist slave owners encouraged their slaves to attend the Baptist church because of the discipline enforced by that church." The church grounds saw some military action during the Civil War, and Union troops camped on the church grounds and likely used the church as a headquarters. Concord Baptist Church was also the founding place of the Concord Baptist Association, the oldest surviving Baptist association in Tennessee. After Mill Creek Baptist, the Concord Baptist Church was the most influential Baptist church in Middle Tennessee, and the church building was the site of some of the most controversial and influential discussions in Baptist history.	BL2017-578		
Croft House		3725 Nolensville Road	1999	26	Michael C. Dunn constructed The Croft House c. 1815. Originally constructed in the Federal style, it was altered with the addition of Italianate features beginning in 1875. It has remained unaltered since the 1880s. The house remained in the Croft family until the deaths of sisters Margaret and Elise Croft in 1974 and 1985 respectively. The Croft sisters deeded their property, including the house, to the Children's Museum of Nashville with the stipulation that they be allowed to stay on the property for the remainder of their lives. Following Elise Croft's death in 1985, the Museum began development of the "Grassmere Nature Center." The Croft House and grounds is now leased to the Nashville Zoo at Grassmere and are owned by the Metropolitan Government. The house, its surrounding outbuildings and grounds comprise the landmark district.	BL099-1698		
Customs House		701 Broadway	1999	19	Construction of the Customs House began in 1875. President Rutherford B. Hayes visited Nashville to lay the cornerstone in 1877. The building is an impressive example of the Victorian Gothic style designed by Treasury architect William Appleton Potter and constructed in four sections. It was completed in 1916. Building ownership was transferred from the federal government to Metro Government in 1979, and the building was subsequently leased for redevelopment.	BL099-1698		
Davidson County Courthouse		408 2nd Ave N	1999	19	Designed by Frederick Hirons of New York and Emmons Woolwine of Nashville, the Davidson County Courthouse was the subject of an architectural competition. Its construction in the 1930s was supported by funding from the Public Works Administration, and the building is an example of the PWA Modern style characteristic of many public buildings of the New Deal period. Art Deco details and murals by artist Dean Cornwell are found inside. The Davidson County Courthouse has remained in municipal government use throughout its history.	BL099-1698		
Eakins & Cavert School Buildings		2400 Fairfax Av	2001	18	Cavert School was built in 1928 as a two-story brick elementary school to alleviate overcrowding in the public schools of west Nashville. Eakin School was built in 1936. Its square Doric classical colonnade and courtyard create an impressive entrance; it is an excellent example of PWA Modern style and one of Nashville's early New Deal projects. Both were designed and built by the Nashville firm of Tisdale and Pinson.	BL2001-607		

East Literature Magnet Middle & High Schools	East High School	110 Gallatin Road	2004	5	Located at 110 Gallatin Road, the former East High School building was completed in 1932. Designed by Marr and Holman, a prominent Nashville architectural firm of the time, the building exhibits Art Deco stylistic characteristics. The former East Junior High School was completed in 1937 and designed by George Waller. It was part of the first phase of a large school construction project undertaken by the city with the aid of the Public Works Administration funds. The four story building exhibits Art Deco and Classical Revival details. The earliest building on the campus is the Gillespie-Malone house, which was moved from its original site fronting Gallatin Road to its present location to make way for the construction of East High in 1931. The house was constructed in 1915 in the Classical Revival style and clad in limestone.	BL2004-280		
Exit/In		2208 Elliston	2021	21	The Exit/In is an example of an historic, community music venue and “gathering place.” It is important as a place where singers and musicians created music and performed to local audiences and for its exceptional impact on the creation and spread of music during the late twentieth century. As a fundamental component of Nashville’s modern music industry, Exit/In is exceptionally significant due to its association with a “copious number of artists, musicians, singers and songwriters who have had extraordinary impacts on music from within its performance spaces.	BL2021-1146		
Farview		5797 Mt. View	2022	32	Josiah Rucker constructed this Italianate-style house c.1875 and it remained in the Rucker family until 1979. The Rucker family members were prominent leaders and large landowners originally from Amherst County, Virginia, who settled in Middle Tennessee in 1795. Members of the Rucker family married into politically important families, including presidents Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk. James H. Rucker owned some 30 slaves in the 1840s; his wife Elizabeth owned six slaves in 1850. Two homes of the Rucker family are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including the circa 1800 Rucker-Mason Farm in Cannon County (2007), owned by Gideon Rucker from 1798-1817, and the circa 1832 Benjamin Rucker House in Rutherford County (1991), owned by Gideon Rucker’s nephew Benjamin Rucker.	BL2022-1193		
Fehr School		1622 5th Avenue North	2012	19	The Fehr Elementary School is important because of its association with the Civil Rights Movement in Nashville. It was one for the first schools in Nashville to desegregate in 1957, admitting four African American first graders amidst hostile protests. The adjoining Warner House, located at 1612 4th Avenue North, is a good example of late nineteenth century architecture. It is among the oldest remaining homes in the Salemtown neighborhood that has not been greatly altered.	BL2012-263		
Fire Hall for Engine Co. N.1 8		1220 Gallatin Avenue	2006	5	This fire hall, built c.1930, has experienced little physical change in approximately 75 years. This fire station was conveniently located along a major road serving areas that were seeing widespread suburban home construction in the 1920s and 30s. Fire stations are representative of suburban growth and the expansion of cities since they are one important way the city of Nashville provided services to its newly annexed neighborhoods. After years of neglect and suffering a fire in 2011, the firehall was restored in 2015.	BL2006-1032		
Fort Negley		1100 Fort Negley Boulevard	2005	17	Fort Negley was built in 1862 by the Union army as part of a chain of fortifications surrounding the city during its two-year occupation. Slaved and free blacks constructed the fort of stone, logs, earth, and railway iron. Abandoned after the war, the fort was partially reconstructed during the 1930s as part of a WPA project and opened to the public. Closed by the city in 1945 due to its poor condition, the fort was stabilized and reopened with interpretation as a ruin in 2004.	BL2005-604		
Frost Building		161 Rosa L. Parks	2020	19	The Frost Building was listed in the National Register in 1980 for its significant architecture. (The former address was 161 Eighth Avenue North.) According to the nomination, the building figures prominently in the history of the Southern Baptist Convention, the largest Protestant denomination in the United States at the time of the nomination. The Frost Building was the first structure designed and built exclusively to serve as the headquarters building of the Sunday School Board, the denomination’s educational and publishing agency, organized in 1891. The building was used intermittently by the same denominational publishing house for a period of 63 years.	BL2020-575		
G.P. Rose Grain Company	Downtown Antique Mall	608 8th Ave S	2021	19	This warehouse building was constructed c.1945-1956 and is important for its connection to Nashville’s post-World War II efforts and for its mid-century American industrial architecture. Parts of the structure may date to the 1880s when it served as a grain warehouse for G.P. Rose grain company. After the end of World War II it was used for many post-war government and veteran services.	BL2021-767		

Hall-Harding-McCampbell House		305 Kent Road	2013	14	The Hall-Harding-McCampbell house is a two-story brick house believed to have been constructed around 1805 by William Hall. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2009 as a good example of the Federal style in Nashville and Davidson County. The nomination states that few houses of this age exist in Davidson County.	BL2013-468		
Hermitage		4580 Rachel's Lane	2008	11	Andrew Jackson was the first President not to come from aristocracy. Despite his ordinary heritage, he built The Hermitage in Nashville, a stunning Ante-bellum plantation now restored as a museum dedicated to Old Hickory. The property includes the first Hermitage cabins, where the former penniless orphan and future political leader and his beloved wife, Rachel, lived before achieving financial and political stability. Designed in the Greek Revival style, The Hermitage was erected in 1819. Rachel died in 1828 and was buried in the Hermitage gardens on the east side of the home. Shortly after her death, Jackson was inaugurated the seventh president of the United States and served two terms. In 1834, while he was in Washington, the Hermitage was severely damaged by fire. In 1837, Jackson had the house rebuilt; the front of the home was painted white to conceal the smoke that blackened the bricks. Jackson died in 1845 and was buried in the gardens next to his beloved Rachel. Today, The Hermitage is one of the most popular attractions in Nashville. It has been meticulously furnished just as it was in 1836 during President Jackson's retirement.	BL2008-273		
Holly Street Fire Hall		1600 Holly Street	1999	6	The fire hall was designed by Nashville's first municipal architect, James Yeaman, and was completed in 1914. The	BL099-1698		
Hubbard House		1109 1st Ave S	2024	17	The house at 1109 1st Ave S is significant for its Moses McKissack design, for being the last surviving building from Meharry Medical College's first campus, and for its association with Dr. George W. Hubbard. The Hubbard House was built as a retirement home in 1921 for the former president of Meharry Medical College, Dr. George W. Hubbard, which gives it its current name, the Hubbard House. Designed and built by local black architect Moses McKissack III, the house is the last remaining building from the original Meharry campus in South Nashville, marking this as a historically significant landmark in Nashville's black history.	BL2024-403		
Hume Fogg Magnet School		700 Broadway	2004	19	Hume-Fogg Magnet School sits on land formerly occupied by Hume School (1855), Nashville's first public school, and Fogg High School (1875). These two schools were demolished to make way for the present building, completed in 1912. The four story, stone clad building was designed by William Ittner of St. Louis in the Norman Gothic style with Tudor Gothic details. The original Gothic style, multi-light windows have been replaced except <u>within the central bay on the façade.</u>	BL2004-280		
Idlewild	Robert Chadwell House	712 Neeleys Bend Road	1990	9	Idlewild was built c. 1874 and is an outstanding example of Italianate architecture. Its construction illustrates the Italian Villa style in a farmhouse. Italianate detailing was not often favored for rural farm house construction but is more often encountered in urban settings. In that respect Idlewild is unique in Davidson County.	BL090-1109		
James A. Cayce Administration Building		701 S 6th St	2020	6	The Cayce Building is significant under National Register Criteria A and C for its role in the development of Nashville's public housing and for its architectural design. The building was completed in 1943 and initially housed the Nashville Housing Authority which oversaw the completion of the adjacent Cayce Place public housing project as well as other projects. The agency was renamed the Metro Development and Housing Agency in 1972, which <u>remains there today.</u>	BL2020-438		
James Geddes Engine Co. No. 6		627 2nd Ave S		19	The James Geddes Engine Company No. 6 is the only fire hall which remains of the several built in Nashville during the latter half of the nineteenth century and the last built to house horse-drawn fire equipment. Its exuberant Victorian facade is one of the few remaining examples of the architecturally distinctive Rutledge Hill neighborhood of the late 1800s. The Rutledge Hill area of South Nashville was once an area of elaborate residences and was the home of several significant educational institutions, including the forerunners of Vanderbilt University and George Peabody College. James Geddes, for whom the fire hall was named, came to the United States from Scotland in 1851 after receiving a degree in civil engineering. He was hired by the infant Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1851 as a leveler. He rose through the ranks, holding a number of increasingly important positions as the railroad grew. In 1901 he was honored as the first L & N employee to serve for fifty years and was promoted to the position of assistant to the general manager which he held until his death in 1914. The fire hall's significance lies in its association with James Geddes, a railroad pioneer and prominent Nashvillian, in its architectural merit, and in its being one of a few survivors of Victorian Rutledge Hill and Nashville's sole surviving Victorian fire hall.	BL2022-1437		

John Deere Plow Company		700 8th Ave s	2021	19	Constructed in 1937, this building represents a part of Nashville's commercial history and the region's agricultural history. Constructed by the John Deere Plow company, the building embodies the architectural qualities and construction techniques of functional industrial structures in the 1930s. The design of the building was a collaboration between the architect for the John Deere Company, Oscar E. Eckerman and the local firm of Warfield and Keeble. The John Deere company has had a decades long impact on the farming techniques nationwide.	BL2021-767		
Lindsley Hall		724 2nd Avenue South	2004	19	Lindsley Hall was designed by Nashville architect Adolphus Heiman. The Collegiate Gothic Revival style structure is the only surviving building from the University of Nashville. Originally used for classrooms and a chapel, Lindsley Hall was the home of the Nashville Children's Museum from 1944-73 and now houses Metro offices. Its present name honors Dr. Philip Lindsley and his son, Dr. John Berrien Lindsley, who served as presidents of the university.	BL2004-406		
Lock One		1530 Lock Rd	2015	2	Lock One is one of the only remnants of the failed canalization of the Cumberland River at the turn of the century. The Cumberland was vital trade route that helped sustain Nashville's early economy. However, the popularity of large steam ships in the late nineteenth century threatened that prosperity, as the Upper Cumberland is too shallow and rocky for such ships to travel through safely. As a solution the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed a series of twenty-one locks and dams from Nashville to Smith's Shoals, Kentucky to improve travel through the area. The poorly funded project took from 1888 to 1924 to complete and did little to improve river navigation. Lock One was the first lock of the project completed, built in 1898. Construction was put on hold briefly and the rock-filled timber crib dam was finished in 1904. Many of the locks and dams were submerged or demolished when more efficient dams were erected in the 1930s and 1940s.	BL2015-1192		
Lock Two		2650 Lock 2 Rd	2015	15	Lock Two Park is one of the only remnants of the failed canalization of the Cumberland River at the turn of the century. The Cumberland was vital trade route that helped sustain Nashville's early economy. However, the popularity of large steam ships in the late nineteenth century threatened that prosperity, as the Upper Cumberland is too shallow and rocky for such ships to travel through safely. As a solution the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed, a series of twenty-one locks and dams from Nashville to Smith's Shoals, Kentucky to improve travel through the area. The poorly funded project took from 1888 to 1924 to complete and did little to improve river navigation. Lock Two is almost completely intact. Completed in 1908, the land wall has been well preserved, as have the concrete steps with the river gauge running up the side. There is still visible evidence of mooring features, and the lockkeeper's house and several small outbuildings stand nearby.	BL2015-1191		
Locust Hill	Hays-Kiser House	834 Reeves Road	1989	28	This house was built by Benjamin D. Wills c. 1805 and acquired soon after by Charles Hays (1777 - 1854), a prosperous farmer, founder of the Baptist Church at Antioch, and generous benefactor of the community. The house is one of few surviving buildings from Nashville's first quarter century of settlement. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of Federal style architecture. Locust Hill is unique as an architecturally sophisticated frontier house with outstanding quality craftsmanship.	BL089-697		
Martin Luther King Jr. Magnet School	Pearl High School	613 17th Avenue North	2004	19	The original portion of this Art Deco building was completed in 1937 and designed by the prominent African-American architectural firm of McKissack and McKissack. For many years Nashville's only high school for black students, Pearl is significant as a community anchor for African Americans during segregation. The school was a project of the Public Works Administration (PWA) and maintains a high degree of architectural integrity with replacement windows and doors representing the only significant changes to the façade. Additions to the original structure include a vocational building (1945) and gymnasium (1964).	BL2004-280		
Mary Berry Bass Home		915 Kirkwood	2022	17	915 Kirkwood was constructed in 1913 for Mary Berry Bass, a prominent Nashville widow. She hired local architects Asmus & Norton to design the "handsome brick residence" on what was then known as 'Vaulx Lane.' Mary Berry Bass (born 1846) was the daughter of William Wells Berry, the namesake of the nearby Berry Hill neighborhood and satellite city. She grew up at the Berry homestead on several hundred acres off of Franklin Pike in the area that is today Berry Hill. Christian Asmus & George Norton were prolific and highly regarded Nashville architects. Their other buildings include the Cathedral of the Incarnation and the Home for Aged Masons. Christian Asmus was the supervising architect for 1889 Tennessee Centennial.	BL2022-1083		

May-Granberry House and Alford Cemetery		1070 Granberry (formerly 621 A Hill Road)	2017	4	John Alford or James May constructed the home c.1837. William Granberry purchased the home in 1909, and it remained in the Granberry family for more than 70 years. The log structures were moved to the site in the 1920s. The property includes the principal home, multiple outbuildings and the Alford Cemetery. John Alford, Elizabeth Alford, and Nancy Alford are three of the burials at this small cemetery from the early 1800s. The property is an outstanding example of an early Middle Tennessee rural estate that developed into an increasingly suburban neighborhood. The property also has an association with several prominent Tennesseans that influenced the social, economic, and built environments of Nashville, including John Alford and James May.	BL2017-636		
McGavock-Harris-Gatewood-Webb House	Woodbine Organization Historic Landmark	908 and 914 Meridian Street	2006	5	Residential structure built as a McGavock family home in the 1840s with additions in the 1870s and 1910s. Constructed by James McGavock's (1791-1841) daughter, Lucinda McGavock Harris and her husband George Harris, the house is the oldest residence on a 640 acre tract first deeded to David McGavock, James' father, in 1786. Originally facing south, the house was renovated in the 1870s to face east to Meridian Street when the greater parcel was subdivided into smaller parcels for residential development. The P.A.L. House, located at 914 Meridian Street is adjacent to 908 Meridian and was a part of the McGavock estate before being subdivided as a separate parcel in 1905. This house is a large buff-colored brick bungalow that appears to date to c.1910 and was constructed by John J. Keyes, superintendent of Public Schools for Nashville. This is an intact example of the bungalow form and a transition to Craftsman style from a Classical Revival aesthetic.	BL2006-1034		
Miller, Dr. Cleo House	Ivy Hall	1431 Shelton	2018	7	Edwin Keeble designed this home. Keeble was an established Tennessee architect with a national reputation, designing buildings such as the Life & Casualty Tower in downtown Nashville. Miller was a prominent physician, establishing Edgefield Hospital and several clinics in East Nashville. The house is listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its association with Nashville architect Edwin Keeble and as an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style in Nashville.	BL2018-1275		
Municipal Auditorium		417 4th Ave N	2015	19	Talks of creating a convention center in Nashville began in the 1940s. In 1949, construction was authorized by the General Assembly and Nashville's citizens voted in approval of building a convention center. Construction wouldn't begin, however, until 1957 when the old Bijou Theater was torn down to make room for the auditorium. Construction took five years and the Nashville Municipal Auditorium officially opened on October 7, 1962 when it hosted a revival meeting for the Church of Christ. Since its inception, the Municipal Auditorium has hosted a wide array of athletic and musical events. It has been home to several basketball and hockey teams throughout the years, as well as hosted rodeos and roller derbies. In 1994, the auditorium was the site of the National Gymnastics Championship. Nearly every big name band and musician from the past fifty years has graced its stage at some point. No matter the genre, everyone from Elvis, to the Rolling Stones, to Tim McGraw has been to the Municipal Auditorium. It's also the only place in Tennessee that Michael Jackson ever performed, which he did as a child in the Jackson 5. In 2013, the first floor of the Municipal Auditorium became the home of the Musician's Hall of Fame and Museum.	BL2015-1200		
Nashville City Cemetery		1001 4th Avenue South	2004	19	Located at 1001 4th Avenue South and opened in 1822 as a city-owned public cemetery, the Old City Cemetery is the burial place of more than 22,000 people, including James Robertson and his family; William Driver, the U. S. Navy captain who named the flag "Old Glory"; Mabel Lewis Imes and Ella Sheppard, members of the original Fisk Jubilee Singers; Brigadier General Felix Zollicoffer, first Confederate officer killed in the West in the Civil War; William Carroll, governor of Tennessee; and fourteen Nashville mayors.	BL2004-406		
Nashville City Reservoir		1401 8th Avenue South	2004	17	The Reservoir was built between 1887 and 1889, the Reservoir is an elliptical masonry structure with a holding capacity of slightly more than 51 million gallons in two sections. In 1912, the southeast wall broke, pouring 25 million gallons toward the fair grounds. There was property damage, but no lives were lost. The gate house visible from nearby streets and highways contains the valves that control the flow of water from one side of the reservoir to the other.	BL2004-406		

Nichols-Sadler House	435 W Old Hickory	2021	8	Constructed in 1945 the building is significant for its association with Mr. Sadler who influenced the development of commercial Madison and as a prime example the Neoclassical revival style. Harry Sadler (1921-1987) was a well-known businessman in automotive sales. He opened Harry Sadler Motor Company, located on Gallatin Road, in 1950. Governor Frank G. Clement appointed Sadler to the Tennessee Motor Vehicle Commission 1958. After purchasing Ben Polk Chevrolet Company in 1958, Sadler moved the dealership, renamed "Harry Sadler Chevrolet," from Goodlettsville to Madison in 1959. He was active in politics and numerous civic organizations until his death in 1987.	BL2021-853		
Omohundro Water System	1400 Pumping Station Road	2004	19	The Omohundro Water Filtration Complex, begun in 1888, was the first step in a plan to improve Nashville's waterworks system at the end of the nineteenth century. The complex consists of an intake device in the Cumberland River as well as brick buildings on shore which pump and temporarily store the water. The oldest structure, the pumping station, was completed in 1889; the filtration plant was built in the 1920s and has had several sensitive additions. The interior of the filtration plant is of special interest, with parallel brick arcades, a diamond-patterned terrazzo tile floor, and marble control stations. The complex is still in use, pumping ninety million gallons a day throughout the county.	BL2004-406		
Oman House	511 Oman Street (formerly McMurry Ave)	2015	21	The Oman House was constructed in the 1930s by the Crab Orchard Stone Company to serve as the main office of the Oman Construction Company, of which Crab Orchard was a subsidiary. To honor the company name, the building is made entirely of Crab Orchard Stone, including the shingles. This rare Tennessee sandstone comes from the Crab Orchard Mountains and was highly valued for construction in the first part of the twentieth century. It gained popularity after it was used to construct Scarritt College in Nashville in the 1920s and has since been used for buildings and flagstone across the U.S. and overseas. The Oman Construction Company dates back to 1877 when John Oman Sr., a Scottish stonemason, came to Nashville. His skills were in high demand; he was a contractor for many buildings and bridges in Nashville and other cities. His most famous work was on the exterior of the St. Thomas Church in New York City. His son, John Oman Jr., founded the Crab Orchard Stone Company in 1929 and would eventually take over all of Oman Construction Company. During the half century that it was run from the 511 Oman St. office, the company would expand to have projects on six different continents. The Oman Construction Company would leave the 511 Oman St. location in 1989 and today makes software used by construction companies. It has been used as the office for the Metro Parks since 1990.	BL2015-1193		
Patsy Cline Dream Home	815 Nella Drive	2023	3	Patsy Cline was born Virginia Patterson Hensley in 1932. Roy Acuff offered her a job by the age of 16, but she opted to sing with a local group back home in Winchester, Va. She changed her name in 1953 and debuted on the <i>Grand Ole Opry</i> in 1955. Patsy got her big break in 1957 singing "Walkin' After Midnight" on <i>Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts</i> . Associated with the "Nashville Sound" in the 1950s, she built this ranch-style "dream house" in 1961, two years before her tragic death. In 1973, she became the first female solo artist inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame.	2023-1722		
Polk Street Daycare	1600 10th Ave N	Aug 2020	19	In 1891, a group of young women organized to form the Flower Mission with the purpose of providing flowers, ice and 'delicacies' to the poor sick. They quickly saw a greater need and shifted focus to caring for children whose mothers worked during the day. In 1892 the Flower Mission constructed this two-story building. In 1894, the Flower Mission changed its name to The Day Home for Working Women's Children. The Day Home was a charitable organization where the children of poor or widowed working women were cared for during the day, while their mothers worked outside of the home.	2020-319		
Rainbow Ranch	312 E Marthona	2018	8	The Rainbow Ranch was the home of country music singer-songwriter Clarence "Hank" Snow. He acquired the property in 1950 and had the house constructed, soon after he began gaining national traction with consecutive number-one hits. From that point until his death in 1999, the property served as Snow's home, his office, and his own recording studio. The period of significance of the property begins with its date of construction, 1950-51, and ends when Snow, still an artist with RCA Victor, recorded his last album at his Rainbow Ranch Studio in 1979.	BL2018-1053		
Rich, Schwartz & Joseph Building	202 6th Ave N	2020	19	This building was constructed between 1935 and 1936 for the Rich, Schwartz & Joseph store, a ready-to-wear shop exclusively for women (Figure 1). During the late nineteenth century and into the mid-twentieth century, this part of downtown Nashville around Church Street and 5 th and 6 th Avenues North was the city's epicenter of shopping and commerce.	BL2020-395		

Shelby Park & US Navy Reserve Training Center	401 S 20th St	2015	6	<p>Shelby Park is located at Shelby Avenue and South 20th Street (401 S 20th St) along the Cumberland River. It is named for John Shelby, a prominent doctor who owned much of East Nashville, including the land where the park is located. Shelby Park had its beginning as an amusement park at the turn of the twentieth century. The company that owned the amusement park went bankrupt in 1903 and the site was bought by the Parks Board in 1909. The Board spent a few years acquiring more land before opening the park on July 4, 1912. The first city park baseball league was started there by the YMCA in 1915.</p> <p>The most significant building still standing in the park today is the US Naval Reserve Training Center, located in Meredith Grove, and listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for its local significance in military history, and under Criterion C for its design by notable Nashville architect Edwin A. Keeble. Constructed in 1948-1949, the US Naval Reserve Training Center building is a result of the United States Navy's need for additional reserve facilities across the nation following the close of World War II. The training, military action, and disaster assistance of the Naval reservists and units in Nashville indicate a strong connection between the city and the Naval Reserve. In addition to the military role, the US Naval Reserve Training Center is also significant for its architecture. Uniquely designed to resemble a ship's prow by Nashville architect, Edwin A. Keeble, the US Naval Reserve Training Center reflects Keeble's duty in the Navy during World War II as well as previous experience designing National Guard Armories during the New Deal era. The connection to such a notable Nashville architect, who later designed many prominent Nashville buildings including the Life & Casualty Tower, a 1950s modern skyscraper, illustrates local significant for architecture, under Criterion C.</p>	BL2015-1187		
Shelby Street Bridge		2004	19	<p>Built from 1907-09 as the Sparkman Street Bridge, this bridge connected downtown to the residential suburbs of East Nashville. Howard Jones, a railroad engineer, was employed by the county as its designer and construction supervisor. The concrete bow-string trusses he designed at the west end of the structure were an engineering rarity. The bridge closed to automobile traffic in 1998 and reopened for pedestrian use in August 2003, providing <u>outstanding views of the river and the downtown skyline.</u></p>	BL2004-406		
Smith Farmhouse	8600 Highway 100	1989	35	<p>This property, of which approximately 1.6 acres are designated as a historic landmark district, contains a farmhouse begun c. 1815 and associated outbuildings. The farmhouse derives its significance from association with the Smith family, rural Davidson County merchants who operated country stores in the communities of Pasquo, Una, and Brush Creek for over 170 years. The house is an outstanding example of a traditional farmhouse in rural Davidson County and is unique in its illustration of evolving architectural influences, from early Tennessee <u>log construction to later Victorian and Bungalow periods.</u></p>	BL089-919		
Smith-Carter House	1020 Gibson Road	2016	8	<p>The home is an important piece of Nashville's musical history because of its association with music legends Carl Smith and the Carter family, specifically three generations of Carter women, Maybelle, June and Carlene Carter. The Carter Family was a traditional American folk music group that recorded between 1927 and 1956. Maybelle Carter (1909-1978) was a member of the Carter Family act in the 1920s and 1930s and later the Mother Maybelle and the Carter Sisters group from 1946-1948. She influenced country and folk music for decades, continuing to perform throughout the 1960s and 1970s. According to biography.com, Maybelle Carter "was a key figure in transforming an oral tradition of folk songs into one of America's most popular musical genres. As one of country music's first great lead guitarists and the inventor of the "Carter Scratch," she made a profound impact on the development of American popular music that shapes country, folk and rock music today." The Carter Family was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame in 1970, and in 2005 posthumously honored with a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award. June Carter won five Grammy Awards and was inducted into the Christian Music Hall of Fame in 2009.</p>	BL2016-448		

Stone Hall		1014 Stones River Rd	2015	14	Stone Hall is a 9.6 acre parcel that includes multiple historic buildings and serves as a trailhead for the Greenway system. The primary structure is a Colonial Revival house constructed in 1918 for the Dempsey Cantrell family, following the East Nashville Fire of 1916, when the Cantrells left Russell Street for the then-rural Donelson-Hermitage section, on land owned by Mrs. Cantrell's father. Noted Nashville architect George D. Waller was the architect and Elly Hayes was the stone mason. Eversong Cabin, overlooking the Stones River, is believed to be a historic log cabin moved to this location from Wilson County in the early twentieth century. Nora Johnson Cantrell, the original owner of Stone Hall, was a published poet, and she used this cabin as an artist retreat for other poets, authors, and artists. The property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.	BL2015-1190		
Sunnyside		3000 Granny White Pike	2004	17	This Greek revival house was home to Mary Childress Benton, the widow of Jesse Benton, who left Nashville after a famous feud with Andrew Jackson in 1813. She acquired the approximately 40-acre farm in 1852 and built this house. Sunnyside (so named by Mrs. Benton's great-niece for its open and bright location) stood between Confederate and Union lines during the Battle of Nashville in 1864. A twentieth century owner, Granville Sevier, added brick wings to the house and built the stone office; his heirs sold the property to the city of Nashville after his death in 1945.	BL2004-406		
Two Rivers Mansion	David H. McGavock House	3130 McGavock Pike	1999	15	Two Rivers Mansion was constructed in 1859. The mansion is one of the earliest, most significant, and best preserved of the early Italianate style houses in Middle Tennessee. The house is the second house to be erected on the Two Rivers Farm, so named because of its position at the junction of the Stones and Cumberland rivers. The earlier house also remains and with the mansion and adjacent grounds comprises the landmark district.	BL099-1698		
Union Station		1001 10th Avenue South	1999	19	Nashville's Union Station was designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style and completed in 1900. The station's architect, Richard Montfort, served as chief engineer of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Union Station was acquired from the railroad by the Federal Government and subsequently transferred to the ownership of the Metro Government and leased for redevelopment as a hotel.	BL099-1698a		
Warner Parks		50 Vaughn Rd	2015	34	The Warner Parks historic landmark district is comprised of the historic elements found in the park. The Warner Parks consist of acreage acquired by the Nashville Board of Parks Commissioners under the direction of Percy Warner and Edwin Warner between 1927 and 1931. The parks contain many man-made landscape and architectural features built to blend with and accentuate the natural environment. Many features were constructed using Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds and workers during the 1930s and early 1940s.	BL2015-1196		
Welch Library		3630 West End	2015	24	The house, also known as the Neal-Grizzard House, has a long history with the medical community. Edward M. Neal, president of Spurlock-Neal Company constructed the home c. 1907 and lived there until 1911. The house is one of the first to be built in this area that was considered rural in 1907. The outbuilding, which was used as a garage and servant quarters, was likely constructed at the same time since it matches the home in materials. Mr. Neal, originally from Lebanon, was one of the original owners of Spurlock-Neal Company, a "drug-house" formed in 1886. Prior to that, Mr. Neal ran a successful retail drug store. Dr. Grizzard owned the home from the late 1920s to 1965. Dr. Grizzard was House Surgeon at Nashville General Hospital from 1906-1908. He was not only a graduate of Vanderbilt University but also was a member of the teaching and surgical staffs. Free Will Baptist College purchased the home in 1965 as part of an expansion of the College that had been in the neighborhood since 1942. A newspaper report of the sale described the house as having 20 rooms and that the college planned to use the building for classrooms and teachers' offices.	BL2015-1267		
West End Middle School	West End High School	3529 West End Avenue	2004	24	The building was completed in 1937. Designed by Donald Southgate, a prominent Nashville architect of the time, the school exhibits Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival stylistic characteristics. The three story building, following a typical progressive "T" shaped plan, is constructed of red brick veneer and stone and topped by a clock tower supporting a copper dome. The school is significant as one of three new high schools designed to serve Nashville's growing population built during the 1930s with PWA funds. A gymnasium was added in 1964 to the east side of the main building. Also located on the campus is a 1938-42 football field and stadium.	BL2004-280		
Wilcox Building		530 Church St	2020	19	The Wilcox Building is significant for its late nineteenth century commercial architecture. It is also significant for its connection to the development of Nashville in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, particularly with its association with the famed Harvey's Department store.	BL2020-395		

WPA Municipal Garage at Rolling Mill Hill		33 Peabody	2004	19	Constructed in the 1930s, the municipal garage consist of seven, one story brick buildings that were laid out in an orthogonal grid. The buildings reflect the major investment in city infrastructure made by public works building projects of the Depression era. The structures retain a high degree of physical integrity, including bowed steel truss roof systems, original metal frame windows, stepped parapet rooflines, and decorative brick detailing.	BL2004-406		
YWCA		209-213 7th Ave N	2021	19	209-213 7th Avenue North was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. The Young Women's Christian Association Building is significant because of the contributions made there to the physical, social, intellectual and spiritual needs of the women of Nashville. The YWCA Building is the last remaining of a group of Christian athletic buildings built in the early 1900's in Nashville. It was the first real home of the YWCA in Nashville. Contributing to the significance are the people associated with the construction of the YWCA building. Furthermore, the YWCA Building is an outstanding local example of the skillful use of the Georgian Revival style in an institutional building.	BL2021-608		